

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): AUTO VACCINE, ROOM SHOCKER, ROOM DETOX, BODY ARMOUR, D100, BOAT BLASTER, BOAT STORAGE, SCENT STRIKE

PART NUMBER: 301001, 301004, 302001, 302004, 302116, 302118, 302108, 302103, 303001, 304301, 305001, 305102, 306101

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Sodium Acid Sulfate and Sodium Chlorite Mixture

PRODUCT USE: Deodorizer/Biocide

U.S. MANUFACTURER'S NAME: STAR BRITE DIST.

ADDRESS: 4041 S.W. 47 Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314

PHONE: (954) 587-6280

BUSINESS PHONE: (800) 327-8583

EMERGENCY PHONE: Chemtrec (24 hrs)
1-800-424-9300 (U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, U.S Virgin Islands)
+ 1-703-527-3887 (Outside North America)

DATE OF PREPARATION: November 19, 2009

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a white solid and has a slight chlorine odor. **Health Hazards:** This product is corrosive to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust may cause lung damage. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is not flammable; however, this product may be a mild oxidizer. Contact with flammable materials may result in fire. If involved in a fire, this product can produce carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide and other oxides of sulfur, chlorine and oxygen gas. **Reactivity Hazards:** Contact with moisture or acids or acidic solutions can release toxic, flammable chlorine dioxide gas. Due to the Sodium Chlorite component, this product may turn shock-sensitive if contaminated with organic matter. **Environmental Hazards:** This product can be harmful or fatal to contaminated plant, animal, and aquatic life. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w
Sodium Acid Sulfate	7681-38-1	40-80%
Sodium Chlorite	7758-19-2	15-35%
Inorganic Salt	Proprietary	5-20%

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. Take a copy of label and MSDS to health professional with the contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Flooding quantities of water should be used. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse health effect occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open the contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Flooding quantities of water should be used. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If dusts or particulates from this product are inhaled, remove the contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

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. Have victim rinse mouth with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

AUTO VACCINE, ROOM SHOCKER, ROOM DETOX, BODY ARMOUR, D100, BOAT BLASTER, BOAT STORAGE,

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (CONTINUED)

INGESTION (continued): If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting dermatitis or other skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

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

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Fire extinguishers used should be for the surrounding materials.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED: Water should only be used in flooding quantities as release of toxic and flammable chlorine dioxide may occur.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product may be a weak oxidizer. Contact with combustible materials may cause fire or increase the combustibility of those materials. This product is corrosive and presents a contact hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this material may

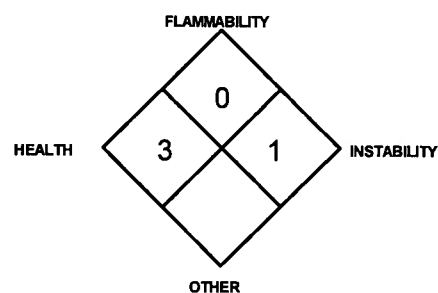
decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide and other oxides of sulfur, chlorine and oxygen gas). Contact with water may produce flammable and toxic chlorine dioxide gas, as well as other oxidizing substances like hydrogen peroxide, oxygen and ozone and corrosive substances like sulfuric acid. The lower explosive limit (LEL) for chlorine dioxide is 10%. If large amounts of the product are involved in a fire, it is possible that the application of water mist or fog could release enough chlorine dioxide gas in a confined space to present an explosion hazard. The chlorine dioxide will dissolve harmlessly in flooding amounts of water.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Due to the Sodium Chlorite component, this product may turn shock-sensitive if contaminated with organic matter.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive. May be sensitive if chlorine dioxide is generated.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus 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 should be used for cooling of impermeable containers of product only, as contact with water may produce toxic and flammable chlorine dioxide gas. Responders must ensure all persons in areas downwind of spill are protected from inhalation of potential release of chlorine dioxide. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly before returning such equipment to service.

NFPA RATING



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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE 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 and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment), if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Small Spills: Avoid contact with water which may produce toxic and flammable chlorine dioxide gas. Sweep up spilled material or vacuum with explosion-proof vacuum, avoiding generation of dusts, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Once thoroughly removed, clean spill area with soap and flooding quantities of water.

Large Spills: 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 the following: **triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Avoid contact with the spill and water. Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid (an explosion-proof vacuum should be used), avoiding the generation of airborne dusts. The dispersal of particles into surrounding air must be avoided. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and sealed.

Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces. Test area with Starch-Iodide paper. If Starch-Iodide paper becomes discolored when in contact with an area moistened with water, neutralize area with 5% sodium thiosulfate solution. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. If necessary, decontaminate spill-response equipment and spill area with soap and flooding quantities of water. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of corrosion resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Material should be stored in secondary containers. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual product which are may be harmful; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

SAFE PACKAGING MATERIALS: Recommended: polyethylene, polypropylene. Not Recommended: Cellulosic and other combustible materials. To ensure greater stability, the inside surfaces of containers should be as free as possible from rough points since these promote decomposition.

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 U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures and those of Canada and its Provinces.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided later in this Section, if applicable. If existing ventilation is not adequate, product should be used with a local exhaust hood, or in ductless fume hood/portable ventilation system. All ventilation systems should pull air at or below the open container in order to pull vapors away from the person using the product. Do not use wood or combustible materials in the construction of ventilation systems associated with the handling of this product. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	mg/m ³
Inorganic Salt	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Acid Sulfate	7681-38-1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Chlorite	7758-19-2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	Carcinogen: IARC-3
The following are exposure limits for the potential decomposition product, Chlorine Dioxide.									
Chlorine Dioxide	10049-04-4	0.28	0.83	0.3	0.9 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	0.3	0.9	5 ppm	DFG MAKs: TWA = 0.1 PEAK: 1•MAK 15 min. average value, 1-hr interval, 4- per shift Carcinogen: EPA-CBD

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

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with regulations found in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-07). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above, if applicable. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards and Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02. 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 under normal conditions of handling. If dusts are present from product, wear splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear Nitrile rubber, Polyethylene, Viton™ gloves for routine industrial use. Natural rubber and butyl rubber gloves are not recommended. Resistance of specific materials can vary from product to product. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain clothing carefully. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

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9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., coveralls or apron). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. 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-M1984, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not determined.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): Not available.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not applicable.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Reacts.

BOILING POINT: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Negligible.

pH: Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not determined.

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: ~170°C (~338°F)

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not determined.

APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR: This product is white solid and has a slight chlorine odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance and odor may be distinguishing characteristics to identify the product in event of accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under conditions of normal temperature and pressure. Reacts with water and acids to form chlorine dioxide, as well as oxygen, and corrosive materials. Due to the Sodium Chlorite component, this product may turn shock-sensitive if contaminated with organic matter.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal: Carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide and other oxides of sulfur, chlorine and oxygen gas. Hydrolysis: Chlorine dioxide, hydrogen chloride, oxygen and corrosive substances like sulfuric acid.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with the following substances: powdered metals, strong bases, alcohols, strong bases, sodium carbonate, calcium hypochlorite, methyl vinyl ether, ethylene glycol, ammonia and amines, reducing agents, phosphorous, sulfur, organic sulfur compounds (e.g. dimethyl sulfide) and sulfur-containing materials, water, zinc, bromine trifluoride, mixtures of lime and boric acid, barium chloride, and 2-furan percarboxylic acid. Metals may be slowly corroded in contact with this product in the presence of moisture or water, including aluminum (and alloys) and yellow brass.. This product is also not compatible with water.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of dusts or particulates from this product can be severely irritating or cause burns to the respiratory system. Symptoms of exposure may include breathing difficulty, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, nasal congestion, and a sore throat. Severe inhalation over-exposures can lead to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death. Chronic inhalation of low concentration exposure may result in permanent damage to the lungs and reduced lung capacity and perforation of the nasal septum.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact with the eyes will cause severe irritation, pain, reddening, watering, and possibly, blindness. Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin overexposures may cause reddening, discomfort, severe irritation, and chemical burns. Chemical burns result in blistering of the skin and possible scarring. Chronic, low-level exposure can cause dermatitis, dry, red and itchy or scaly skin.

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

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of occupational exposure to this product. If ingestion does occur, severe irritation and burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system will occur immediately upon contact. Symptoms of such over-exposure can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Ingestion of large volumes of this product may be fatal.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2*
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(ORANGE)	1
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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

II. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

INJECTION: Injection of this product (as may occur if skin is punctured by a contaminated object) can result in pain, redness, and local swelling.

OTHER EFFECTS: Upon exposure to moisture, this product releases Chlorine Dioxide gas. Inhalation of Chlorine Dioxide may cause irritation, coughing, wheezing and burns of the mucous membranes. Inhalation of large amounts may lead to pulmonary edema and bronchitis. Direct contact with Chlorine Dioxide causes eye and skin irritation and may cause burns. Prolonged or repeated exposure to chlorites may cause harmful effects on the blood (anemia), based on animal information. This effect has not been observed in humans exposed to low levels of chlorite (less than 1 mg/kg/day) in drinking water. In one human ingestion exposure to a solution of the Sodium Chlorite component, the person suffered abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting and mental confusion, methemoglobinemia, cyanosis (blue coloration of the skin) and had dark urine.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed:

ACUTE: This product is corrosive and can cause severe irritation or burns by all routes of exposure. Ingestion may be harmful or fatal.

CHRONIC: Repeated skin contact can result in dermatitis (inflammation of the outer layer of the skin). Chronic inhalation of low concentrations of this product may result in reduced lung capacity, which could be permanent. Contact with this product may cause sensitization and allergic skin and/or respiratory reactions in susceptible individuals.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin, respiratory system, blood system.

TOXICITY DATA: The specific toxicology data available for components greater than 1% in concentration are as follows.

Inorganic Salt:

TDLo (Intravenous-Woman) 20 mg/kg/1 hour-continuous:
Skin and Appendages: dermatitis, other (after systemic exposure); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in calcium

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 1 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 1940 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rabbit) 1384 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 264 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 210 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity),- convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, changes in motor activity (specific assay)

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 600 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) 2630 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 823 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intramuscular-Rat) 25 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 42 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 1384 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 161 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 274 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Cat) 249 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 274 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Guinea Pig) 150 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Dog) 274 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Cat) 249 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 472 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Frog) 666 mg/kg

LDLo (Intraarterial-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg

LD (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 399.5 mg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2016 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Cardiac: pulse rate; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 112 gm/kg/20 weeks-continuous: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: thyroid tumors

TDLo (Intraduodenal-Dog) 555 mg/kg/1 hour: Gastrointestinal: alteration in gastric secretion

TDLo (Intravenous-Rat) 300 mg/kg: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction)

TDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 39.95 mg/kg/15 minutes: Gastrointestinal: alteration in gastric secretion

TDLo (Parenteral-Rat) 200 µg/kg: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction)

TDLo (Intracerebral-Mouse) 44,392 ng/kg: Behavioral: changes in psychophysiological tests

TCLo (Inhalation- Mammal-Species Unspecified) 43 mg/m³/4 hours/17 weeks-intermittent: Blood: change in clotting factors, changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: catalyses

Sex Chromosome Loss and Non-Disjunction (Yeast-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) 200 mmol/L

Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2500 µmol/kg

Cytogenetic Analysis (Rat-Ascites Tumor) 3500 mg/kg

SODIUM ACID SULFATE:

Mutation in Microorganisms (Microorganism-Not Otherwise Specified) 1000 ppm

SODIUM CHLORITE:

TDLo (Oral-Man) 143 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis)

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 165 mg/kg: Liver: jaundice, other or unclassified; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: interstitial nephritis; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 350 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 350 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 230 mg/m³/4 hours

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 200 mg/kg: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: prostate, seminal vesicle, Cowper's gland, accessory glands

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 365 mg/kg/1 year-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in other cell count (unspecified); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 182 gm/kg/26 weeks-intermittent: Liver: liver function tests impaired; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2730 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 168 mg/kg/24 weeks-intermittent: Cardiac: cardiomyopathy including infarction; Liver: changes in liver weight Immunological Including Allergic: decrease in cellular immune response

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 800 mg/kg: female 8-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 660 mg/kg: male 66 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 280 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Behavioral: fluid intake

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 16 gm/kg: female 8-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1130 mg/kg: male 8 week(s) pre-mating female 2 week(s) pre-mating: 3 week(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: biochemical and metabolic

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2.1 gm/kg: male 10 week(s) pre-mating female 10 week(s) pre-mating: 4 week(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: blood and lymphatic systems (including spleen and marrow); Effects on Newborn: physical

SODIUM CHLORITE (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8 gm/kg: male 10 week(s) pre-mating female 10 week(s) pre-mating: 25 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 9 mg/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: blood and lymphatic systems (including spleen and marrow)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 69 mg/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain), Effects on Newborn: physical

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 168 mg/kg/28 days-continuous: Immunological Including Allergic: uncharacterized

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 22 mg/kg/22 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 28 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in spleen weight

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 84 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 0.56 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight Immunological Including Allergic: decrease in cellular immune response

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 168 mg/kg/22 days-intermittent: Immunological Including Allergic: increase in cellular immune response

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 29750 mg/kg/85 weeks-continuous: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumors

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 22 gm/kg: female 1-21 day(s) after conception lactating female 28 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 160 mg/kg: female 8-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 80 mg/kg: female 8-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

LDLo (Unreported-Rat) 300 mg/kg: Behavioral: muscle contraction or spasticity, Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis

LDLo (Unreported-Mouse) 300 mg/kg Mutation in Microorganisms (Bacteria-*Salmonella typhimurium*) 300 µg/plate

DNA Inhibition (Oral-Rat) 84 mg/kg/12 weeks-continuous Sperm Morphology (Oral-Rat) 660 mg/kg/66 days-continuous

Micronucleus Test (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 15 mg/kg Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster-Fibroblast) 20 mg/L

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: The components of this product, and the decomposition product, chlorine dioxide are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

CHLORINE DIOXIDE: EPA CBD (Cannot Be Determined)

SODIUM CHLORITE: IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is corrosive by all routes of exposure, depending on concentration and duration of exposure and presence of moisture.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No component of this product is known to be a human skin or respiratory sensitizer.

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

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

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause embryotoxic effects in humans. In a two-generation study involving the Sodium Chlorite component, slight fetotoxicity (reduced weight, slight developmental delays) was observed in rat pups at doses that produced early signs of toxicity in the parent generations. Other limited animal studies also suggest that developmental toxicity may occur in the presence of maternal toxicity.

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

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

A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **embryotoxin** 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.

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

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 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 release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for Sodium Chlorite:

INORGANIC SALT:

LC₅₀ (*Nitzschia linearis*) 120 hours = 3,130 mg/L in static water

TLm (bluegill) 24 hours = 8,400 mg/L in synthetic water conditions

SODIUM CHLORITE:

EC₅₀ (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* Green algae) 4 days = 1320 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 1180-1470 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; Effect: population abundance /80% purity

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea, age < 24 hr) 48 hours = 290 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 250-330 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, flow through; Effect: intoxication, immobilization 79% purity

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea, age < 24 hr) 48 hours = 14.6 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 12-18 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; Effect: intoxication, immobilization 80% purity

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 48 hours = 1400 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 1000-1900 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; Effect: intoxication, immobilization 25% purity

LC₅₀ (*Anas platyrhynchos* Mallard duck, age 9 days) diet > 5000 ppm 8 days

LC₅₀ (*Anas platyrhynchos* Mallard duck, juvenile) diet 18,686 ppm (8186-109,184 ppm) 8 days

LC₅₀ (*Anas platyrhynchos* Mallard duck, adult) oral 1000 mg/kg (690-1450 mg/kg) 14 days

LC₅₀ (*Colinus virginianus* Northern bobwhite, age 13 days) diet > 5000 ppm 8 day

LC₅₀ (*Colinus virginianus* Northern bobwhite, juvenile) diet 2031 ppm (1226-3903 ppm) 8 days

LC₅₀ (*Colinus virginianus* Northern bobwhite, age 20 weeks) oral 382 mg/kg (300-520 mg/kg) 14 days

LC₅₀ (*Colinus virginianus* Northern bobwhite) oral 660 mg/kg (540-810 mg/kg) > 80 hours

LC₅₀ (*Colinus virginianus* Northern bobwhite) oral 797 mg/kg (420-2594 mg/kg) 14 days

LC₅₀ (*Americamysis bahia* Opossum shrimp, age < 24 hr) 96 hours = 576 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 440-750 µg/L); Conditions: saltwater, flow through; 79% purity

LC₅₀ (*Cyprinodon variegatus* Sheepshead minnow) 96 hours = 75,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 62,000-90,000 µg/L); Conditions: saltwater, flow through; 79% purity

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 240 hours = 208,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 165,000-262,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, flow through; 79% purity

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 72 hours = 222,000 µg/L for 72 hr (95% confidence interval: 207,000-237,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 25% purity

SODIUM CHLORITE (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 96 hours = 244,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 196,000-304,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 80% purity

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 96 hours = 265,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 231,000-309,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 80.2% purity

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 96 hours = 310,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 270,000-350,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 81.5% purity

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 312 hours = 50,600 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 38,000-65,800 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, flow through; 79% purity

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours = > 100,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater, static; 80% purity

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours =; Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 203,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 175,000-236,000 µg/L) 25% purity

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours = 290,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 250,000-340,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 80.2% purity

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours = 340,000 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 220,000-600,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater, static; 80% purity

LC₅₀ (*Crassostrea virginica* American oyster, spat) 96 hours = 21,400 µg/L (95% confidence interval: 14,300-27,100 µg/L); Conditions: saltwater, flow through; Effect: intoxication, immobilization 79% purity

In the environment, chlorine dioxide and Sodium Chlorite are assessed together because chlorine dioxide is produced by a reaction of Sodium Chlorite (and sometime sodium chlorate) and hypochlorite/acid. In addition, chlorite is a breakdown product of chlorine dioxide. For freshwater aquatic animals, the results of studies examining the toxicity of chlorine dioxide/Sodium Chlorite to freshwater fish indicate these chemicals range from slightly toxic to practically non-toxic on an acute basis. For aquatic invertebrates, the studies indicate that chlorine dioxide and Sodium Chlorite range from very highly toxic for technical grade Sodium Chlorite to practically non-toxic for the formulated product on an acute basis. Results of toxicity studies indicate that chlorine dioxide/ Sodium Chlorite are slightly toxic to estuarine/marine fish on an acute basis and range from highly toxic to slightly toxic to estuarine/marine invertebrates on an acute basis.

For terrestrial plants, results of toxicity studies indicate that chlorine dioxide/ Sodium Chlorite are moderately toxic to terrestrial plants. For aquatic plants, toxicity study results indicate chlorine dioxide/ Sodium Chlorite are moderately toxic to aquatic plants

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The components of this product are not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

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.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures and standards

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be tested for D001 (Ignitable-Oxidizer) and D002 (Corrosive).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sodium Acid Sulfate)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 8 (Corrosive)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3260

PACKING GROUP: III

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: 8 (Corrosive)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2008: 154

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101.

NOTE: Shipments of this product may be shipped under small quantity and limited quantity exceptions as indicated under 49 CFR §173.4 and 49 CFR §173.150, if all requirements are met.

Small Quantity Exception (49 CFR 173.4): Small quantities of Class 8 materials are not subjected to other requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (Subchapter C) when the maximum quantity per inner receptacle is limited to 30 g (1 0.04 oz). Refer to 49 CFR 173.4 for specific information in packaging small quantity materials.

Limited Quantity Exceptions [49 CFR 173.154(b)]: Limited Quantities of Packing Group III of Division 5.1 (oxidizers) are excepted from labeling, unless offered or intended to for transportation by aircraft, and the specification packaging requirements of this the subchapter when packaged in combination packagings according to this paragraph. In addition, shipments of these Limited Quantities are not subject to subpart F of part 172 (Placarding) of this subchapter. Each package must conform to the packaging requirements of subpart B of this part and may not exceed 5.0 kg (11 lb) gross weight.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via ground vehicle or rail that originate in Canada, the following information is applicable.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sodium Acid Sulfate)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 8 (Corrosive)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3260

PACKING GROUP: III

HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 8 (Corrosive)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: 16

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 5

ERAP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: 25

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product meets the criteria of a Marine Pollutant.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA) DESIGNATION: This product is classified as dangerous goods by the International Air Transport Association.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 3260

PROPER SHIPPING NAME/DESCRIPTION: Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sodium Acid Sulfate)

HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION: 8 (Corrosive)

HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 8 (Corrosive)

PACKING GROUP: III

PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION: 822

PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 25 kg

PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION: Y822

PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 5 kg

CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION: 823

CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 100 kg

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: A3

ERG CODE: 8L

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is classified as dangerous goods by the International Maritime Organization.

UN No.: 3260
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Sodium Acid Sulfate)
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER: 8 (Corrosive)
PACKING GROUP: III
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: 223, 274, 944
LIMITED QUANTITIES: 5 kg
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS: P002, LP02
EmS: F-A, S-B
STOWAGE CATEGORY: Category A.
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product meets the criteria of a Marine Pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

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

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs. (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The 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): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **DANGER! CORROSIVE SOLID. MAY CAUSE BURNS BY ALL ROUTES OF CONTACT. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. MILD OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIALS MAY CAUSE FIRE.** Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. Wear appropriate body protection and face-shield if operations will involve splashes or sprays. Keep away from combustible materials. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. Water should not be used due to reaction which can release toxic chlorine dioxide. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep or vacuum spilled material, avoiding contact with water. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

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

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: **Class C:** Oxidizer. **Class D1B:** Poisonous and infectious material; Immediate and serious effects-toxicity. **Class D2B:** Poisonous and infectious material; irritation, sensitization.



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Star Brite assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Star brite assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number 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 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 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 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 cause 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.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): 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, Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend.

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.

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 a 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 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; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *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. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *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 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): *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 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 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 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 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 IIIB, 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. *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:* Packaging 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. *Reactivities:* 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);

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (CONTINUE)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL 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 1.2 – 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} 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. 2 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} 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_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} 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).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 1 (continued): 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.) 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, sisal 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. 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.

DEFINITIONS 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: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDL₀**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL₀** 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_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** 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. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **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/NDL**); 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.