odyssey nail systems MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME: Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer

PRODUCT NAME: Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer

TRADE NAME/PRODUCT CODE: Advanced Monomer

PRODUCT USE: Organic Process Chemical

MANUFACTURER: Odyssey Nail Systems
ADDRESS: 6498 Wilcrest Dr
Houston, TX 77072

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

PREPARED BY: Teri Allen, HEALTH & SAFETY DEPARTMENT

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PREPARATION/UPDATE DATE: 12/11/02 PRINT DATE: 3/3/11

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

FOR MIXTURE:

ITEM	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER:	WT/WT %
01	Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer	97-63-2	60.0-100.0
02	Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	10.0-30.0
03	Ethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate	97-90-5	3.0-7.0
04	N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine	99-97-8	0.5-1.5
05	p-Hydroxyanisole	150-76-5	5-20 ppm

ACGIH			OSH	Α	Company	
ITEM	TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL	PEL TWA	PEL CEILING	Recommendation	SKIN
01	100 ppm	NE	100 ppm	NE	100 ppm	NE
02	400 ppm	500 ppm	400 ppm	NE	400 ppm	NE
03	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
04	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
05	5 mg/m ³	NE	5 mg/m ³	NE	5 mg/m ³	NE

See Section 16 for Abbreviations.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

WARNING: For Mixture: POISON! DANGER! May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed

through skin. Vapor Harmful. Flammable. Effects Central Nervous System. May cause blindness. Cannot be made

not poisonous.

For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer:

Acute Hazards: Eyes: Eye contact may cause irritation with discomfort, tearing, or

blurring of vision.

Respiratory Tract: Inhalation may cause irritation of the respiratory tract with

coughing, of nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea,

headache and or weakness.

Skin: Effects in humans include skin irritation with discomfort or

allergic skin rashes.

Digestive Tract: Ingestion may cause anesthetic effects such as dizziness,

headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of

consciousness

Symptoms: May include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing,

laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and

vomiting.

Chronic Hazards: Skin: May cause allergic skin rashes.

Animal Studies: Administered lethal oral doses include weakness, labored

and irregular respiration, drop in arterial blood pressure

and coma.

For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Acute Hazards: Eyes: Vapors cause irritation. Splashes cause severe irritation,

possible corneal burns and eye damage.

Ingestion: Can cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and death.

Gastrointestinal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may also result. The single lethal dose for a

human adult is about 250 milliliters (8 ounces).

Inhalation: Vapors irritate the respiratory tract. Exposure to high

concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms

of dizziness, drowsiness, headache, staggering,

unconsciousness and possibly death.

Skin: May cause irritation with redness and pain. May be

absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver,

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver, kidney or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to

the effects of this agent.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION CONTINUED

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW CONTINUED:

For Dimethacrylate:

Acute Hazards: Eyes: Suspected irritant. Symptoms may include burning,

tearing, redness or swelling.

Ingestion: Slight hazard, if ingested in large quantities.

Inhalation: Suspected respiratory tract irritant hazard. No significant

signs of adverse health hazard due to low volatility of material. However, aerosols or vapors which are generated at elevated temperatures may cause irritation. Symptoms may include coughing, mucous production and

shortness of breath.

Skin: Moderate irritant/allergic sensitizer.

Chronic Hazards: Skin: Extensive/prolonged or repeated exposure can result in

significant absorption. A major component in this product has been shown to produce allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs. Cross-sensitization reactions to similar materials have also been reported in this species.

Dermatitis has been seen in animal studies.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: This material or its emissions may induce allergic or

sensitization reaction and thereby aggravate systemic

disease.

For N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine:

Acute Hazards: Eyes: May cause irritation.

Ingestion: May cause methemoglobinemia.

Inhalation: Causes elevated methemoglobin in the blood. Symptoms

may include headaches, weakness and dizziness, and can be recognized by the blue color of the lips, fingernails, nose

and earlobes. Vapor or mist is irritating to mucous

membranes and upper respiratory tract.

Skin Absorption: Liquid is rapidly absorbed through skin. Absorption of this product

into the body causes the formation of methemoglobin, which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis, symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and

abdominal pain.

Chronic Hazards: In case of blue discoloration (cyanosis) of skin, lips or

fingernails give oxygen to breathe. No alcohol or physical

exertion. Contact a physician.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Existing cardiovascular or respiratory conditions, blood

disorders and dermatitis.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION CONTINUED

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW CONTINUED:

For N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine continued:

Note to Physicians: Absorption of this product leads to formation of

methemoglobin, which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degree of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation. Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area is of utmost importance. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of methylene blue, 1-2 mg/kg body weight over a 5 minute period as a 1 % solution may be of value. If elevated methemoglobin persists after an hour,

the treatment may be repeated, but the total dose should not exceed 7 mg/kg body weight. Cyanocobalmin (Vitamin

B-12), 1 mg intramuscularly is reported to speed recovery. Intravenous fluids and blood transfusions may be indicated

in very severe exposures.

For p-Hydroxyanisole:

Acute Hazards: Eyes: Risk of serious damage.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled, irritating to mucous membranes and

upper respiratory tract.

Skin: Harmful if absorbed through skin.

Duration: Depending on the intensity and duration of exposure,

effects may vary from mild irritation to severe destruction of

tissue.

Chronic Hazards: Eyes: Prolong contact may cause eye damage.

Skin: May cause severe burns or irritation.

CARCINOGENICITY: Isopropyl Alcohol is not classifiable as a human carcinogen

by IARC. The Dimethacrylate may contain trace quantities of substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. All other components are not listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, IRAC or NTP.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Ingestion, Inhalation, Eyes or Skin.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. Get immediate medical

attention.

INGESTION: Aspiration Hazard. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously, but do not

induce. Get immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If difficult breathing,

give Oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical help if discomfort persists.

CLOTHING: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash/clean thoroughly before reuse.

TREATMENT: Treat symptoms after thorough decontamination.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: -9 °C, 16 °F

FLAMMABLE LIMIT, AIR VOL% LOWER: 1.4

UPPER: 11.4

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 404 °C, 759 °F

EXTINGUISHER METHOD: Dry Chemical, Foam or Carbon Dioxide. Water may be ineffective.

Water Spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash

back.

EXPLOSION HAZARD: Explosives within the limits cited above. Fight fire from protected

location.

SENSITIVE TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: No.

SENSITIVE TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Yes.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE: Evacuate the area. Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all

sources of ignition away from spill. If spill is indoors, ventilate area of spill. Use inert material to contain and absorb material. Transfer absorbed material to approved containers for disposal, use non-sparking tools. Keep spills and runoffs from clean up out of sewers

and open bodies of water. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate the groundwater. If spill has not ignited, use water spray to contain vapors. Contaminated monomer may be unstable,

add inhibitor to prevent polymerization.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Waste material should be incinerated in accordance with Local,

State and Federal regulations. According to 40 CFR 261, this

product is classified as a hazardous material.

SECTION 7- HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING: Observe precautions found on the label. Close container after each

use. Ground all metal containers when transferring. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use in accordance with good industrial hygiene

and safety practices.

PRECAUTIONS FOR STORING: Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated

place away from fire hazards. Outside detached storage is preferred. Separate for incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Check inhibitor levels every three months. Effectiveness of the inhibitor is

dependant on the presence of dissolved oxygen.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PRACTICES: Wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and

before eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION:Use good, local explosion-proof ventilation with a minimum capture

velocity of 100 ft/min (30 m/min) at point of monomer release. Refer to Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred since it prevents contamination dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its

source.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use self-contained breathing apparatus when needed.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impervious, nitrile.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Provide eyewash, safety shower and impervious clothing.

Protective creams should not be used for protection, but may be

used for ease of clean up.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PRACTICES: Wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and

before eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Clear, colorless liquid. ODOR: Sharp mint-like. No information found. pH:

ODOR THRESHOLD: ND

78 °C . 173 °F **BOILING POINT:** FREEZING POINT: -114 °C, -173 °F

VISCOSITY: < 1 mPa @ 20 °C, 68 °F

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1): ND

78 @ 20 °C, 68 °F **VAPOR PRESSURE: PERCENT VOLATILE W/W%:** 100 @ 21 °C, 70 °F

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 2.5 **EVAPORATION RATE** (BuAcr=1): 2.7 **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Partially.

COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: ND

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperatures, ignition sources, aging and contamination.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Reducing and oxidizing agents, heavy metal ions and many other

substances.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Mainly Oxides of Carbon when burned.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR: X WILL NOT OCCUR:

STABILITY: UNSTABLE: Χ STABLE:

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

TARGET ORGANS:

None Listed. For Mixture: For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer: None Listed. For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Nerves and Kidneys.

For Dimethacrylate: None Listed.

For N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine: Liver, Central Nervous System, Blood and Skin.

For p-Hydroxyanisole: Eyes. However all data in this MSDS refers to MEHQ in the dry

powder form rather than in a liquid mixture

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES CONTINUED

SENSITIVITY DATA:

For Mixture: None Listed.

For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer:

Eyes RabbitDraizeNon-irritating.Skin RabbitOcclusive, FDA DraizeNon-irritating/24H.Guinea PigFCATSensitizing.

Guinea Pig FCAT Sensitizing.
Guinea Pig Maximization Test Sensitizing.

Observation Humans Allergic Contact Dermatitis.

For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Eye Rabbit: 13 mg.

Eye Rabbit: 10 mg, moderate. Skin Rabbit: 500 mg/24H, mild.

For p-Hydroxyanisole:

Skin Rabbit: Mild irritation.

MUTAGENICITY DATA:

For Mixture: None Listed.

For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer: Positive tests as a mutagen on laboratory animals. Positive as well

as negative results in in-vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity tests.

For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Rat Inhalation Cytogenetic Analysis: 1030 μg/m³/16W S. Cerevisiae Cytogenetic Analysis: 20 mmol/tube.

For Dimethacrylate Monomer: Mouse lymphoma studies indicate that this material may have a

mutagenic potential. However the Ames assay for mutagenicity was negative. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the mouse

lymphoma assay was a false positive.

For p-Hydroxyanisole:

Lymphocyte Human DNA inhibition: 25 µmol/L.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY DATA:

For Mixture: None Listed.

For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer:

For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Oral Rat TD_{Lo} : 11340 mg/kg 45D pre. Oral Rat TD_{Lo} : 5040 mg/kg 1-20D preg. Oral Rat TD_{Lo} : 20160 mg/kg 1-20D preg. Oral Rat TD_{Lo} : 32400 µg/kg 26W pre.

Oral Rat TD_{Lo}: 6480 mg/kg 26W male, 26W pre.

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES CONTINUED

TOXICITY DATA:						
For Mixture:		None Listed.				
For Ethyl Methacrylate Mono	mar·	None Listed.				
Dermal Rabbit	illor.	LD ₅₀ :	>9100 mg/kg.			
Dermal Rabbit		LD ₅₀ :	>5000 mg/kg.			
Inhalation Rat		LC ₅₀ :	8300 ppm/4H.			
Intraperitoneal Mous	0	LD ₅₀ :	1369 mg/kg.			
Intraperitoneal Rat	6	LD ₅₀ :	1223 mg/kg.			
Oral Mouse		LD ₅₀ :	7836 mg/kg.			
Oral Rat		LD ₅₀ :	14800 mg/kg.			
Oral Rat			13424 mg/kg.			
Oral Rat		LD ₅₀ :	> 5000 mg/kg.			
Oral Rabbit		LD ₅₀ :				
		LD ₅₀ :	3630 mg/kg.			
Subcutaneous Rat		LD _{Lo:}	25 gm/kg.			
For Isopropyl Alcohol:		10.	1000 m m/m ³			
Inhalation Mammal		LC ₅₀ :	1800 mg/m ³ .			
Inhalation Mouse		LC _{Lo} :	7000 ppm/40M.			
Inhalation Mouse		LC _{Lo} :	12800 ppm/3H.			
Inhalation Rat		LC ₅₀ :	4000 ppm/4H.			
Inhalation Rat		LC ₅₀ :	12000 ppm/8H.			
Inhalation Rat	. D'	LC ₅₀ :	16000 ppm/8H.			
Intraperitoneal Guine	· ·	LD ₅₀ :	2560 mg/kg.			
Intraperitoneal Hams		LD ₅₀ :	3444 mg/kg.			
Intraperitoneal Mous	е	LD ₅₀ :	4477 mg/kg.			
Intraperitoneal Rat		LD ₅₀ :	2735 mg/kg.			
Intraperitoneal Rabb	it	LD ₅₀ :	667 mg/kg.			
Intravenous Cat		LD _{Lo} :	1963 mg/kg.			
Intravenous Dog		LD _{Lo} :	5120 mg/kg.			
Intravenous Mouse		LD ₅₀ :	1509 mg/kg.			
Intravenous Rat		LD ₅₀ :	1088 mg/kg.			
Intravenous Rabbit		LD ₅₀ :	1184 mg/kg.			
Oral Dog		LD ₅₀ :	4797 mg/kg.			
Oral Guinea Pig		LD ₅₀ :	2700 mg/kg.			
Oral Human		TD _{Lo} :	223 mg/kg.			
Oral Human		LD _{Lo} :	3570 mg/kg.			
Oral Man		TD _{Lo} :	14432 mg/kg.			
Oral Man		LD _{Lo} :	5272 mg/kg.			
Oral Mouse		LD ₅₀ :	2200 mg/kg.			
Oral Mouse		LD ₅₀ :	3600 mg/kg.			
Oral Rat		LD ₅₀ :	5045 mg/kg.			
Oral Rabbit		LD _{Lo} :	10 mg/kg.			
Skin Rabbit		LD ₅₀ :	12.8 gm/kg.			
Subcutaneous Mamı	mal	LD _{Lo} :	6 mg/kg.			
Subcutaneous Mous	e	LD _{Lo} :	6000 mg/kg.			
Skin Rabbit		LD ₅₀ :	12800 mg/kg.			
Unreported Route M		LD _{Lo} :	2770 mg/kg.			
For Dimethacrylate Monomer:						
Intraperitoneal Rat		LD ₅₀ :	2880 mg/kg.			
Oral Mouse		LD ₅₀ :	2000 mg/m ³ .			
Oral Rat		LD ₅₀ :	3300 mg/m ³ .			

SECTION 11- TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES CONTINUED

TOXICITY DATA CONTINUED:

For N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine:

Intraperitoneal Mouse LD₅₀: 212 mg/kg.

For p-Hydroxyanisole:

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY:

For Mixture:

For Ethyl Methacrylate Monomer:

For Isopropyl Alcohol:

Fish LC_{50} : 100 mg/L/96H.

For Dimethacrylate Monomer: None Found.

BIODEGRADATION DATA:

For Ethyl Methacrylate: Inherently biodegradable (69%).

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:

For Isopropyl Alcohol: When released to soil, expected to evaporate quickly. When

released to soil, expected to biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, expected to evaporate quickly. When released to water, expected to have a half-life between 1-10 days. When released to water, expected to biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to air, expected to rapidly degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals. When released to air, expected to have a half-life between 1-10 days. When released to air, may be removed to a moderate extent by wet

deposition.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: When discarded it is listed as a hazardous waste by the EPA under

RCRA U-159 with the reportable quantity (RQ) of 5000 pounds (40 CFR Part 302). Incinerate liquid and diking material after addition of excess inhibitor, in accordance with Federal, State, and Local

regulations.

DISPOSAL OF EMPTY CONTAINERS: Reuse of empty drums or containers is not recommended.

Employees should be advised of the potential hazards, due to residual flammable material, associated with empty containers. It is our policy to discourage the reuse of empty containers and to dispose of all empty containers properly, in accordance with

Federal, State and Local regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION

DOT/UN SHIPPING NAME: ETHYL METHACRYLATE, STABILIZED, SOLUTION

DOT/UN CLASS:

NA/UN NUMBER: UN 2277
PACKING GROUP: II
NAERG: 129P

LABEL:

NMFC ITEM #: 42650

SCHEDULE B: 2916.14.2010

IMDG CLASS: 3 **EmS:** 3-07

CERCLA RQ: Ethyl Methacrylate = 1000 lbs.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

ITEM	TSCA	EINEC	3	CERCL	.A	CAA	CWA		SARA 313	MAK
01	X	X		X		X		U 118	X	400
02	X	X							X	400 ppm
03	X	Χ								
04	Χ	Χ								
05	Χ	Χ		Χ					Χ	
ITEM	AUSTR	RALIA	CANAD	Α	CHINA	JAPAN	KOREA	PHILIP	PINE	
01			Χ							
02	Χ		Χ			Χ	Χ	Χ		
03	Χ		Χ			Χ	Χ			
05			Χ							
ITEM	CA65	FL	MA	MI	MN	NJ	PA	WA		
01		Χ	Χ			Χ	Χ			
02		Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ		
03	Χ									
05	X	Χ		Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ			
	•	•			•	•				

TSCA: FOR USE IN FDA REGULATED PRODUCTS ONLY

CANADIAN WHMIS: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazardous criteria of the

CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR. All of the

components of this material are listed on the Canadian DSL.

WARNING STATEMENTS: T – Toxic

F - Flammable

RISK STATEMENTS: R10 – Flammable

R20/21/22 – Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R36/37/38 – Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R40 – Possible risks of irreversible effects. R43 – May cause sensitization by skin contact.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION CONTINUED

SAFETY STATEMENTS: S3 – Keep in a cool place.

S7/8 – Keep container tightly closed and dry.S9 – Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking.

S20/21 – When using do dot eat, drink or smoke.

S22 - Do not breathe dust.

S23/24 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S29 - Do not empty into drains.

S33 – Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S37/39 – Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

S61 – May cause harm to the unborn child.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS) RATING:

HEALTH: 1
FLAMMABILITY: 3
REACTIVITY: 0

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Gloves and Safety Glasses or Chemical Splash Goggles.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION RATING:

HEALTH: 1
FLAMMABILITY: 3
REACTIVITY: 0

ABBREVIATIONS:

NA Not Applicable ND Not Determined

NE Not Established CPR Controlled Products Regulation

parts per million G Gallon ppm Milligram Liter L mg Gram mol Mole gm Kilogram Micro kg μ mm Millimeter Pico р **Pascals** Cento Pa С

LCLethal ConcentrationLDLethal DoseTCToxic ConcentrationTDToxic Dose

BODBiological Oxygen DemandCODChemical Oxygen DemandLoLowestThODTheoretical Oxygen DemandTLmThreshold LimitICInhibitory Concentration

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED:

HHoursMMonthsDDaysYYearsWWeeksminMinutes

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist

IARC International Agency for Research for Cancer

TLV Threshold Limit Value
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
NOEL No Observed Effect Level

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

Prepared By:	Health, Safety and Environment
Reviewed By:	Technical Review
Reviewed By:	Senior Company Officer
Issue Date:	

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET IS PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS (29 CFR 1910.1200), THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA REGULATIONS (TITLE 34. CHAPTERS 301-323) AND CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS, ANY APPLICABLE STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS SHOULD BE CONSULTED. THE ABOVE INFORMATION MAY BE BASED IN PART ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY COMPONENT SUPPLIERS AND IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT AS OF THE DATE HEREOF. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY USE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THE MATERIAL, OR THE HAZARDS CONNECTED WITH SUCH USE. SINCE THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY BE APPLIED UNDER CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND WITH WHICH WE MAY BE UNFAMILIAR, AND SINCE DATA MADE AVAILABLE SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF MAY SUGGEST MODIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION, WE ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESULT OF ITS USE. THIS INFORMATION AND MATERIAL IS FURNISHED ON THE CONDITION THAT THE PERSON RECEIVING IT SHALL MAKE HIS/HER OWN DETERMINATION AS TO THE SUITABILITY OF THE MATERIAL FOR HIS/HER PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ON THE CONDITION THAT HE/SHE ASSUME THE RISK OF HIS/HER USE THEREOF.