



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS, Australian WorkSafe, New Zealand, Japanese, and European Union Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE/MATERIAL NAME:	STRIP AND CLEAN
CHEMICAL NAMES:	Glycol Ether/Sodium Silicate Solution
PRODUCT USE:	Industrial Stripper
SYNONYMS:	N/A
U.N. NUMBER:	1760
U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS/SUBSIDIARY RISK:	Corrosive
HAZCHEM CODE (AUSTRALIA):	2X
POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER (AUSTRALIA):	N/A
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME (USA/Canada):	AMERIPOLISH, INC
ADDRESS:	120 Commercial Ave. Lowell, Arkansas 72745
EMERGENCY PHONE:	1-800-255-3924 (CHEM-TEL) in U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands
	01-813-248-0585 (outside areas above, call collect)
BUSINESS PHONE:	1.800.592.9320

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

EU CLASSIFICATION: Harmful; Corrosive

EU RISK PHRASES: Xn, C

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	AICS Inventory Listing	% w/v	EU CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	215-687-4	Listed	Proprietary	Hazard Classification: Not established. Risk Phrases: Not established. Symbols: Not established.
Proprietary Ethoxylate Alcohols		Unlisted	Listed	6-9	SELF-CLASSIFICATION Hazard Classification: Harmful Risk Phrases: R: 22 Symbols: Xn
Aliphatic Glycol Ether			Listed	6-9	Hazard Classification: Irritant Risk Phrases: R: 36 Symbols: Xi
Other Proprietary Ingredients				Balance	Hazard Classification: Not established. Risk Phrases: Not established. Symbols: Not established.

NOTE: ALL Canadian WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR. All European Union, Australian (NOHSC:2011, 8.30-8.48) information, and Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS Z 7250: 2000) required information is included. See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Risk Phrases

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

EU CLASSIFICATION: Harmful; Corrosive

EU RISK PHRASES: R: 22; R: 34

EU SYMBOLS: Xn, C

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a clear, pink liquid with a slight solvent odor. Health Hazards: This product is corrosive and can burn contaminated skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissues. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Inhalation may also cause headache, nausea, dizziness, vomiting, drowsiness, incoordination, and confusion. Flammability Hazards: If involved in a fire, this product will release smoke, acrid vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, and peroxides). Reactivity Hazards: This product is not reactive. Environmental Hazards: Large quantities released to the environment may have an adverse effect. Emergency Considerations: Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for the situation to which they respond.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

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

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposures to vapors, mists, and sprays of this product can cause moderate to severe nasal irritation, a disagreeable metallic taste, a slight increase in nasal discharge, difficulty breathing, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, nasal congestion, a sore throat, headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, and confusion. Inhalation overexposures to very high vapor levels of this product, as may occur in a poorly ventilated and confined space, may cause loss of consciousness and death. Prolonged exposures or exposures to high concentrations of this product may damage the tissues of the respiratory system. Severe inhalation overexposures can cause chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death. Repeated inhalation of the dusts or particulates may cause respiratory disorders (e.g., bronchitis).

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Vapors of this product can irritate the eyes. Direct eye contact can cause immediate pain, irritation, redness, watering, and blindness. Skin contact may cause reddening, discomfort, severe irritation, and chemical burns. Chemical burns can blister and scar the

skin. Repeated skin overexposure to low concentrations may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

SKIN ABSORPTION: The Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether component of this product can be absorbed through intact skin. Skin absorption can cause symptoms such as those described under "Inhalation".

INGESTION: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure and is unlikely to occur. If this product is swallowed, it will severely irritate and burn the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system. Symptoms of such overexposure can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Ingestion of large volumes of this product may be fatal. Ingestion also causes symptoms such as those described under "Inhalation". Ingestion may harm the kidneys.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object may cause pain, severe irritation, and burns at the site of injection.



HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay

Terms. Overexposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: This product is corrosive. Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can severely irritate or burn the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. Inhalation may cause coughing and difficulty breathing. Skin contact can cause blisters and scars. Eye contact can cause blindness. Severe inhalation, contact, and ingestion overexposures may be fatal. Inhalation, skin absorption, and ingestion overexposure can cause symptoms such as those described under "Inhalation".

Chronic: Repeated skin overexposures to low concentrations can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Repeated inhalation of mists or sprays may cause respiratory disorders (e.g., bronchitis).

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION			
SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)		3	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)		0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)		0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES 	RESPIRATORY See SECTION 0	HANDS 	BODY See SECTION 0

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use and flush contaminated area. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Do NOT interrupt flushing. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Do NOT interrupt flushing. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

INHALATION: If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

LOWER (LEL): Not applicable.

UPPER (UEL): Not applicable.

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

WATER SPRAY: OK

CARBON DIOXIDE: OK

FOAM: OK

DRY CHEMICAL: OK

HALON: OK

OTHER: OK

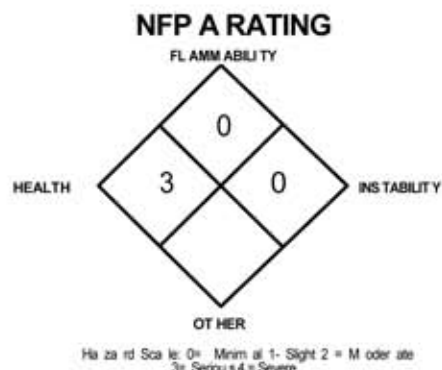
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is corrosive, and presents a severe inhalation and contact hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides and peroxides).

EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT: Not

sensitive. EXPLOSION SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Not

sensitive.

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



5. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. 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 (SCBA).

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection. Wipe up spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Wash contaminated area with soap and water, absorb with paper towels, and rinse with water. Large Spills: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Wipe up spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. If necessary, discard all contaminated response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this material ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or containers of this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Employees must be trained to properly use this product. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. 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). 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 liquid or vapors; therefore, empty packages should be handled with care.

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. If necessary, refer to Australian National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 2007 (1994)] for further information.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		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
Sodium Silicate	1344-09-8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Proprietary Ethoxylate Alcohols		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA = 100 PEAK = 1•MAK 15 min., average value, 1 hour interval, 4-pe4r shift Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: C

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

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Currently, there are no international exposure limits established for components of this product.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-07), standards of EU member states (including EN 529:2005 for respiratory PPE, CEN/TR 15419:2006 for hand protection, and CR 13464:1999 for face/eye protection), or standards of Australia (including AS/NZS 1715:1994 for respiratory PPE, AS/NZS 4501.2:2006 for protective clothing, AS/NZS 2161.1:2000 for glove selection, and AS/NZS 1336:1997 for eye protection). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: 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, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02, the European Standard EN 529:2005, EU member state standards, the Australian Standard 1716-Respiratory Protective Devices and Australian Standard 1715-Selection, Use, and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices, New Zealand standards, or Japanese standards. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-face piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full face piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-02, or the European Standard CR 13464:1999, the Australian Standard 1337-Eye Protection for Industrial Applications and Australian Standard 1336-Recommended Practices for Eye Protection in the Industrial Environment, New Zealand standards, or Japanese standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear Butyl rubber, Viton™, Barrier (PE/PA/PE), or Tychem™ SL gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, appropriate Standards of Canada, the Australian Standard 2161-Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens and the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006, New Zealand standards, or Japanese standards.

BODY/SKIN PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., coveralls or apron). If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada, the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006, Australian Standard 3765-Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals, New Zealand standards, or Japanese standards. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: Not established.

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

VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1): Not established.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Essentially zero.

APPEARANCE, ODOR, AND COLOR: This product is a clear, green liquid with a slight solvent odor.

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

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not established.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not established.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.02

pH: 11.5-12.5

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This product is stable when properly stored at normal temperature and pressures (see Section 7, Handling and Storage). Prolonged exposure to light and air may cause the formation of peroxides. The peroxides are unlikely to be hazardous unless they are concentrated during distillation or allowed to evaporate to dryness.

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

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicological data are available for the some components of this product.

PROPRIETARY ETHOXYLATE ALCOHOL:	PROPRIETARY ALIPHATIC GLYCOL ETHER:	PROPRIETARY ALIPHATIC GLYCOL ETHER
LD50 (Oral-Rat) 1378 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea	Standard Draize Test (eye, rabbit) = 20 mg; severe Standard Draize Test (eye, rabbit) = 20 mg/24 hours; moderate	(continued): LD50 (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 850 mg/kg; Respiratory changes; changes in tubules; changes in spleen
LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) > 2 g/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea	LD50 (oral, rat) = 5660 mg/kg LD50 (oral, mouse) = 2400 mg/kg LD50 (oral, rabbit) = 2200 mg/kg LD50 (skin, rabbit) = 2700 mg/kg	TDLo (oral, rat) = 83 g/kg/13 weeks/intermittent; weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Skin-Rat) 1950 mg/kg/13 weeks-intermittent; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain, changes in phosphorus, changes in potassium	LD50 (oral, guinea pig) = 2 g/kg; general anesthetic; Gastrointestinal changes; Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: other changes	TDLo (oral, rat) = 109 g/kg/6 weeks/intermittent; food intake (animal); pigmented or nucleated red blood cells; weight loss or decreased weight gain TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 5 mg/m ³ /24 hours/17 weeks/continuous; Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Blood changes

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is severely irritating and corrosive to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: This product is not known to be a sensitizer with prolonged or repeated use.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

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

Mutagenicity: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not reported to cause human mutagenic effects.

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not reported to cause human embryotoxic effects.

Teratogenicity: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not reported to cause human reproductive effects.

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

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no ACGIH 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 or biodegradability. It is expected that the components of this product will slowly degrade in the environment and form a variety of organic and inorganic materials; however, no specific information is known.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. No information is available for components.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for components of this product, as follows:

PROPRIETARY ALIPHATIC GLYCOL ETHER:

EC0 (Pseudomonas putida bacteria) 16 hours = 255 mg/L
EC0 (Microcystis aeruginosa algae) 8 days = 53 mg/L
EC0 (Scenedesmus quadricauda green algae) 7 days = 1,000 mg/L

EC0 (Entosiphon sulcatum protozoa) 72 hours = 73 mg/L
EC0 (Uronema parduczi Chatton-Lwoff protozoa) = 420 mg/L
LC50 (goldfish) 24 hours = 2,700 mg/L
LC0,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 24 hours = 1,800 mg/L
LC0,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 48 hours = 1,800 mg/L
LC0,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 72 hours = 100 mg/L
LC0,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 hours = 100 mg/L

PROPRIETARY ALIPHATIC GLYCOL ETHER

(continued):
LC50,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 24 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC50,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 48 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC50,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 72 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC50,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 hours = 1,300 mg/L
LC100,S (Lepomis macrochirus) 48 hours = 3,200 mg/L
LC0,S (Menidia beryllina) 24-48 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC0,S (Menidia beryllina) 72 hours = 1,800 mg/L
LC50,S (Menidia beryllina) 96 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC0,S (Menidia beryllina) 72 hours = 1,000 mg/L
LC50,S (Menidia beryllina) 96 hours = 2,400 mg/L
LC50 (Menidia beryllina) 96 hours = 2,000 mg/L

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This product does not contain any component with known 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.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be tested for D002 (Characteristic/Corrosivity).

EWC WASTE CODE: Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising): Wastes not otherwise specified 11-01-99

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)
Hazard Class Number And Description:	8 (Corrosive)
UN Identification Number:	UN 1760
Packing Group:	III
DOT Label(S) Required:	Class 8 (Corrosive)
Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2004):	154

Marine Pollutant: The components of this product are not classified by the U.S. DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)
Hazard Class Number and Description:	8 (Corrosive)
UN Identification Number:	UN 1760
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:	5

Marine Pollutant: No component of this product meets the criteria for marine pollutant, per Part 2, Section 2.7 of the Consolidated Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IATA.

UN Identification Number:	UN 1760
Proper Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (continued)

Hazard Class or Division: 8 (Corrosive)
Hazard Label(s) Required: Class 8 (Corrosive)
Packing Group: III
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction: 818
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction: Y818
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.: 1 L
Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction: 820
Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.: 60 L
Special Provisions: A3
ERG Code: 8L

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IMO.

UN No.: 1760
Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)
Hazard Class Number: 8
Packing Group: III
Special Provisions: 223, 274, 944
Limited Quantities: 15 L
Packing Instructions: P001, LP01
EmS: F-A, S-B
Stowage Category: Category A. Clear of living quarters.
Marine Pollutant: The components of this product are not designated by the IMO to be Marine Pollutants.

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

UN No.: 1760
Name and Description: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)
Class: 8
Classification Code: C9
Packing Group: III
Labels: 8
Special Provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: LQ19
Packing Instructions: P001, IBC03, LP01, R001
Mixed Packing Provisions: MP15
Hazard Identification No.: 80

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL OFFICE OF ROAD SAFETY CODE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD OR RAIL: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of the Federal Office of Road Safety.

Name and Description: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium Silicate)
Hazard Class Number and Description: Class 8 (Corrosive)
UN Identification Number: UN 1760
Packing Group: III
Hazard Label(s) Required: Class 8 (Corrosive)
Hazchem Code: 2X
Packaging Method: 3.8.8

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES 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:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether (Glycol Ether Category)	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether = Under the generic Glycol Ether category, this compound does not have a RQ assigned, but are CERCLA Hazardous Wastes.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the TSCA Inventory. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not on the California Proposition 65 lists. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are not on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): DANGER! CORROSIVE LIQUID. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND DIGESTIVE TRACT BURNS. MAY CAUSE DELAYED LUNG INJURY AND BURNS. CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS.

Avoid

contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists, or sprays. Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate eye, hand, and body protection. Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled liquid. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations or those of Canada, EU Member States or Australia. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are on the DSL Inventory. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are on the DSL/NDSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are not on the CEPA Priority Substances Lists.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS (continued):

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS:

Class D1A: Very Toxic Material Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects

Class D2B: Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

Class E: Corrosive Material



EUROPEAN UNION INFORMATION:

EU Labeling/Classification: This product meets the definitions of Harmful and Corrosive as defined by the European Union Council Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.

EU CLASSIFICATION: Harmful; Corrosive

EU RISK PHRASES: [R: 22] Harmful if swallowed. [R: 34] Causes burns.

EU SAFETY PHRASES: [S: 2] Keep out of reach of children. (This safety phrase can be omitted from the label when the substance or preparation is sold for industrial use only.) [S: 7] Keep container tightly closed. [S: 36/37/39] Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves and eye/face protection. [S: 46] If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. [S: 60] This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

EU SYMBOLS: Xn, C



AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the AICS. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are on the AICS.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (HSIS): The Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether component of this product is listed in the HSIS.

CLASSIFICATION: Harmful; Corrosive

RISK PHRASES: [R: 22] Harmful if swallowed. [R: 34] Causes burns.

SAFETY PHRASES: [S: 2] Keep out of reach of children. (This safety phrase can be omitted from the label when the substance or

preparation is sold for industrial use only.) [S: 7] Keep container tightly closed. [S: 36/37/39] Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves and eye/face protection. [S: 46] If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. [S: 60] This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER: Schedule 6

ADDITIONAL LABELING: For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (61-2-9845-3111) or a doctor (at once). If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair

with running water.

NEW ZEALAND INFORMATION:

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND NEW ORGANISMS ACT (1996): The Proprietary Ethoxylate Alcohols, Proprietary Aliphatic Glycol Ether, and Sodium Silicate component of this product is registered as a hazardous substance with the Environmental Risk Management Authority. Specific controls may apply to this product.

JAPANESE INFORMATION:

JAPANESE ENCS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are on the ENCS Inventory. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are on the ENCS Inventory.

JAPANESE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, TRADE, AND INDUSTRY (METI) STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese METI. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are not listed.

POISONOUS AND DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES CONTROL LAW: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are not listed as a Specified Poisonous Substance under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law. It cannot be confirmed that the remaining components of this product are not listed as a Specified Poisonous Substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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800/441-3365

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human 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 lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. Group B: Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

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

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.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register, 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD

RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. Skin Irritation: Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". Eye Irritation: Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". Oral Toxicity 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. 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.;

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM
~~HAZARD~~

RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued):

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. 2 (continued) Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%) /cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); 3 (Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. Explosives: Division 1.2 - Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. Compressed Gases: Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packaging 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4.

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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued) 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.

and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (current edition) and the related Manual of Tests and Criteria (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) 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.

INSTABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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 100W/mL. 3 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that 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.

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 TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. Cancer Information: The sources are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other Information: BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. BCF = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TL_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. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (DSL/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

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