

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	Preserva Wood WOOD RENEWER CLEANER
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</u>	Aqueous Surfactant Mixture
<u>SYNONYMS:</u>	None
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	Wood Cleaner
<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	Preserva Products Ltd.
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	12860 Earhart Avenue, Auburn, CA 95602
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	800-797-2537 M-Th, 9am-4pm PST
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	800-797-2537 M-Th, 9 am-4pm PST
<u>EMAIL ADDRESS FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION:</u>	info@preservaproducts.com
<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	April 14, 2015

NOTE: ALL 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.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS
Pictograms:



Signal Word:	Warning.
GHS Class:	Eye Irritant, Category 2. Skin Irritant, Category 2.
Hazard Statements:	Causes eye and skin irritation.
Precautionary Statements:	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye, and face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Dispose of unused contents, container, and other contaminated wastes in accordance with local, state, federal, and provincial regulations. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and remove contacts if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing and get medical attention if eye irritation persists. If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If swallowed: Rinse mouth and get medical attention if you feel unwell.
Emergency Overview:	Irritant.
Route of Exposure:	Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential Health Effects:	
Eye:	Causes eye irritation.
Skin:	Causes skin irritation.
Inhalation:	Prolonged or excessive inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion:	May be harmful if swallowed. May cause vomiting.
Chronic Health Effects:	Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.
Signs/Symptoms:	Overexposure may cause headaches and dizziness.
Target Organs:	Eyes. Skin. Respiratory system. Digestive system.
Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:	None generally recognized.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/v
Monoethanolamine	0141-43-5	1.0-5.0%
Nonylphenyl Polyethylene Glycol	9016-45-9	1.0-5.0%
Water		90.0-98.0%
Water and other trace or non-hazardous components. Each of the other components are not hazardous or are present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens) or do not carry a hazard classification and do not present additional hazards to the product.		Balance

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

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

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must seek medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

Skin Exposure: If this product contaminates the skin and irritation develops, immediately begin decontamination with soap and water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effects continue after flushing.

Eye Exposure: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

Inhalation: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after removal to fresh air.

Ingestion: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS: See Sections 3 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, skin disorders, or disorders involving the "Target Organs" (see Section 11, "Toxicological Information") may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

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

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Fire extinguishing materials that can be used against fires of this product include carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, or appropriate foam. Consideration for surrounding materials must be taken into account.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

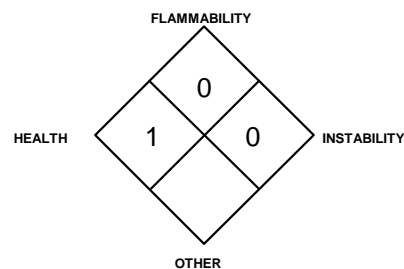
SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. 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). 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.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

Large Spills: 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.**

METHODS FOR CLEANUP AND CONTAINMENT:

Small Spills: Wipe up spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials.

Large Spills: Absorb spilled liquid with clay or other suitable absorbent materials.

All Spills: Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. If necessary, discard contaminated response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Dispose of in accordance with applicable international, national, state, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Do not flush to sewer. For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect.

PART III How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Use in a well ventilated location. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Do not expose containers to extreme temperatures. Avoid breathing airborne mists, sprays, or vapors generated by this product. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Product should be stored in a sealed containers. Store in a dry location at the recommended temperature of 10-32.2°C (50-90°F). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers, as appropriate. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is used as a concrete stain. 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). If necessary, ensure that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or 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 in this section, if applicable. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations and appropriate fire protection is available near areas where this product is used.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER mg/m ³
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Monoethanolamine		3	6	3	6	3	6	NE	

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. 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). The following are NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines for the Proprietary Glycol Ether component.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear nitrile rubber gloves or solvex gloves for routine industrial use for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

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

FORM: Water thin liquid.

ODOR: Slight citrus.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not tested.

VISCOSITY (#2 Zahn cup): 5-10 seconds

VAPOR DENSITY: Not available, not tested.

SATURATION VAPOR CONCENTRATION: Not tested.

COLOR: Clear.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

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

BOILING POINT (similar to water): 100°C (212°F)

MELTING/FREEZING POINT (similar to water): 0°C (32°F)

pH: 7-9

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 60°F: 1.037

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): N/A

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (identification properties): The appearance of this product may be an identification property in event of an accidental release.

VOC (Volatile Organic Carbon) Content in %: < 100 g/L

SOLUBILITY IN OTHER LIQUIDS: Not tested.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY/CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under conditions of standard temperature and pressure.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides. Hydrolysis: None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product would be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (Continued)

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for additional cautionary information related to materials contaminated with this product.

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, via route of entry, are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors, mists or sprays from this product can cause irritation of the respiratory system.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Vapors of this product can irritate the eyes. This product will cause immediate pain and severe irritation if splashed into the eyes, causing redness and tearing. Brief skin contact may be moderately irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin overexposures can cause dermatitis (dry red skin).

SKIN ABSORPTION: This is not expected to be a significant route of exposure for this product.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for this product. If this product is swallowed, it may irritate the mouth, throat, esophagus and other tissues of the digestive system. Symptoms of ingestion may include vomiting, diarrhea, and nausea.

INJECTION: Injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for this product. Injection of this product (via puncture with a contaminated object) can cause pain and irritation, in addition to the wound.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay

Terms.

ACUTE: Inhalation, skin contact or eye contact can be irritating. Ingestion may be harmful.

CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated skin exposures can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

Chronic inhalation or ingestion exposure may result in adverse effects on the liver.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, skin, eyes, and central nervous system. CHRONIC: Skin, liver.

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

PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:

Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg: Severe

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate

LDLo (Oral-Human) 143 mg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Woman) 600 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: metabolic acidosis

TDLo (Oral-Woman) 7813 µL/kg: Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: metabolic acidosis

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 195 ppm/8 hours: Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 100 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 1500 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 450 ppm/4 hours: Behavioral: ataxia; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 2900 mg/m³/7 hours: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 3380 mg/m³/7 hours: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 700 ppm/7 hours: Behavioral: analgesia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 470 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 917 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 1230 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), somnolence (general depressed activity); Skin and Appendages: hair

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM



HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)	1
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)	0
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Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Severe Hazard

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

LD₅₀ (Unreported-Mouse) 1050 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), excitement; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
LD₅₀ (Unreported-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 1500 mg/kg
LDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 500 mg/kg
LC (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) > 633 ppm/1 hour
LCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1800 mg/m³/7 hours: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 500 mg/kg: Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 139 gm/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 9324 mg/m³/21 days-continuous: Behavioral: fluid intake; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 500 mg/kg/12 days-intermittent: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes, changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 13,290 mg/kg/6 weeks-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 14,000 mg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in thymus weight; Blood: changes in bone marrow (not otherwise specified); Related to Chronic Data: changes in ovarian weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2170 mg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol), changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 46.5 mg/kg/60 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 300 mg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Endocrine: changes in spleen weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 300 mg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Blood: normocytic anemia, other hemolysis with or without anemia
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1000 mg/kg/4 days-intermittent: Cardiac: cardiomyopathy including infarction; Vascular: thrombosis distant from injection site; Blood: changes in bone marrow (not otherwise specified)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 6279 mg/kg: male 13 week(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 600 mg/kg: female 9-11 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetal death

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1575 mg/kg/7 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia, changes in spleen

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 5180 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Endocrine: changes in thymus weight

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 9440 mg/kg/8 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 198.45 gm/kg/21 weeks-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 37.8 gm/kg/4 weeks-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 20.16 gm/kg/4 weeks-continuous: Behavioral: fluid intake

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 198.45 gm/kg/21 weeks-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 198.45 gm/kg/21 weeks-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Reproductive: Paternal; Effects: testes, epididymis, sperm duct; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 5 gm/kg/10 days-intermittent: Gastrointestinal: gastritis

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 2250 mg/kg/7 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia; Blood: changes in spleen

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 9440 mg/kg: female 7-14 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 7 gm/kg: female 8-14 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 9440 mg/kg: female 6-13 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 9440 mg/kg: female 7-14 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: live birth index (measured after birth)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 25.2 gm/kg: male 7 day(s) pre-mating; female 7 day(s) pre-mating; 21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 47.25 gm/kg: male 7 day(s) pre-mating; female 7 day(s) pre-mating; 21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: live birth index (measured after birth)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 0.72 gm/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: hepatobiliary system, urogenital system; Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 0.72 gm/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: hepatobiliary system

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 198.45 gm/kg: female 21 week(s) pre-mating; Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 0.56 mL/kg/1 hour: Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER (continued):

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 17.5 mL/kg/10 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 6.3 mL/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 4500 µL/kg/9 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 6 gm/kg/4 days-intermittent: Endocrine: changes in spleen weight; Blood: changes in spleen; Immunological Including Allergic: decreased immune response

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 6000 mg/kg/4 days-continuous: Endocrine: changes in spleen weight; Blood: changes in spleen

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 2000 mg/kg/4 days-continuous: Immunological Including Allergic: decrease in cellular immune response

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 100 mg/kg: Endocrine: changes in gonadotropins

TDLo (Unreported-Rat) 250 mg/kg: Blood: change in clotting factors

TDLo (Unreported-Rat) 750 mg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): retinal changes (pigmentary depositions, retinitis, other), changes in circulation

TDLo (Unreported-Rat) 1000 mg/kg/4 days-intermittent: Blood: change in clotting factors; Musculoskeletal: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1540 mg/m³/7 hours/5 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 432 ppm/7 hours/30 days-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria; Blood: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 245 ppm/6 hours/9 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m³/24 hours/13 weeks-continuous: Endocrine: hypoglycemia; Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 900 mg/m³/4 hours/25 days-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: increased intracranial pressure; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes primarily in glomeruli; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 421 mg/m³/13 weeks-intermittent: Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m³/90 days-continuous: Endocrine: hypoglycemia; Blood: normocytic anemia; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 125 ppm/6 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 200 ppm/6 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina; Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants), litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 3250 mg/kg/104 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: adrenal cortex tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 25 ppm/6 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 12 mg/kg/4 hours: female 1-19 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 516 mg/m³/30 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 200 ppm/6 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 483 mg/m³: 6 hour(s) / female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea), post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 396 ppm/7 hours/30 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria; Blood: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 401 ppm/7 hours/90 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria; Blood: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 250 ppm/6 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 15,600 mg/kg/104 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 15,600 mg/kg/104 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Gastrointestinal: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 200 ppm/6 hours: female 6-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina; Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 100 ppm/6 hours: female 6-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular (circulatory) system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 483 mg/m³: 6 hour(s) / female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea), post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 415 ppm/7 hours/12 weeks-intermittent: Blood: microcytosis with or without anemia; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 385 ppm/7 hours/28 days-intermittent: Blood: other changes, changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 2000 mg/m³/7 hours/12 weeks-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 376 ppm/7 hours/30 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 2500 mg/m³/8 hours/12 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 500 mg/m³/7 hours/12 weeks-intermittent: Blood: normocytic anemia, changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)

Mutation in Microorganisms (Bacteria-*Salmonella typhimurium*) 19 µmol/plate

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

N/A

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS (continued): The remaining components of this product 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.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may be irritating to contaminated respiratory system, skin and eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not known to be human skin or respiratory sensitizers.

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 produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product are reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

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 reproductive effects in humans.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil, but is expected to be mobile.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. Some biodegradation is expected due to the glycol components.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic toxicity; all release to the environment should be avoided.

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

WASTE TREATMENT/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.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

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

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION/ICAO (IATA/ICAO): This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IMO.

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:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Monoethanolamine	No	No	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): 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this of product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

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

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: **Class D2B:** Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects- Irritation



16. OTHER INFORMATION/ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE MODERATE TO SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF INGESTED. Avoid breathing vapor or mists. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes for at least 20 minutes with large amounts of water. If inhaled, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material and place in suitable container. Refer to Safety Data Sheet for additional information on this product.

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.

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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. Preserva Wood 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, Preserva Wood 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. **B:** 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.

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.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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.);

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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 ignites 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. *Unstable 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. *Oxidizers*: *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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): 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. 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts 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. **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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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. **Human and Animal Toxicology (continued):** Other measures of toxicity include **TDL_o**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL_o** 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.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued):

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: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **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/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.