

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA 29 CR 1910.1200 (2012), Canadian WHMIS 2015 (HPR-GHS), European Union CLP EC 1272/2008 & the 8<sup>th</sup> ATP 2016/918, and the Global Harmonization Standard

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

**Trade Name as Labeled:** UVP BLAK-RAY® A-946 BLUE INVISIBLE NON-POROUS INK

**SYNONYMS:** None/Mixture

**CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:** Solvent-Based Ink

**PRODUCT USE:** Industrial Fluorescent Coding on Non-Porous Materials

### COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION

**U.S. Manufacturer/Distributor:** ANALYTIK JENA US LLC  
**Address:** 2066 W. 11th Street, Upland, CA 91786 USA  
**Business Phone:** Toll Free Phone in US/Canada: (800) 452-6788 (8 am to 5 pm PST) or  
 (909) 946-3197  
**Fax Phone:** (909) 946-3597  
**General E-Mail:** [info@us.analytik-jena.com](mailto:info@us.analytik-jena.com)  
**EMERGENCY PHONE:** Infotrac: U.S./Canada/Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands: 1-800-535-4280 (24 hrs)  
 (International) +1-352-323-3500 (collect-24 hrs)

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GLOBAL HARMONIZATION:** This product has been classified per GHS Standards under U.S, Canadian and European regulations.

**Classification:** Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effects) SE Cat. 3

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement Codes:** H226, H302 + H312 + H332, H315, H319, H336

**Precautionary Codes:** P261, P240, P241, P242, P243, P264, P270, P271, P280, P301 + P312, P330, P305 + P351 + P338, P303 + P361 + P353, P333 + P313, P370 + P378, P304 + P340, P405 + P235 + P233, P501

**Hazard Symbol/Pictograms:** GHS02, GHS07



See Section 16 for Full Text of all Hazard and Precautionary Statement Codes

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description:** This product is a clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Under exposure to UV light, this product fluoresces blue. **Health Hazards:** Ingestion and inhalation may be harmful or fatal. May cause respiratory system, eye, and skin irritation; eye irritation may be severe. Ingestion and inhalation may cause adverse central nervous system effects. Ingestion may cause harm to the kidneys. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Contains materials that can be absorbed via intact skin and may cause adverse effect by this route of exposure. Contains materials that are suspect carcinogens. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further information. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is flammable and may be ignited if exposed to temperature above 28.3°C (83°F). When involved in a fire, this product may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon and nitrogen oxides, acetic acid, n-butanol, peroxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product may cause harm to the environment if a large quantity is accidentally released to an aquatic environment. **Emergency Response Procedures:** Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-suppression equipment) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

## 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	EINECS or ELNICS #	WT%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification per U.S., Canadian & EU Standards Hazard Statements
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	200-661-7	30.0-60.0%	Harmonized GHS Classification per ECHA & U.S. OSHA HazCom 2012, Canadian WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effects) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H315, H319, H336
Proprietary Glycol Ether			20-40%	Harmonized GHS Classification per ECHA & U.S. OSHA HazCom 2012, Canadian WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H302 + H312 + H332, H315, H319

See Section 16 for Full Text of all Hazard Codes, Hazard Codes and Precautionary Statements

### 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

Chemical Name	CAS #	EINECS or ELNICS #	WT%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification per U.S., Canadian & EU Standards Hazard Statements
Proprietary Butyl Ester			5.0-10.0%	Harmonized GHS Classification per ECHA & U.S. OSHA HazCom 2012, Canadian WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effects) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H336 Supplemental Hazard Codes: EUH066
Proprietary Cellulose Butyrate		Not Listed	5.0-10.0%	Notified GHS Classification per ECHA & U.S. OSHA HazCom 2012, Canadian WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Skin Toxicity Cat. 4 Hazard Statement Codes: H312
Proprietary UV Pigment			0.1-0.5%	Notified GHS Classification per ECHA & U.S. OSHA HazCom 2012, Canadian WHMIS HPR-2015 & EU CLP 1272/2008: Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H302, H319, H412

See Section 16 for Full Text of all Hazard Codes, Hazard Codes and Precautionary Statements

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS:** Because spill or emergency scenes may be contaminated with other materials, rescuers should not attempt to retrieve or assist persons contaminated with this product who exhibit adverse symptoms without the use adequate personal protective equipment. Evaluation of the situation should include whether personal protective equipment should be used or if it is needed to assist contaminated individuals. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary.

**DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:** If adverse effect occurs after exposure, the following information is for first-aid measures to be taken for each route of exposure.

**Inhalation Exposure:** If mists, sprays or fumes of this material 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.

**Skin Exposure:** If the material contaminates the skin and adverse effect occurs, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if adverse effects occur 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. Do not interrupt flushing. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

**Ingestion Exposure:** If this material 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. Seek medical attention.

**IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS:** See Sections 2 (Hazard Information) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for information.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

**INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED:** Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT (TOC):** 28.3°C (83°F)

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not available.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):** LEL = 2.5% UEL: 12.0%

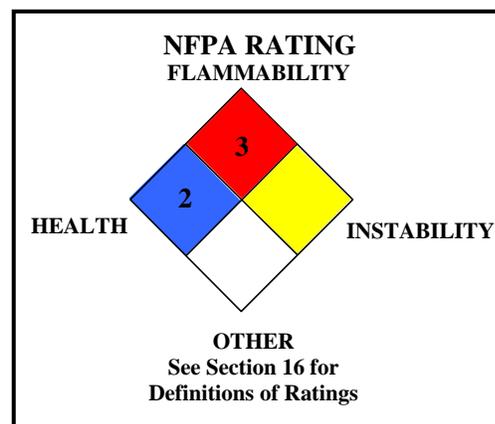
**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Water fog or fine spray, appropriate foam for solvent solutions, carbon dioxide and dry chemical. Water or foam may cause frothing and must be used correctly.

**UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Streams or jets of water may spread fire.

**SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE PRODUCT:** This product is flammable and can ignite when exposed to temperature of its flash point. Both liquid and vapors pose fire hazard. When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce toxic gases (including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, acetic acid, n-butanol, peroxides). Vapors can travel to distant locations and flashback to source of fire.

**Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not sensitive.

**Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** May be sensitive, may accumulate static charge by agitation or pouring.



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

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS:** Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. If this material is involved in a fire, fire runoff water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage. If necessary, decontaminate fire-response equipment with soap and water solution.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Spills on certain surfaces may be slippery and present a slip hazard.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Proper protective equipment should be used.

**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:** Full-face or half-mask, air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved); hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls); coveralls; gloves, outer, chemical-resistant; gloves, inner, chemical-resistant; boots (outer), chemical-resistant steel toe and shank; boot-covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable); hard hat; escape mask; face shield.

**METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:** Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins.

**Small Spills:** Absorb spilled liquid with paper towels or other suitable absorbent materials. Wash contaminated area with soap and water, absorb with paper towels, and rinse with water. Place spill material and all clean-up materials in appropriate container for disposal.

**Large Spills:** Dike spill to prevent spread. Absorb spill with polypads or other non-reactive material. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels from potential 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. Place spill material and all clean-up materials in appropriate container for disposal. Decontaminate area thoroughly.

**All Spills:** Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:** Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage. Spills on water can cover water surface and cause oxygen-deprivation in the aquatic environment, as well as coat marine life. All effort must be made to avoid spills to the marine environment.

**REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS:** See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

## 7. HANDLING and USE

**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, segregated from other materials and operations. Minimize all exposure to this substance, including airborne aerosols. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Use non-sparking tools. Bond and ground containers during transfers of material. Spills of this product on certain surfaces may present a slip hazard.

**CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Keep from freezing. Keep away from food and drinking water. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. 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. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors that are flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

**SPECIFIC END USE(S):** This product is used for industrial fluorescent coding on non-porous materials. 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.

## 7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT (continued):** Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment thoroughly, before maintenance begins. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures, or applicable standards.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

**Ventilation and Engineering Controls:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits provided in this section, if applicable. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. An eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

#### Occupational Exposure Limits:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVS		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Proprietary Glycol Ether		20	NE	50 (skin) Vacated 1989 PEL: 25	Skin	5 (skin)	Skin	700	DFG MAKs: TWA: 10 (sum of the concentration of EGBE and its acetate in air); Skin PEAK: 2•MAK, excursion factor 2, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C Carcinogen: EPA-NL, IARC-3, TLV-A4
Proprietary Butyl Ester		NE	NE	150	Vacated 1989 PEL: 200	150	200	1700 (10% LEL)	DFG MAKs: TWA: 100 PEAK: 2•MAK, excursion factor 2, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C
Proprietary Cellulose Butyrate		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	200	400	400	Vacated 1989 PEL: 500 (ceiling)	400	600	2000 (10% of LEL)	DFG MAKs: TWA: 200 PEAK: 1•MAK, excursion factor 2, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C Carcinogen: IARC-3, TLV-A4
Proprietary UV Pigment		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definition of Terms Used

**International Exposure Limits:** Currently, the following international limits established for components of these products. New exposure limits can come into effect or existing limits may change. These limits may not be the most current; appropriate government agencies in each jurisdiction should be consulted to determine which regulations apply.

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	<u>Limit Value - Eight Hours</u>	<u>Limit Value - Short Term</u>
Austria	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40 ppm, 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Belgium	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm, 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada-Ontario	20 ppm	
Canada-Québec	20 ppm, 97 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Denmark	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40 ppm, 196 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
European Union	<b>20 ppm, 98 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50 ppm (1), 246 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1)</b>
Finland	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm (1), 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
France	<b>10 ppm, 49 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1)</b>	<b>50 ppm, 246 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>
Germany(AGS)	10 ppm, 49 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	40 ppm (1), 196 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Germany (DFG)	10 ppm (1), 49 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm (1)(2), 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (2)
Hungary	98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	246 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ireland	20 ppm (1), 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm (1), 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Italy	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm, 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Latvia	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Poland	98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Romania	30 ppm, 150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm (1); 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Spain	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm, 245 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sweden	10 ppm; 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm (1); 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Switzerland	10 ppm, 49 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm (1), 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
The Netherlands	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	246 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Turkey	20 ppm, 98 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm (1), 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
United Kingdom	25 ppm (1), 123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)	50 ppm, 246 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	<u>Remarks</u>	
European Union	Bold-type: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values and Limit Values for Occupational Exposure Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Value; BOELV ~ (1) 15 minutes average value	
Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value	
France	Bold-type: Restrictive statutory limit values.	
Germany(AGS)	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Germany (DFG)	(1) MAK value applies for the sum of the concentrations of Proprietary Glycol Ether and 2-Butoxyethylacetate in air. (2) 15 minutes average value	
Ireland	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Italy	Skin	
Latvia	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Romania	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Spain	Skin	
Sweden	(1) 15 minutes average value	

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

### EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

#### International Exposure Limits (continued):

##### ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

	<u>Limit Value - Eight Hours</u>	<u>Limit Value - Short Term</u>
Austria	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	800 ppm, 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Belgium	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm, 1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada-Ontario	200 ppm	400 ppm
Canada-Québec	400 ppm, 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 ppm, 1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Denmark	200 ppm, 490 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm, 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Finland	150 ppm, 720 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 ppm (1), 620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
France		400 ppm, 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Germany(AGS)	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm (1), 1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Germany (DFG)	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm, 1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Hungary	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Ireland	200 ppm	400 ppm (1)
Latvia	350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Poland	900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Romania	70 ppm; 600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	93 ppm (1); 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Spain	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm, 1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sweden	150 ppm; 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 ppm (1); 600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (1)
Switzerland	200 ppm, 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	400 ppm, 1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
United Kingdom	400 ppm; 999 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 ppm, 1250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	<u>Remarks</u>	
Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Germany(AGS)	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Germany (DFG)	STV 15 minutes average value	
Ireland	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Romania	(1) 15 minutes average value	
Sweden	(1) 15 minutes average value	

**ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs):** Currently, the following Biological Exposure Indices have been determined for the components of this product.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Proprietary Glycol Ether • Butoxyacetic acid in urine	• End of Shift	• 200 mg/g Creatinine
2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) • Acetone in urine	• End of Shift at End of Workweek	• 40 mg/L

#### UK Minimum Exposure Limits:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT				Comments
		Long-Term Exposure Limit (8-Hrs TWA Reference Period)		Short-Term Exposure Limit (15-minute Reference Period)		
		ppm	mg.m <sup>-3</sup>	ppm	mg.m <sup>-3</sup>	
Proprietary Glycol Ether		25	123	50	246	Skin, Biological Monitoring Guidance Values
Proprietary Butyl Ester		150	724	200	956	NE
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400	999	500	1000	NE

NE = Not Established.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** 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, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* and CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*), standards of EU member states (including EN 529:2005 for respiratory PPE, CEN/TR 15419:2006 for hand/body protection, and CR 13464:1999 for face/eye protection). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

**Respiratory Protection:** Respiratory protection is not needed during use of this product during normal use and handling. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. If respiratory protection is needed refer to applicable standards above. 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). In the workplace, when handling large quantities, the following NIOSH respiratory guidelines may be helpful in event of the presence of aerosols.

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##### CONCENTRATION

##### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Up to 50 ppm:

Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).

Up to 125 ppm:

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge.

Up to 250 ppm:

Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any PAPR with a

tight-fitting facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

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

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (continued):

#### Respiratory Protection (continued):

##### **PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER**

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</u>
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Up to 700 ppm:	Any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Emergency or Planned	Entry Into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBSA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape:	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

##### **ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL**

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</u>
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Up to 2000 ppm:	Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Emergency or Planned	Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Escape:	Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

**Eye Protection:** Not normally needed for handling of small quantities. If handling more than several ounces, wear splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to applicable standards given at the beginning of this section.

**Hand Protection:** Wear rubber or other appropriate glove to avoid skin contact. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. If necessary, refer to applicable standards given at the beginning of this section.

**Body Protection:** Coveralls or apron when handling large quantity. If necessary, refer to applicable standards given at the beginning of this section.

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**FORM:** Liquid.

**ODOR:** Aromatic.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** For Glycol Ether: 0.10 ppm (detection); 0.48 ppm (100% recognition)

**VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):** 2

**BOILING POINT:** 126.7°C (260°F)

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1):** 0.85

**FLASH POINT (TOC):** 28.3°C (83°F)

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Immiscible.

**LOG COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not determined.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (identification properties):** The appearance or odor may be a method to identify this product in event of an accidental release.

**COLOR:** Clear; fluoresces blue in UV light.

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc):** 1.2

**VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20°C:** 8-12

**FREEZING POINT:** Not available.

**pH:** Not available.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not determined.

**OTHER SOLUBILITIES:** Not available.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** This product is stable under normal conditions. Due to the Proprietary Glycol Ether component, prolonged storage of this product which is in contact with air, may produce unstable peroxides. These peroxides are unlikely to be hazardous unless they are concentrated during distillation or allowed to evaporate to dryness.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion:** Carbon and nitrogen oxides, acetic acid, n-butanol, peroxides.

**Hydrolysis:** Acetic acid.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This product is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, potassium tert-butoxide, bases, perchloric acid. Due to the Proprietary Glycol Ether component, this product may attack some forms of stainless steels (types 301, 302 and 440) and copper and may attack plastics such as chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene terephthalate, high-density polyethylene, and ethylene vinyl acetate; elastomers, like Viton (FKM), nitrile Buna-N (NBR), chloroprene, isoprene, natural rubber, polymethacrylate (acrylic) and silicone; and coatings, such as coal tar epoxy, epoxy general purpose and epoxy chemical resistant.

**POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION/REACTIONS:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Contact with incompatible materials, and exposure to excessive temperatures.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant routes of occupational exposure are anticipated to be by inhalation, skin and eye contact. The following symptoms of exposure to this product are anticipated to be as follows:**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapors, mists or sprays from this product may irritate the tissues of the nose, mouth, throat, and upper respiratory system. Symptoms are expected to dissipate after removal to fresh air. Inhalation exposure may cause adverse effects on the central nervous system, including incoordination, drowsiness, nausea, headaches, dizziness and confusion.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

### SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE (continued):

**Inhalation (continued):** Symptoms of inhalation exposure are expected to dissipate after removal to fresh air.

**Contact with Skin or Eyes:** Skin contact with this product may be irritating, especially if prolonged. Chronic or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis (dry, red, itchy skin). Eye contact may be mildly irritating and cause redness and tearing. Contact with skin and eyes will temporarily stain contaminated tissues.

**Skin Absorption:** Components of this product can be absorbed via intact skin. If large area of the skin is involved, adverse systemic effects as described under 'Inhalation' may occur.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of occupational exposure for this product. If this product is swallowed, irritation of the gastrointestinal system may occur. Ingestion may cause adverse central nervous system effects such as described under 'Inhalation'. This product contains a Glycol Ether. This compound can form ethylene glycol and oxalic acid if ingested and cause harm to the kidneys such as occurs from ethylene glycol.

**Injection:** Injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for this product. If this product is "injected" (as may occur through punctures by contaminated, sharp objects), local swelling and irritation can occur.

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

**Acute:** Contact via inhalation and skin or eye contact may cause irritation and central nervous system effects. Ingestion can cause central nervous system effects and may cause adverse effects on the kidneys.

**Chronic:** Chronic skin contact may cause dermatitis.

**TARGET ORGANS: Acute:** Skin, eyes, respiratory system. **Chronic:** Skin, kidneys.

**TOXICITY DATA:** The following toxicity data are available for the components in 1% concentration or more. Due to the large amount of data of available for these components, only skin and eye irritation, human data, LD50 oral-rat and mouse, LD50 skin-rabbit and rat, LC50 inhalation-rat and mouse data.

#### 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/m<sup>3</sup>: 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/m<sup>3</sup>/7 hours: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia  
 LC50 (Inhalation-Mouse) 3380 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/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  
 LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 1167 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia  
 LD50 (Oral-Rabbit) 320 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Blood: other hemolysis with or without anemia  
 LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) 220 mg/kg

#### PROPRIETARY BUTYL ESTER:

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 300 ppm  
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 200 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes  
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg: Moderate  
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate  
 LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) 390 ppm/4 hours: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema; Blood: hemorrhage

LC50 (Inhalation-Mouse) 6 gm/m<sup>3</sup>/2 hours

#### PROPRIETARY BUTYL ESTER (continued):

LD50 (Oral-Rat) 10,768 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: other changes  
 LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 6 gm/kg  
 LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) > 17,600 mg/kg  
**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:**  
 TDLo (Oral-Man) 14,432 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea  
 TDLo (Oral-Human) 223 mg/kg: Behavioral: hallucinations, distorted perceptions; Cardiac: pulse rate; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section  
 TDLo (Oral-Human) 286 mg/kg: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction); Behavioral: coma; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes  
 TDLo (Oral-Infant) 13 gm/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), irritability; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting  
 TDLo (Unreported-Human) 1375 mg/kg: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), hallucinations, distorted perceptions  
 LDLo (Oral-Man) 5272 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema  
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 3570 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting  
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 571 mL/kg  
 LDLo (Unreported-Human) 2 mL/kg  
 LDLo (Unreported-Human) 2770 mg/kg  
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 35 ppm/4 hours: Cardiac: pulse rate; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes  
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 150 ppm/2 hours: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other Enzymes  
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg: Mild  
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg: Severe  
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 10 mg: Moderate  
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate  
 LD50 (Oral-Rat) 5045 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), somnolence (general depressed activity)  
 LD50 (Oral-Rat) 5000 mg/kg: Behavioral: general anesthetic  
 LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 3600 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), somnolence (general depressed activity)  
 LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 3600 mg/kg: Behavioral: general anesthetic  
 LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg  
 LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) 16,000 ppm/8 hours  
 LC50 (Inhalation-Mouse) 53,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

### HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

**HEALTH HAZARD** 2

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD** 3

**PHYSICAL HAZARD** 0

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

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

**PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:** EPA-NL (Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans); ACGIH TLV-A4: (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity); EPA-NL (Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenic in Humans)

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

**CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL (continued):**

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:** ACGIH TLV-A4: (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity); EPA-NL (Not Likely to Be Carcinogenic to Humans); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenic in Humans)

The remaining components of this product are not specifically listed by U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, IARC, GERMAN MAK, and ACGIH and therefore is not considered to be, nor suspected to be cancer causing agents by these agencies.

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This product may be irritating to contaminated tissue. Eye contact may be more severe.

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

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** No component of this product is reported to cause mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive effects in humans. Animal data for some components indicated effects, but only at doses that were also fatal to test animals and so are not considered adequate evidence of reproductive effect.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

**MOBILITY:** This product has not been tested for mobility in soil; it is expected to be highly mobile. The following information is available for the main components.

**PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:** The Koc is estimated as 67, using a log Kow of 0.83 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that this compound is expected to have high mobility in soil.

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:** The Koc of this compound is estimated as 25, using a measured log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that this material is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

**PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY:** No specific data are available this product. The following information is available for the main solvent components.

**PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:** If released to air, a vapor pressure of 0.88 mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 16 hours. If released to soil, this compound is expected to have high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 67. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of  $1.60 \times 10^{-6}$  atm-cu m/mole. If released into water, this material is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. This compound reached 91% of its theoretical BOD in 14 days using an activated sludge inoculum; therefore this compound has the potential to biodegrade rapidly in water. Based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant it is concluded that the volatilization from water surfaces may be an important fate process. The estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 25 and 185 days, respectively. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:** Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 25, determined from a log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that this material is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of this material from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of  $8.10 \times 10^{-6}$  atm-cu m/mole. The potential for volatilization of this compound from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon a vapor pressure of 45.4 mmHg. This material is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. This compound has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of  $8.10 \times 10^{-6}$  atm-cu m/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 57 hours and 29 days, respectively. This material is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. This compound has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, this material, which has a vapor pressure of 45.4 mm Hg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 3.2 days, calculated from its rate constant of  $5.07 \times 10^{-12}$  cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

**BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:** This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The following information is available for the main solvent components.

**PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:** An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated, using an estimated log Kow of 0.83 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:** An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for this compound, using a log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

**ECOTOXICITY:** This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. The following are some aquatic toxicity data are available for the main components.

**PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER:**

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna* Waterflea) 24 hours = 1,720 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 96 hours = 550-950 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 96 hours = 1,490 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow) 96 hours = 2137 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours = > 1000 mg/L

**2PROPRIETARY GLYCOL ETHER (continued):**

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Cyprinodon variegatus* Sheepshead minnow) 96 hours = 116 mg/L  
**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:**  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 9,500 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 98 hours = 1,150 mg/L  
LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 96 hours = 11,130 mg/L

**RESULTS OF PBT and vPvB ASSESSMENT:** No data available. PBT and vPvB assessments are part of the chemical safety report required for some substances in European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS:** Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

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

## 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.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

**U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER:** Wastes of this product should be tested to see if they meet criteria for D001, Waste Characteristic Flammability.

**EWC WASTE CODES:** 16 05 08: Discarded Organic Chemicals Consisting of or Containing Dangerous Substances.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 49 CFR 172.101:** This material is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of the DOT.

**UN Identification Number:** UN 1993  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol, Proprietary Glycol Ether)  
**Hazard Class Number and Description:** 3 (Flammable)  
**Packing Group:** III  
**DOT Label(s) Required:** Class 3 (Flammable)  
**North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number, 2017:** 128  
**Marine Pollutant:** No component of this product meets the criteria of the DOT to be a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101

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

**Small Quantity Exception (49 CFR 173.4):** Small quantities of Class 3 material are not subjected to other requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (Subchapter C) when the maximum quantity per inner receptacle is limited to 30 mL (1 oz). Refer to 49 CFR 173.4 for specific information in packaging small quantity materials.

**Limited Quantity Exceptions [49 CFR 173.150(b)]:** Limited quantities for Class 3, Packing Group III materials have inner packagings not over 5.0 L (1.3 gal) net capacity each, packed in strong outer packaging.

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

**UN Identification Number:** UN 1993  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol, Proprietary Glycol Ether)  
**Hazard Class Number and Description:** 3 (Flammable)  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Special Provisions:** 16, 150  
**Excepted Quantities:** E1  
**Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index:** 5  
**ERAP Index:** None  
**Passenger Carrying Ship Index:** None  
**Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Vehicle Index:** 60 L

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA):** This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

**UN Identification Number:** UN 1993  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol, Proprietary Glycol Ether)  
**Hazard Class Number and Description:** 3 (Flammable)  
**Hazard Label(s) Required:** Class 3 (Flammable)  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Excepted Quantities:** E1  
**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction:** Y344  
**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity/Pkg:** 10 L  
**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction:** 355  
**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity/Pkg:** 60 L  
**Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction:** 366  
**Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity/Pkg:** 220 L  
**Special Provisions:** A3  
**ERG Code:** 3L

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO):** This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

**UN No.:** 1993  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol, Proprietary Glycol Ether)  
**Hazard Class Number:** 3  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Limited Quantities:** 5 L  
**Excepted Quantities:** E1  
**Special Provisions:** 223, 274, 955  
**Packing:** Instructions: P001, LP01, Provisions: None

IBCs:  
Tanks:  
EmS:  
Stowage and Handling Category:

Instructions: IBC03, Provisions: None  
Instructions: T4, Provisions: TP1, TP29  
F-E, S-E  
Category A.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

### INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (continued):

**Segregation:** None.  
**Marine Pollutant:** This product does not meet the criteria of a Marine Pollutant under UN criteria.  
**EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR):** This product is not classified by the Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.  
**UN No.:** 1993  
**Name and Description:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol, Proprietary Glycol Ether)  
**Class:** 3  
**Classification Code:** F1  
**Packing Group:** III  
**Labels:** 3  
**Special Provisions:** 274, 601  
**Limited Quantities:** 5 L  
**Excepted Quantities:** E1  
**Packing Instructions:** P001, IBC03, LP01, R001  
**Special Packing Provisions:** None  
**Mixed Packing Provisions:** MP19  
**Portable Tanks and Bulk Containers:** Instructions: T4, Provisions: TP1, TP29  
**Hazard Identification No.:** 30

**TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE:** See the information under the individual jurisdiction listings for IBC information.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** This product does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); components of this product are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

**U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements:** The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Proprietary Glycol Ether (under glycol ether category)	No	No	N230
Isopropyl Alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)	No	No	Yes

**U.S. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ):** The components of this product have no specific Threshold Planning Quantity. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs. (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

**U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ):** Butyl Ester = 5000 lb (2270 kg); The Proprietary Glycol Ether component does not have a specific CERCLA RQ assigned although as part of the generic or broad class of Glycol Ethers, it is a CERCLA hazardous substance. See 50 Federal Register 13456 (April 4, 1985). Values in section 313 column represent Category Codes for reporting under Section 313.

**U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21):** ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: Yes; REACTIVE No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

**U.S. TSCA Inventory Status:** The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**Other U.S. Federal Regulations:** Components of this product have requirements under other U.S. Federal regulations detailed as follows:

**Butyl Ester:** CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: The Butyl Ester component is designated as a hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of this substance.

**California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65):** This product does not contain any components listed on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

### CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

**Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status:** The components of this product are on the DSL Inventory.

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists:** Not applicable.

**Isopropyl Alcohol:** CEPA Reporting Requirements: Substance With Greatest Potential For Human Exposure Substance on Environment Canada/Health Canada Pilot Project List (CEPA 1999, Section 73). Meets categorization criteria: \*may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure; or \*are persistent or bio-accumulative in accordance with the regulations, and inherently toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, as determined by laboratory or other studies.

**Canadian WHMIS HPR 2015 Classification and Symbols:** See the following section for classification and symbols under WHMIS.

## EUROPEAN REGULATIONS:

**Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for The Product:** Currently, there is no specific legislation pertaining to this product.

**Chemical Safety Assessment:** No data available. The chemical safety assessment is required for some substances according to European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2208 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:** This product has been classified per GHS Standards under U.S, Canadian and European regulations.

**Classification:** Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effects) Single Exposure Category 3

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Precautionary Codes:** P405 + P235 + P233, P501

**Hazard Statements:** H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 + H312 + H332: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary Statements:**

**Prevention:** P261: Avoid breathing mists, sprays, fume. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response:** P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use materials appropriate for surrounding fire for extinction. P301 + P312: If swallowed, Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330: Rinse mouth. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**Storage:** P403 + P233 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.

**Disposal:** P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Hazard Symbols:** GHS02, GHS07

## CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS:

**Full Text Global Harmonization:**

**Proprietary Glycol Ether:** This is a harmonized classification.

*Classification:* Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A

*Hazard Statements:* H302 + H312 + H332: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

**Proprietary Butyl Ester:** This is a harmonized classification.

*Classification:* Flammable Liquid Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Category 3

*Hazard Statements:* H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Proprietary Cellulose Butyrate:** This is a notified classification.

*Classification:* Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4

*Hazard Statements:* H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

**Proprietary UV Pigment:** This is a notified classification.

*Classification:* Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 2

*Hazard Statements:* H302: Harmful if swallowed. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

**Isopropyl Alcohol:** This is a harmonized classification.

*Classification:* Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Category 3

*Hazard Statements:* H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES:** Contact the supplier for information.

**METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION:** Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

**REVISION DETAILS:** June 2018: Review and up-date of entire SDS and up-date as necessary. Change of company name.

**MIXTURES:** When two or more chemicals are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for this product before you use the product. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember all chemicals have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

**PREPARED BY:**

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.

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This Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200 and the Global Harmonization Standard. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Analytik-Jena's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. 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 that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form.

### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued):** 3B: Substances that 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 that 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 aeneugenic 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.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

### DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

#### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

**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.

**DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): 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.

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

**WEEL:** Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

#### 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. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 500–5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000–2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 2–20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8–21 days. Draize = 26–100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 50–500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 200–1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5–2 mg/L. **3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5–8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 1–50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 20–200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05–0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or

repeated exposure; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard:** Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: 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) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and 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 with air. This usually includes the following: 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;

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

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued):** Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) 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. 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. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. 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); and 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 that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: 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) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (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. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No 0 rating. *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 violently. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. 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 oxidizers; 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 explosion hazard. Substances that

readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. 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 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) 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 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I oxidizers. 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 (or moderate risk) 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 explosives. 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 (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

### DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

#### 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 with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 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. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

**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 according with Annex D of NFPA 704. **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 according with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method for Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendations 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% 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 the 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). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **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 with 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% 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 (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids).

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

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 3** (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 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% 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% 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 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 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 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 are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock 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.

#### 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 vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Aut ignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

#### 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. **LD<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m<sup>3</sup>:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD<sub>0</sub>, LDLo,** and **LD<sub>0</sub>**, or **TC, TCo, LCLo,** and **LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. 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:** Effect concentration in water. **BCF:** Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TLm:** Median threshold limit. **log K<sub>ow</sub>** or **log K<sub>oc</sub>:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

#### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

##### U.S.:

**EPA:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. **OSHA:** U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **NIOSH:** National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. **DOT:** U.S. Department of Transportation. **TC:** Transport Canada. **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA:** U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

##### CANADA:

**WHMIS:** Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **IC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.