

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

illumina, Inc.

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS, European Union, Australian NOHSC, and Japanese Industrial Standards

PART I

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	illumina Cluster Generation Reagents
<u>DOCUMENT NUMBER:</u>	15011656
<u>U.N. NUMBER:</u>	UN 3316
<u>U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS/SUBSIDIARY RISK:</u>	Class 9
<u>HAZCHEM CODE (AUSTRALIA):</u>	Not applicable
<u>POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER (AUSTRALIA):</u>	Schedule 6 (Code GA#-HP3)
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	DNA Sequencing
<u>U.S. SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	ILLUMINA, Inc.
<u>Address:</u>	9885 Towne Centre Drive San Diego, CA 92121-1975
<u>Business Phone:</u>	+1-800-809-ILMN (toll-free) +1-800-809-4566 (toll-free) +1-858-202-4566 (outside North America)

AUSTRALIAN SUPPLIER/DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

Address:

Business Phone:

EUROPEAN SUPPLIER/ DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

Address:

Business Phone:

EMERGENCY PHONE:

1-858-202-4566 (North America)
+1-858-202-4566 (outside North America)

EMAIL ADDRESS/COMPETENT PERSON FOR MSDS:

techsupport@illumina.com

DATE OF PREPARATION:

December 16, 2009

DATE OF REVISION:

January 13, 2011

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations], European Union [Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 Annex II], Australian [NOHSC:2011 (2003)], and Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS Z 7250: 2000) required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This Material Safety Data sheet describes the illumina Sequencing Reagents. This product consists of twenty-three solutions. This Material Safety Data Sheet provides complete information on all the components described in the following tables. Unless otherwise specified, the information in each section of this document is pertinent to each solution. The solutions of this product are mixtures (preparations) of chemical compounds.

EU/AUSTRALIAN LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: The following classification is self-classification, based on possible skin contact of product in the workplace and European Union Council Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent Directives and by the Australian National Occupational Health and Safety Commission [NOHSC(1008:2004)].

Code GA#-HP3:

Classification: Corrosive.

Risk Phrases: R 35.

Symbol: C

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1:

Classification: Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2.

Risk Phrases: R 61.

Symbol: T

All Other Solutions:

Classification: Not applicable.

Risk Phrases: Not applicable.

Symbol: Not applicable.

See Section 16 for full text of Risk Phrases

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: These solutions are clear, colorless liquids with a mild, garlic-like odor. Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: These solutions are clear, colorless liquids with a mildly sulfurous odor. **All Other Solutions:** These solutions are clear, colorless, odorless liquids. **Health Hazards:** Code GA#-HP3: This solution is corrosive and can damage contaminated tissue by all routes of exposure. Ingestion of large quantities may be fatal. Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: These liquids are considered toxic to reproduction. Code GA#-LS1: The Aliphatic Amide constituent of this component is considered toxic to reproduction. **All Other Solutions:** The chief hazard in event of overexposure is the potential for irritation of contaminated skin or eyes. **Flammability Hazards:** Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: These liquids are combustible. **All Other Solutions:** These solutions present no significant fire hazards. **Reactivity Hazards:** These solutions are not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** Negligible. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS#	ENCS#	% v/v	CLASSIFICATION, RISK PHRASES, SYMBOL LETTERS
COMPONENT 1: Code GA#-EMX					
Aliphatic Sulfoxide	Proprietary			1-5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Carbohydrate Compound	Proprietary		NE	7-13	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	Proprietary		NE	20-30	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 2: Code GA#-HT2					
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 3: Code GA#-AMX1					
Aliphatic Sulfoxide	Proprietary			1-5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	Proprietary		NE	20-30	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 4: Code GA#-AMX2					
Aliphatic Sulfoxide	Proprietary			1-5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	Proprietary		NE	20-30	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 5: Code GA#-LMX1					
Carbohydrate Compound	Proprietary		NE	7-13	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 6: Code GA#-LMX2					
Carbohydrate Compound	Proprietary		NE	7-13	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 7: Code GA#-BMX					
Carbohydrate Compound	Proprietary		NE	7-13	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 8: Code GA#-RMX					
Carbohydrate Compound	Proprietary		NE	7-13	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 9: Code GA#-HP1					
Sodium Salt	Proprietary			1-5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 10: Code GA#-HP2					
Sodium Salt	Proprietary			1-5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Risk Phrases

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS#	ENCS#	% v/v	CLASSIFICATION, RISK PHRASES, SYMBOL LETTERS
COMPONENT 11: Code GA#-HP3					
Inorganic Alkaline Compound	Proprietary			5–10	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Corrosive. RISK PHRASES: R 35 SYMBOL: C
Water	Proprietary	Not Applicable		Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 12: Code GA#-HP5					
Inorganic Alkaline Compound	Proprietary			0.1–0.5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Corrosive. RISK PHRASES: R 35 SYMBOL: C
Water	Proprietary	Not Applicable		Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 13: Code GA#-LS1					
Iodide Salt	Proprietary			1–5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Oxidizer; Harmful. RISK PHRASES: R 8, R 22, R 36/37/38 SYMBOL: O, Xn
Aliphatic Amide	Proprietary			45–55	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Toxic to Reproduction Category 2 RISK PHRASES: R 61 SYMBOL: T
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENT 14: Code GA#-HFE					
Aliphatic Triol	Proprietary			30–55	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENTS 15–16: Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2					
Aliphatic Amide	Proprietary			100	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Toxic to Reproduction Category 2 RISK PHRASES: R 61 SYMBOL: T
COMPONENTS 17–18: Codes GA#-APM1 and GA#-APM2					
Aliphatic Sulfoxide	Proprietary			1–5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	Proprietary	NE		20–30	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENTS 19–20: Codes GA#-HT1 and GA#-HP4					
Sodium Salt	Proprietary			1–5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
COMPONENTS 21–23: Codes GA#-HP6–GA#-HP8					
Sodium Salt	Proprietary			1–5	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).				Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Risk Phrases

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with copious amounts of running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Contaminated clothing must be removed and laundered before re-use. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect develops after the area is flushed.

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

INHALATION: If vapors, mists or sprays from this product are inhaled, remove contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed by medical personnel. Have contaminated individual rinse mouth with water. 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. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing dermatitis, other skin conditions, respiratory conditions, and liver disorders may be aggravated by overexposure to components of this product.

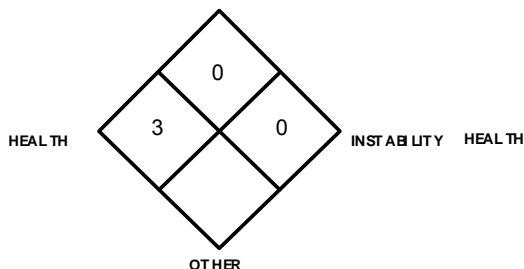
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Code GA#-HP3

NFPA RATING

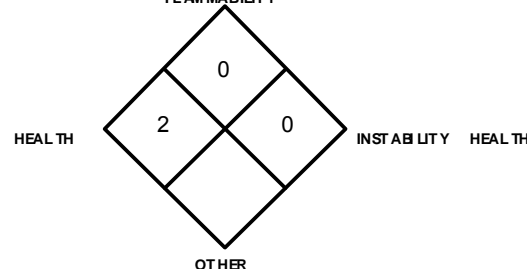
FLAMMABILITY



Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2

NFPA RATING

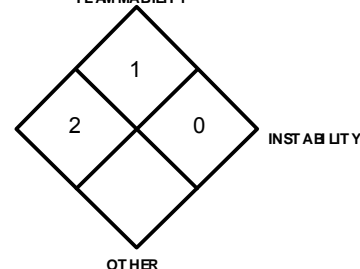
FLAMMABILITY



Code GA#-LS1

NFPA RATING

FLAMMABILITY



FLASH POINT:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: 154°C (310°F) **All Other Solutions:** Not flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: Not established. **All Other Solutions:** Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: (LEL): Not established. (UEL): Not established.

All Other Solutions: (LEL): Not applicable. (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: In the event of a fire, use suppression methods for surrounding materials (e.g., water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, any "ABC" class extinguisher).

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED: Halon extinguishers should not be used for fires involving this product.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: **Code GA#-HP3:** This component is corrosive and presents a significant contact hazard to firefighters. **Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2:** These components are combustible and considered toxic to reproduction. **Code GA#-LS1:** When involved in a fire, the liquid in this material may evaporate off and the remaining residue may cause fire when in contact with combustible materials and enhances combustion in combination with combustible materials. When involved in a fire, this product's components will decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (including carbon oxides, dimethyl amine, hydrogen sulfide, phosphine, cyanides, hydrogen iodide, and phosphorous, sodium and nitrogen oxides).

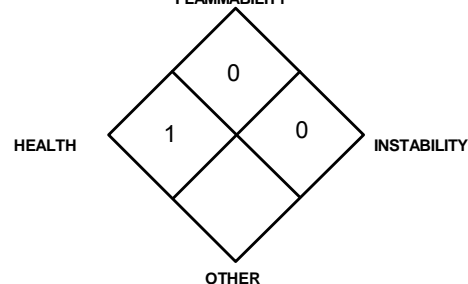
Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not use halogenated extinguishing media. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

All Other Solutions
NFPA RATING

FLAMMABILITY



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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Avoid generating airborne dusts, mists, or sprays. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. The atmosphere must have levels of constituents lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment), if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE (continued):

Small Spills: Lightweight gloves, a lab coat, and eye protection should be worn. Absorb spilled liquid with paper towels. Wipe up spilled solid using non-combustible material. Wash contaminated area with soap and water, absorb with paper towels, and rinse with water.

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level C: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Air-Purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be selected if release occurs in confined or poorly ventilated areas or in situations in which the level of oxygen is below 19.5%.** Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Dike or otherwise contain spill and remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Wipe up spilled solid using non-combustible material. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly.

Code GA#-LS1: Test area with Starch-Iodide paper. If Starch-Iodide paper becomes discolored when in contact with an area moistened with water, neutralize area with 5% sodium thiosulfate solution. 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.

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

SAFE WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product's components ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product's components. Avoid splashing or spraying this product's components. Do not eat or drink while handling this product's components.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing dusts, vapors, or mists generated by this product's components. Ensure containers of this product's components are properly labeled. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Store vials as directed in the product insert. Store away from incompatible materials. Material should be stored in secondary containers, as appropriate. 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 (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Keep vials tightly closed when not in use. Inspect vials containing this product's components for leaks or damage. Read instructions provided with the product prior to use. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is for use in laboratory biological research. Follow all industry standards for use.

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, as applicable. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, and local procedures standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION, ENGINEERING, AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below, if applicable. If necessary, refer to Australian National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 2007 (1994)] for further information. As with all products that contain chemicals, ensure proper decontamination equipment (e.g., eyewash/safety shower stations) are available near areas where this product is used as necessary.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

NOTE: Solutions not specifically listed are primarily water and trace constituents; no exposure limits are applicable.

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

COMPONENT 1: Code GA#-EMX

Proprietary Aliphatic Sulfoxide	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 160 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group D Danger of cutaneous absorption AIHA WEEL: TWA = 250 ppm
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NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Other Terms Used

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)**EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES (continued):**

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

COMPONENT 1: Code GA#-EMX (continued)

Proprietary Carbohydrate Compound	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE
Proprietary Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

COMPONENT 3: Code GA#-AMX1

Proprietary Aliphatic Sulfoxide	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 160 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group D Danger of cutaneous absorption AIHA WEEL: TWA = 250 ppm
Proprietary Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

COMPONENT 4: Code GA#-AMX2

Proprietary Aliphatic Sulfoxide	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 160 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group D Danger of cutaneous absorption AIHA WEEL: TWA = 250 ppm
Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

COMPONENT 5: Code GA#-LMX1

Proprietary Carbohydrate Compound	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 6: Code GA#-LMX2

Proprietary Carbohydrate Compound	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 7: Code GA#-BMX

Proprietary Carbohydrate Compound	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 8: Code GA#-RMX

Proprietary Carbohydrate Compound	10	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 9: Code GA#-HP1

Proprietary Sodium Salt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 10: Code GA#-HP2

Proprietary Sodium Salt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 11: Code GA#-HP3

Proprietary Inorganic Alkaline Compound	NE	2 ceiling	2	NE	NE	2 ceiling	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 12: Code GA#-HP5

Proprietary Inorganic Alkaline Compound	NE	2 ceiling	2	NE	NE	2 ceiling	NE	NE
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COMPONENT 13: Code GA#-LS1

Proprietary Iodide Salt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Proprietary Aliphatic Amide	18 (skin)	NE	15 (skin)	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: Danger of cutaneous absorption

COMPONENT 14: Code GA#-HFE

Proprietary Aliphatic Triol	10 ppm (mist)	NE	15 (total dust) 5 (resp. frac.) Vacated 1989 PEL: 10 (total)	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAKs: TWA = 50 (inhalable fraction) PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group C
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COMPONENTS 15–16: Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2

Proprietary Aliphatic Amide	18 (skin)	NE	15 (skin)	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: Danger of cutaneous absorption
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NE = Not Established.

DSEN = May Cause Dermal Sensitization

See Section 16 for Definitions of Other Terms Used

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES (continued):

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

COMPONENTS 17-18: Codes GA#-APM1 and GA#-APM2

Proprietary Aliphatic Sulfoxide	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 160 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group D Danger of cutaneous absorption AIHA WEEL: TWA = 250 ppm
Proprietary Carboxymethyl Hydroxide Compound	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

COMPONENTS 19-20: Codes GA#-HT1 and GA#-HP4

Proprietary Sodium Salt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
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COMPONENTS 21-23: Codes GA#-HP6-GA#-HP8

Proprietary Sodium Salt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
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NE = Not Established. DSEN = May Cause Dermal Sensitization See Section 16 for Definitions of Other Terms Used

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: In addition to the exposure limit values cited in this section, other exposure limits have been established by various countries for the components of this product. The exposure limits given may not be the most current; individual country authorities should be contacted to check on more current limits.

DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE:

Denmark: TWA = 100 ppm (tentative), OCT 2002
 Finland: TWA = 50 ppm, Skin, SEP 2009
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 150 mg/m³, Skin, 2003
 Russia: STEL = 20 mg/m³, JUN 2003
 Sweden: TWA = 50 ppm (150 mg/m³); STEL = 150 ppm (500 mg/m³), Skin, JUN 2005
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 50 ppm (160 mg/m³), Skin, DEC 2006

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

Australia: TWA = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), JUL 2008
 Belgium: TWA = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), Skin, MAR 2002
 Denmark: TWA = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), OCT 2002
 Finland: TWA = 10 ppm (19 mg/m³), STEL = 20 ppm (37 mg/m³), Skin, SEP 2009
 France: VME = 20 ppm (30 mg/m³), FEB 2006
 Korea: TWA = 10 ppm (15 mg/m³), skin, 2006
 Mexico: TWA = 20 ppm (30 mg/m³); STEL = 30 ppm (45 mg/m³), 2004
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 16 mg/m³, 2003
 New Zealand: TWA = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), skin, JAN 2002
 Norway: TWA = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), JAN 1999
 Russia: STEL = 3 mg/m³, JUN 2003
 Sweden: TWA = 10 ppm (20 mg/m³); STEL = 15 ppm (30 mg/m³), Skin, JUN 2005
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 10 ppm (18 mg/m³), Skin, DEC 2006

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

United Kingdom: TWA = 20 ppm (37 mg/m³); STEL = 30 ppm, 2005
 Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m³, MAR 2002
 Finland: TWA = 20 mg/m³, SEP 2009
 France: VME = 10 mg/m³, FEB 2006
 Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (mist), 2006
 Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inhalable), 2004
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 10 mg/m³, 2003
 New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (mist), JAN 2002
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 50 mg/m³, KZG-W = 100 mg/m³, DEC 2006
 United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2005
 In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

SODIUM SALT:

Russia: STEL = 5 mg/m³, JUN 2003
INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND:
 Australia: CL = 2 mg/m³, JUL 2008
 Belgium: TWA = 2 mg/m³, MAR 2002
 Denmark: CL = 2 mg/m³, OCT 2002
 Finland: TWA = 2 mg/m³, JAN 1999
 France: VME = 2 mg/m³, FEB 2006
 Hungary: TWA = 2 mg/m³, STEL = 2 mg/m³, SEP 2000
 Japan: OEL-C = 2 mg/m³, APR 2007
 Korea: CL = 2 mg/m³, 2006
 Mexico: Peak 2 mg/m³, 2004

INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND (continued):

The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 2 mg/m³, 2003
 New Zealand: CL = 2 mg/m³, JAN 2002
 Norway: TWA = 2 mg/m³, JAN 1999
 The Philippines: TWA = 2 mg/m³, JAN 1993
 Poland: MAC(TWA) = 0.5 mg/m³, MAC(STEL) = 1 mg/m³, JAN 1999
 Sweden: TWA = 1 mg/m³, CL = 2 mg/m³ (inhalable dust), JUN 2005
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 2 mg/m³, KZG-W = 2 mg/m³, DEC 2006
 Thailand: TWA = 2 mg/m³, JAN 1993
 Turkey: TWA = 2 mg/m³, JAN 1993
 United Kingdom: STEL = 2 mg/m³, 2005
 In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV
CARBOHYDRATE COMPOUND:
 Belgium: TWA = 10 mg/m³, MAR 2002
 France: VME = 10 mg/m³, FEB 2006
 Korea: TWA = 10 mg/m³, 2006
 Mexico: TWA = 10 mg/m³; STEL = 20 mg/m³, 2004
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 10 mg/m³, 2003
 New Zealand: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inspirable dust), JAN 2002
 United Kingdom: TWA = 10 mg/m³; STEL = 20 mg/m³, 2005
 In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Respiratory protection is not generally needed when using this product. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below limits listed above. In instances where inhalable mists or sprays of product may be generated and respiratory protection is necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02, the European Standard EN 529:2005, the Australian Standard 1716-Respiratory Protective Devices, the Australian Standard 1715-Selection, Use, and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices, or the requirements of Japan. 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, SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (continued): Specific NIOSH recommendations on personal protective equipment for

Inorganic Alkaline Compound in air are as follows:

INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Up to 10 mg/m³: Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous flow mode; full facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter(s); powered air-purifying respirator with dust and mist filter(s); full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA); or full-facepiece SAR.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter(s); or escape-type SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Depending on the use of this product, splash goggles or safety glasses may be worn. Use goggles or safety glasses for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, the European Standard CR 13464:1999 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*, the Australian Standard 1337-Eye Protection for Industrial Applications and Australian Standard 1336-Recommended Practices for Eye Protection in the Industrial Environment, as well as requirements of Japan for further information.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear butyl rubber, neoprene, or nitrile rubber or latex gloves for routine use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 appropriate Standards of Canada, the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006 or the Australian Standard 2161-Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens, and applicable Standards of Japan, for further information.

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

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR:

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: These components are clear, colorless liquids with a mildly sulfurous odor.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: These solutions are clear, colorless liquids with a mildly garlic-like odor.

All Other Solutions: These solutions are clear, colorless, odorless liquids.

HOW TO DETECT THESE SUBSTANCES:

Code GA#-HP3: Litmus paper will turn blue when in contact with this solution.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: The odor may act as a warning property associated with these liquids.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: The odor may act as a warning property associated with these solutions.

All Other Solutions: There are no unusual warning properties associated with these components.

pH:

Code GA#-HP3: 14

All Other Solutions: 6–10

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: 7.1

FLASH POINT:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: 154°C (310°F)

All Other Solutions: Not applicable.

FLAMMABILITY:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: Class IIIA Combustible Liquid

All Other Solutions: Not flammable.

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: Not explosive

OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: Not oxidizers.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not established.

SOLUBILITY: Miscible in some organic solvents.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely soluble.

BOILING POINT:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: 210°C (410°F)

All Other Solutions: Not established.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT:

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: 2–3°C (36–37°F)

All Other Solutions: Not established.

VISCOSITY: Not established.

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

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1):

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: < 1

All Other Solutions: Similar to water.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

DECOMPOSITION CONDITIONS/STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Combustion: Carbon oxides, dimethyl amine, hydrogen sulfide, phosphine, cyanides, hydrogen iodide, and phosphorous, sodium and nitrogen oxides.

Hydrolysis: None known.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (Continued)

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:

Code GA#-HP3: Aluminum and other metals, acid solutions, acidic chemicals, amines, ammonia, urea, ammonium compounds, cellulose, methanol, aziridine, phenyl acetonitrile, ethylene imine, and bisulfates.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: Karl Fischer reagent (mixture of toluene, pyridine and sulfur trioxide), strong oxidizers, strong acids, some metals, substances that are incompatible with water.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: Strong oxidizers, acetyl chloride, cyanuric chloride, acid chlorides, phosphorus halides, strong acids, strong reducers, substances that are incompatible with water.

All Other Solutions: Strong oxidizers, strong acids, some metals and substances which are incompatible with water.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:



Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: Sparks, flame, mixing this component with incompatible chemicals.

All Other Solutions: Mixing with incompatible chemicals or as given above.



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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Code GA#-HP3

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	3	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Use and Handling Applications			

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	1	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Use and Handling Applications			

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

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: No adverse health effects should occur from routine, occupational use of this product's solutions in the manner specified by the manufacturer's instructions. The potential health effects of this product's solutions, via route of exposure, are described below.

INHALATION:

Code GA#-HP3: Inhalation of mists or sprays of this component can cause difficulty breathing, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, nasal congestion, and a sore throat. Prolonged inhalation exposures or exposures to high concentrations of this component can damage the tissues of the respiratory system. The effects of inhalation exposure may be delayed up to 48 hours. Severe inhalation overexposures can cause chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death. Repeated, low level exposure can damage the respiratory system, including emphysema.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of these components will irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms may include nausea, headache, and vomiting.



All Other Solutions: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of these solutions may slightly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:



Code GA#-HP3: This component is extremely corrosive and capable of causing severe burns with deep ulceration and permanent scarring. This component can penetrate to deeper layers of skin and corrosion will continue until removed. The severity of injury depends on the duration of exposure. Burns may not be immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes to hours.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Code GA#-LS1

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Use and Handling Applications			

All Other Solutions

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Use and Handling Applications			

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

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES (continued):

Code GA#-HP3 (continued): Eye contact will cause severe irritation or burns. The severity of injury increases with the duration of exposure and the speed of penetration into the eye. Damage can range from mild scarring to blistering, disintegration, ulceration, severe scarring, and clouding. Glaucoma and cataracts are possible late developments. In severe cases, there is progressive ulceration and clouding of eye tissue, which may cause permanent blindness.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: Depending on the duration and concentration of overexposure, skin and eye contact can irritate contaminated tissue. Symptoms of skin overexposure may include redness and discomfort. Symptoms of eye overexposure may include redness, tearing, and pain.

All Other Solutions: Contact with the skin or eyes may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing.

SKIN ABSORPTION:

Code GA#-HP3: Inorganic Alkaline Compound solutions can penetrate the skin and burn deep tissue layers. Burns may not be immediately visible or painful.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: The Aliphatic Amide constituent of these components can be absorbed through the skin and may cause adverse reproductive effects.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: The Aliphatic Sulfoxide constituent in these solutions can be absorbed through the skin and may carry dissolved chemicals with it into the body. Symptoms of overexposure for a prolonged period of time and a large area of skin may include redness, burning, itching, scaling, vision disturbance, photophobia, headache, and diarrhea.

All Other Solutions: No constituents in these components are known to be absorbed via intact skin.

INGESTION:

Code GA#-HP3: If this component is swallowed, gastric discomfort and can burn the mouth, throat, and digestive system can occur. Symptoms of such overexposure can include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal ulceration, increased thirst, decreased appetite, and internal bleeding. Severe ingestion overexposures can be fatal.

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2: If these liquids are swallowed, they may irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the digestive system. Ingestion may cause adverse reproductive effects.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: If these solutions are swallowed, they may cause gastric distress. Large doses may cause nausea, vomiting, chills, cramps, and lethargy.

Code GA#-LS1: Ingestion may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The Iodide Salt constituent in this component may produce quantities of oxygen gas, which can cause severe damage by physical pressure.

All Other Solutions: If these solutions are swallowed they may cause gastric distress. Large doses may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product's solutions, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object, may cause local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort in addition to the wound.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms.

ACUTE:

Code GA#-HP3: Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can severely irritate or burn the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. Skin contact can cause blisters and scars. Eye contact can cause blindness. Severe inhalation and ingestion overexposures may be fatal.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of the Aliphatic Amide constituent of these components may cause nausea, headache, and vomiting. Depending on the duration and concentration of overexposure, skin and eye contact can irritate contaminated tissue. Aliphatic Amide can be absorbed through the skin and may cause adverse reproductive effects. Ingestion may cause adverse reproductive effects.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: Large oral doses may cause nausea, vomiting, chills, cramps, and lethargy.

All Other Solutions: Beyond mild irritation of the skin or eyes, contact with these components does not usually cause acute health effects.

CHRONIC:

Code GA#-HP3: Prolonged inhalation of mists or sprays may cause respiratory disorders (e.g., bronchitis).

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: Chronic ingestion of the Aliphatic Sulfoxide constituent of these components may affect the liver and kidneys.

All Other Solutions: These components are not known to cause any significant chronic health effects.

TARGET ORGANS:

ACUTE:

Code GA#-HP3: Skin, eyes, respiratory system.

Codes GA#-AT1 and GA#-AT2 and Code GA#-LS1: Eyes, skin, reproductive system.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: Eyes, gastrointestinal tract.

All Other Solutions: Eyes, gastrointestinal tract.

CHRONIC:

Code GA#-HP3: Skin, respiratory system.

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: Liver, kidneys.

All Other Solutions: None known.

TOXICITY DATA: The following information is available for the constituents in components of this product present in greater than 1 percent concentration and listed in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients).

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE:

Mutation in Microorganisms (*Salmonella typhimurium*) = 25 pph

Mutation in Microorganisms (*Escherichia coli*) = 551 g/L

Mutation Test Systems (*Salmonella typhimurium*) = 70 g/L

Open Irritation Test (skin, rabbit) = 10 mg/24 hr

Standard Draize Test (skin, rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hr; mild

Standard Draize Test (eye, rabbit) = 100 mg

Standard Draize Test (eye, rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hr; mild

TDLo (intravenous, man) = 606 mg/kg; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting; Liver: jaundice, other or unclassified

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 14500 mg/kg; Eye: hemorrhage, conjunctive irritation

LD₅₀ (oral, mouse) = 7920 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, dog) > 10 g/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, chicken) = 12 g/kg

LD₅₀ (skin, rat) = 40 g/kg

LD₅₀ (skin, mouse) = 50 g/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) = 8200 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 2500 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, rat) = 12 g/kg; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea

LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, mouse) = 14 g/kg; Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: hematuria

LD₅₀ (intravenous, rat) = 5360 mg/kg; Behavioral: tremor; muscle weakness; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea

LD₅₀ (intravenous, mouse) = 3100 mg/kg; Eye: hemorrhage; conjunctive irritation

TDLo (oral, rat) = 1070 g/kg/13 weeks/intermittent; Blood changes; weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (oral, rat) = 59 g/kg/81 weeks/intermittent; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors

TDLo (oral, mouse) = 65340 mg/kg/66 weeks/intermittent; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Blood: leukemia; Skin and Appendages: tumors

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE (continued):

TDLo (oral, mouse) = 16 mg/kg/female 5–9 days after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality; Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TDLo (oral, hamster) = 11 g/kg/female 7 days after conception; Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System, musculoskeletal system

TDLo (oral, monkey) = 4864 g/kg/78 weeks/intermittent

TDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 192 g/kg/4 weeks/intermittent; Blood: normocytic anemia; weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 56 g/kg/female 6–12 days after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: abortion

TDLo (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 210 g/kg/female 6–12 days after conception; Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System, musculoskeletal system

TDLo (subcutaneous, rat) = 220 g/kg/82 weeks/intermittent; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors

TDLo (intraperitoneal, hamster) = 5500 mg/kg/female 8 days after conception; Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system, Central Nervous System, craniofacial

TDLo (ocular, rabbit) = 250 µg/kg/30 days/intermittent; Eye: effect, not otherwise specified

TDLo (skin, pig) = 4698 mL/kg/58 weeks/intermittent; Eye: changes in refraction; Behavioral: fluid intake

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

Standard Draize Test (eye, rabbit) = 100 mg; severe

LD (skin, rat) > 13,500 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 5577 mg/kg; Autonomic Nervous System: other (direct) parasympathomimetic; Behavioral: ataxia incontinence

LD₅₀ (oral, mouse) > 3150 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, mammal) = 3150 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) = 5700 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, rat) > 4 g/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 2450 mg/kg

ALIPHATIC AMIDE (continued):

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, guinea pig) = 1250 mg/kg; Autonomic Nervous System: other (direct) parasympathomimetic; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), convulsions or effect on seizure threshold

LDLo (subcutaneous, frog) = 30 mg/kg

LDLo (skin, rabbit) = 6 g/kg

LDLo (intravenous, dog) = 1500 mg/kg

TDLo (oral, rat) = 910 mg/kg/26 weeks/intermittent; Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Liver: liver function tests impaired Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: proteinuria

TDLo (oral, rat) = 7980 mg/kg/female 7–12 days after conception; Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue); musculoskeletal system

TDLo (oral, rat) = 2 g/kg/female 7 days after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Reproductive: Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

TDLo (skin, rat) = 1200 mg/kg/female 10–11 days after conception; Reproductive: Effects on Fetus: fetal death

TDLo (skin, rabbit) = 910 mg/kg/female 6–18 days after conception; Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 1500 ppm/6 hours/2 weeks/intermittent; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count; Blood: changes in platelet count; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

Mutation Test Systems (Non-Mammalian Species Cells) = 500 mmol/L

Cytogenetic Analysis (Non-Mammalian Species Cells) = 500 mmol/L

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hours; mild

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 126 mg; mild

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hours; mild

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 12600 mg/kg; general anesthetic, muscle weakness, Liver: other changes

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

ALIPHATIC TRIOL (continued):

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) > 570 mg/m³/1 hour
 LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) = 4420 mg/kg; toxic psychosis;
 Cardiac; other changes; Kidney, Urethra, Bladder:
 other changes
 LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, rat) = 100 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (intravenous, rat) = 5566 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (oral, mouse) = 4090 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 8700 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (subcutaneous, mouse) = 91 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (intravenous, mouse) = 4250 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (oral, rabbit) = 27 g/kg
 LD₅₀ (skin, rabbit) > 10 g/kg
 LD₅₀ (intravenous, rabbit) = 53 g/kg
 LD₅₀ (oral, guinea pig) = 7750 mg/kg
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 16800 mg/kg/28 days/continuous;
 Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 96 g/kg/30 days/intermittent; Blood:
 changes in leukocyte (WBC) count, changes in serum
 composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol);
 Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change
 in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 100 mg/kg/male 1 day pre-mating;
 Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality
 TDLo (intratesticular, rat) = 280 mg/kg/male 2 days pre-
 mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects:
 spermatogenesis, testes, epididymis, sperm duct
 TDLo (intratesticular, rat) = 1600 mg/kg/male 1 day pre-
 mating; Reproductive: Fertility: male fertility index
 TDLo (intratesticular, rat) = 862 mg/kg/male 1 day pre-
 mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects:
 spermatogenesis
 TDLo (intratesticular, monkey) = 119 mg/kg/male 1 day
 pre-mating; Reproductive: Paternal Effects:
 spermatogenesis, testes, epididymis, sperm duct
 TDLo (oral, mouse) = 560 g/kg/8 weeks/continuous;
 Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional
 change in trachea or bronchi
 DNA Inhibition (human, lymphocyte) = 200 mmol/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (oral, rat) = 1 g/kg

SODIUM SALT:

TDLo (Oral-Human) 12,357 mg/kg/23 days-
 continuous; Vascular: BP elevation not
 characterized in autonomic section
 TDLo (Oral-Man) 1 gm/kg: Sense Organs and Special
 Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified;
 Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific
 assay); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in
 sodium
 TDLo (Intraplacental-Woman) 27 mg/kg: female 15
 week(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility:
 abortion
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3000 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 4 gm/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2600 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 2602 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 3 gm/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 645 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intracervical-Mouse) 131 mg/kg
 LDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 8 gm/kg
 LDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 3500 mg/kg: Behavioral:
 irritability
 LDLo (Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig) 2160 mg/kg
 LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 3.72 gm/kg: Behavioral:
 tremor, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold
 LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 1.5 mg/kg
 LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 1100 mg/kg: Behavioral:
 convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, muscle
 contraction or spasticity; Cardiac: other changes
 LDLo (Intravenous-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg
 LDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 2 gm/kg: Behavioral:
 somnolence (general depressed activity)
 LDLo (Parenteral-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg
 LDLo (Intraarterial-Guinea Pig) 300 mg/kg
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1 mg/kg/24 hours: Biochemical:
 Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on Sodium-
 Potassium pump

SODIUM SALT (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1.43 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal:
 ulceration or bleeding from stomach
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 37,500 mg/kg/30 days-continuous:
 Vascular: BP elevation not characterized in
 autonomic section; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine
 volume increased
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 12,500 mg/kg/10 days-continuous:
 Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine volume decreased,
 other changes in urine composition
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 37.5 gm/kg/10 days-continuous:
 Vascular: BP elevation not characterized in
 autonomic section Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other,
 changes in urine composition
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 201.6 gm/kg/6 weeks-intermittent:
 Vascular: BP elevation not characterized in
 autonomic section
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 145 gm/kg: female 7 day(s) pre-
 mating 1-22 day(s) after conception: Reproductive:
 Effects on Newborn: delayed effects
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 56,400 mg/kg: female 5 day(s) pre-
 mating - 21 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive:
 Maternal Effects: postpartum; Effects on Newborn:
 biochemical and metabolic
 TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1710 mg/kg: female 13
 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on
 Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g.,
 stunted fetus), fetal death; Specific Developmental
 Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system
 TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 10 gm/kg: female 17-20
 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on
 Newborn: behavioral
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 1900 mg/kg: female 11
 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on
 Embryo or Fetus: fetal death
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 1900 mg/kg: female 10
 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific
 Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal
 system
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 2500 mg/kg: female 10
 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on
 Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g.,
 stunted fetus)
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 13,440 mg/kg: female 2-
 6 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility:
 abortion
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 0.04 mg/kg: Vascular:
 other changes; Skin and Appendages: dermatitis,
 irritative (after systemic exposure)
 TDLo (Intravenous-Mouse) 2.1 mg/kg: Vascular: other
 changes; Blood: hemorrhage; Skin and
 Appendages: dermatitis, irritative (after systemic
 exposure)
 TDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 0.04 mg/kg: Vascular: other
 changes; Blood: hemorrhage; Skin and
 Appendages: dermatitis, irritative (after systemic
 exposure)
 TDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 375 mg/kg: Cardiac: EKG
 changes not diagnostic of specified effects
 TDLo (Parenteral-Rat) 10 mg/kg: female 1 day(s) pre-
 mating: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: ovaries,
 fallopian tubes
 TDLo (Intrauterine-Rat) 500 mg/kg: female 4 day(s)
 after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-
 implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of
 implants per female; total number of implants per
 corpora lutea)
 TDLo (Intrauterine-Rat) 50 mg/kg: female 6 day(s)
 after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-
 implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed
 implants per total number of implants)
 TDLo (Intrauterine-Monkey) 6 gm/kg: female 18
 week(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility:
 abortion

SODIUM SALT (continued):

TDLo (Intraplacental-Horse, Donkey) 480 mg/kg:
 female 45 day(s) after conception: Reproductive:
 Maternal Effects: other effects; Endocrine:
 estrogenic; Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or
 Fetus: fetal death
 DNA Inhibition (Human Fibroblast) 125 mmol/L
 Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified
 (Bacteria-*Escherichia coli*) 150 mmol/L
 Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified (Oral-
 Rat) 400 mg/kg
 Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Oral-Rat) 16,800
 mg/kg/4 weeks-continuous
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2338 mg/kg
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster Ovary) 160 mmol/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster Lung) 7500 mg/L
 Mutation in Microorganisms (Yeast-*Saccharomyces
 cerevisiae*) 2 mol/L
 DNA Damage (Bacteria-*Salmonella typhimurium*) 10
 gm/L/120 minutes
 DNA Damage (Mouse Lymphocyte) 101 mmol/L
 DNA Damage (Hamster Ovary) 275 mmol/L
 Mutation in Mammalian Somatic Cells (Mouse
 Lymphocyte) 57,200 µmol/L
 Mutation in Mammalian Somatic Cells (Mouse Cells-
 Not Otherwise Specified) 5000 mg/L/4 hours
 DNA Repair (Bacteria-*Salmonella typhimurium*) 10
 gm/L/120 minutes
 Micronucleus Test (Hamster-Lung) 4 gm/L
 Micronucleus Test (Oral-Rat) 2 pph/14 days
 Micronucleus Test (Mouse Cells-Not Otherwise
 Specified) 0.5 pph/4 hours

INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND:

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 40 mg/kg
 LDLo (oral, rabbit) = 500 mg/kg
 Eye Irritancy (monkey) = 1%/24 hours; severe
 Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hours; severe
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 400 µg; mild
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 1%; severe
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 50 µg/24 hours; severe
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 1 mg/24 hours; severe
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 1 mg/30 sec/rinsed; severe
 Cytogenetic Analysis (parenteral, grasshopper) = 20 mg
 Cytogenetic Analysis (lung, hamster) = 10 mmol/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (hamster) = 16 mmol/L

IODIDE SALT

LD₅₀ (oral-rat) = 264 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-mouse) 58 mg/kg

CARBOHYDRATE COMPOUND:

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 29,700 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence
 (general depressed activity); Lungs, Thorax, or
 Respiration: cyanosis; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility,
 diarrhea
 LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 14,000 mg/kg
 LDLo (oral, mammal) = 40 g/kg; Behavioral: somnolence
 (general depressed activity); Lungs, Thorax, or
 Respiration: respiratory stimulation; Gastrointestinal:
 hypermotility, diarrhea
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 1548 g/kg/female 21 days pre-
 mating/female 1-22 days after conception;
 Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities:
 Central Nervous System
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 683 g/kg/female 1-21 days after
 conception; Reproductive: Specific Developmental
 Abnormalities: hepatobiliary system; Reproductive:
 Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced
 weight gain)
 TDLo (oral, rat) = 683 g/kg/lactating female 21 days
 post-birth; Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth
 statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)
 TDLo (oral, mammal) = 54,810 mg/kg/female 15-35
 days after conception; Reproductive: Effects on
 Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g.,
 stunted fetus)
 Mutation in Microorganisms (bacteria, *Salmonella
 typhimurium*) = 600 µg/plate
 DNA Repair (yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) = 300
 mg/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (lung, hamster) = 10 g/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (ovary, hamster) = 275 mmol/L

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: The constituents in the solutions of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with the skin or eyes may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing.

Code GA#-HP3: This component can severely irritate and burn contaminated tissue.

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: Depending on the duration and concentration of overexposure, skin and eye contact can irritate contaminated tissue.

All Other Solutions: Contact with the skin or eyes may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:

Code GA#-EMX, Code GA#-AMX1 1, Code GA#-AMX1 2, Code GA#-APM1, and Code GA#-APM2: The Aliphatic Sulfoxide constituent in this solution can cause anaphylactic reaction by unspecified exposure routes; symptoms may include rash, abdominal cramps, nausea, chills, and chest pain.

All Other Solutions: These solutions are not known to cause skin or respiratory sensitization.

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

Mutagenicity: The constituents in the solutions in this product are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Human mutation data are available for the Aliphatic Sulfoxide constituent in this product's solutions; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific human tissues exposed to high doses of this compound. Animal mutation data are available for the Aliphatic Amide and Carbohydrate Compound constituents in this product's solutions; these data were obtained during clinical studies on specific animal tissues exposed to high doses of this compound.

Embryotoxicity: The constituents in the solutions in this product are not reported to cause human embryotoxic effects.

Teratogenicity: The constituents in the solutions in this product are reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Aliphatic Sulfoxide, Aliphatic Amide, and Carbohydrate Compound constituents in this product's solutions, indicate teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: The constituents in the solutions in this product are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans. Clinical studies on test animals exposed to relatively high doses of the Aliphatic Sulfoxide and Aliphatic Amide constituents in this product's solutions indicate adverse reproductive effects.

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the constituents in this product's solutions.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: this product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for some constituents.

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE:

The Koc of Aliphatic Sulfoxide is estimated as 4, using a log Kow of -1.35 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Aliphatic Sulfoxide is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

The Koc of Aliphatic Amide is 3.6. According to a classification scheme, this Koc value suggests that Aliphatic Amide is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

Based on an experimental log octanol/water partition coefficient of -1.76 and its water solubility, 1,220,000 mg/L at 5°C, soil adsorption coefficients for Aliphatic Triol can be estimated at 3 and 2, respectively, using regression-derived equations. The magnitude of these values indicate that Aliphatic Triol will display very high mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. It is expected that the constituents of this product will slowly degrade in the environment and form a variety of organic and inorganic materials; however, no specific information is known. Data for some constituents of this product are available as follows:

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE:

If released to air, a vapor pressure of 6.1X10⁻¹ mm Hg at 25°C indicates Aliphatic Sulfoxide will exist solely as a vapor phase in the atmosphere. Vapor-phase Aliphatic Sulfoxide 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 6.2-6.6 hours. Aliphatic Sulfoxide does not absorb light at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. If released to soil, Aliphatic Sulfoxide is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 4. Volatilization from water and moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 1.5X10⁻⁹ atm-cu m/mole. Aliphatic Sulfoxide is expected to slowly volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. A 3% theoretical BOD after 2 weeks in activated sludge indicates that biodegradation is not expected to be an important environmental fate process. If released into water, Aliphatic Sulfoxide is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. A low experimental BCF of <1 suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

If released to air, a vapor pressure of 6.1X10⁻² mm Hg at 25°C indicates Aliphatic Amide will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Aliphatic Amide 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 8.0 days. If released to soil, Aliphatic Amide is expected to have very high mobility based upon a Koc of 3.6. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.4X10⁻⁹ atm-cu m/mole. If released into water, Aliphatic Amide is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the Koc. Several biodegradation screening studies have observed significant biodegradation of Aliphatic Amide which suggests that biodegradation may be important. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Hydrolysis is expected to be slow.

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

If released to soil, Aliphatic Triol is expected to undergo rapid biodegradation under aerobic conditions. It is expected to display very high mobility in soil and it is not expected to significantly volatilize to the atmosphere. If released to water, Aliphatic Triol is expected to rapidly degrade under aerobic conditions. Biodegradation in seawater and under anaerobic conditions is also expected. Aliphatic Triol is not expected to bioconcentrate in fish and aquatic organisms nor is it expected to adsorb to sediment and suspended organic matter. Volatilization to the atmosphere is expected to be slower than for water itself. If released to the atmosphere, Aliphatic Triol may undergo a gas-phase oxidation with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of 33 hrs. It may also undergo atmospheric removal by wet deposition processes.

SODIUM SALT:

Water solubility = 37 g/ 100 mL @ 0°C; 39.12 g/100 ml of water @ 100°C; Log Kow = -3.0

INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND:

Water solubility = 9 g/0.9 ml water. BOD: None. Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: SRP4: Too low to be measured (or possibly virtually 0); Persistence: Can persist for extended periods of time.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The following information is available for some constituents.

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE:

A BCF of < 1 was observed for Aliphatic Sulfoxide, using orange-red killifish (*Oryzias latipes*) which were exposed over an 8-week period. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for Aliphatic Amide, using a log Kow of -1.51 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

Based on an experimental log octanol/water partition coefficient of -1.76 and its water solubility, 1,220,000 mg/L at 5°C, bioconcentration factors for Aliphatic Triol can be estimated at 3 and 0.2, respectively, using regression-derived equations. The magnitude of these values indicate that bioconcentration of Aliphatic Triol in fish and aquatic organisms will not be significant. Log K_{ow} = -1.76.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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

ALIPHATIC SULFOXIDE:

TLm (bluegill) 48 hours = 33,500 ppm; fresh water
 LC₅₀ (*Salvelinus fontinalis* Brook trout) 24 hours = 54 g/L; static; 95% CI (50.9-58.3)
 LC₅₀ (*Salvelinus namaycush* Lake trout) 24 hours = 47.8 g/L; static; 95% CI (42.3-54.0)
 LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 24 hours = 53.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (48.6-57.8)
 LC₅₀ (*Cyprinus carpio* Carp) 24 hours = 44.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (48.6-57.8)
 LC₅₀ (*Ictalurus melas* Black bullhead) 24 hours = 42.5 g/L; static; 95% CI (37.9-47.6)
 LC₅₀ (*Ictalurus punctatus* Channel catfish) 24 hours = 39.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (36.1-42.1)
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis cyanellus* Green sunfish) 24 hours = 65.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (61.3-68.9)
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 24 hours = 72.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (63.2-82.1)
 LC₅₀ (*Perca flavescens* Yellow perch) 24 hours = 65.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (61.3-68.9)
 LC₅₀ (*Salvelinus fontinalis* Brook trout) 24 hours = 54.5 g/L; static; 95% CI (50.9-58.3)
 LC₅₀ (*Salvelinus fontinalis* Brook trout) 48 hours = 46.0 g/L; static; 95% CI (42.2-50.1)
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow) 96 hours = 34 g/L; static
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 96 hours = > 40 g/L; static
 LC₅₀ (*Salvelinus fontinalis* Brook trout) 96 hours = 36.5 g/L; static; 95% CI (33.2-40.2)
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* water flea) 24 hours = 7000 mg/L; toxic effect: inhibition of mobility

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

LC₅₀ (minnow) > 500 mg/L/ 48 hours

ALIPHATIC TRIOL:

EC₀ (*Pseudomonas putida* bacteria) 16 hours = >10,000 mg/L
 EC₀ (*Microcystis aeruginosa* algae) 8 days = 2,900 mg/L
 EC₀ (*Scenedesmus quadricauda* green algae) 7 days = > 10,000 mg/L
 EC₀ (*Entosiphon sulcatum* protozoa) 72 hours = 3,200 mg/L
 EC₀ (*Uronema parduczi* Chatton-Lwoff protozoa) = > 10,000 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = > 5,000 mg/L

SODIUM SALT:

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 21 days = 1,480,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 1,180,000 to 1,840,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; renewal; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 21 days = 1,020,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal; Effect: reproduction, reproduction, general
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 48 hours = 402,600 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 340,700 to 469,200 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 24 hours = 402,600 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 340,700 to 469,200 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 64 hours = 3,680,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Daphnia pulex* Water flea) 24 hours = 56.4 mM; Conditions: freshwater; static; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Lemna minor* Duckweed) 7 days = 4,880,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 3,950,000 to 6,020,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; renewal; Effect: population, biomass

SODIUM SALT (continued):

EC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 48 hours = 2122.55 mg/L (95% confidence limit: 1493 to 2644 mg/L); Conditions: freshwater; Effect: intoxication, immobile
 EC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 192 hours = (95% confidence limit: > 1500 to < 2000 mg/L); Conditions: freshwater; renewal; Effect: reproduction, progeny
 EC₅₀ (*Danio rerio* Zebra danio, fertilized eggs) 205.5 mmol/L; Conditions: freshwater; static; Effect: Developmental endpoints: coagulation of the eggs, development of gastrulation, number of somites, development of organs, circulation, heartbeat, otolithianlage and pigmentation
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 192 hours = ~ 2000 mg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal; temp 25.6-26.8°C, pH 8.4 (8.3-8.5), hardness 102 mg/L CaCO₃ (94-104 mg/L), salinity <1 ppt, alkalinity 80 mg/L CaCO₃ (75-87 mg/L), conductivity 493 µmhos/cm (460-550 µmhos/cm), dissolved oxygen 8.6 mg/L (8.3-9.6 mg/L); Effect: mortality, survival
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 7 days = 280,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 48 hours = 1,960,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 1,770,000 to 2,330,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* Water flea) 24 hours = 3,380,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 3,080,000 to 3,540,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Cyprinus carpio* common carp, fry) 0.5 hour = 21,500,000 µg/L; Conditions: static
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 48 hours = 81.19799 mmol/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 4.2 days = 3,114,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static, temp 21-25°C
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 48 hours = 3,310,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static, temp 21-25°C
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea, 4th instar or adult) 24 hours = 3,412,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*, age < 24 hr) 48 hours = 4,770,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 3,790,000 to 5,740,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static, pH 7.5-9.0, dissolved oxygen > 40%
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 50 hours = 5,874,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static, temp 21-25°C
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea, age < 24 hr) 24 hours = 6,380,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 6,160,000 to 6,600,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static, pH 7.5-9.0, dissolved oxygen > 40%
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 25 hours = 6,447,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static, temp 21-25°C
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia pulex* Water flea) 48 hours = 1.47 g/L (95% confidence limit: 1.38 to 1.57 g/L); Conditions: freshwater; static, pH 7.83, hardness 92.8 mg/L CaCO₃, alkalinity 60.8 mg/L CaCO₃, conductivity 314 µmhos/cm, dissolved oxygen 8.7 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia pulex* Water flea) 48 hours = 3.05 g/L (95% confidence limit: 2.06 to 5.91 g/L); Conditions: freshwater; static, pH 7.47, alkalinity 74 mg/L CaCO₃, conductivity 10001 µmhos/cm, dissolved oxygen 8.7 mg/L, organic carbon 27 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Gambusia affinis* Western mosquitofish) 96 hours = 17,550,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static

SODIUM SALT (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Gambusia affinis* Western mosquitofish) 24 hours = 18,100,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Gambusia affinis* Western mosquitofish) 48 hours = 18,100,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Gambusia holbrooki* Eastern mosquitofish) 96 hours = 11,540,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 11,290,000 to 11,800,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; flow-through
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill, wt 0.260 g wwtg) 96 hours = 5.84 g/L (95% confidence limit: 5.56 to 6.08 g/L); Conditions: freshwater; flow-through
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill, size 5-9 cm, wt 1-9 g) 96 hours = 12,94,600 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill, size 5.3-7.2 cm, wt 3.5-3.9 g) 96 hours = 12,946,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill) 24 hours = 14,125,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout, size 15-20 cm tl) 24 hours = 175 mOsm; Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout, eggs) 96 hours = 6094 mg/L (95% confidence limit: 4747 to 7824 mg/L); Conditions: freshwater; flow-through, pH 7.65, hardness 46 mg/L CaCO₃, alkalinity 42 mg/L CaCO₃, conductivity 91 uS/cm, dissolved oxygen 10.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, wt 0.217 g wwtg) 96 hours = 6.57 g/L (95% confidence limit: 6.42 to 6.7 g/L); Conditions: freshwater; flow-through; Concentration: for 96 hr; Effect: mortality, survival
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow) 96 hours = 6,390,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 6,020,000 to 7,070,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow) 48 hours = 6,510,000 µg/L (95% confidence limit: 6,090,000 to 7,070,000 µg/L); Conditions: freshwater; static
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 27.2 mm tl, wt 0.24 g) 96 hours = 7,050,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 27.2 mm tl, wt 0.24 g) 48 hours = 7,050,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 27.6 mm tl, wt 0.26 g) 24 hours = 7,100,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 22.8 mm tl, wt 0.19 g) 48 hours = 7,300,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 24.2 mm tl, wt 0.21 g) 24 hours = 7,400,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 26.4 mm tl, wt 0.24 g) 96 hours = 7,450,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, size 22.8 mm tl, wt 0.19 g) 24 hours = 7,500,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater; renewal
INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND:
 LC₁₀₀ (*Cyprinus carpio*) 24 hr = 180 ppm @ 25°C
 TLm (mosquitofish) 96 hr = 125 ppm (fresh water)
 TLm (Bluegill) 48 hours = 99 mg/L (tap water)

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This product does not contain any constituents with known ozone depletion potential.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: Do NOT dispose of any solution of this product by pouring down the drain. 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used.

Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER:

Code GA#-HP3: Wastes of this solution should be tested for D002 (Waste Characteristic Corrosivity).

All Other Solutions: Not applicable.

EWC WASTE CODE: Wastes from research, diagnoses, treatment, or preventions of disease involving animals: chemicals other than containing dangerous substances: 18-02-06

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101. **This classification is for U.S. domestic ground shipments ONLY.**

<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Chemical Kit
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	8 (Corrosive)
<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	NA 1760
<u>Packing Group:</u>	III
<u>Dot Label(s) Required:</u>	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2008):</u>	154

Marine Pollutant: No component of this product is designated by the Department of Transportation to be a Marine Pollutant as per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B.

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

Small Quantity Exception (49 CFR 173.4): Small quantities of Class 8 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 (liquids). Refer to 49 CFR 173.4 for specific information in packaging small quantity materials.

Limited Quantity Exceptions [49 CFR 173.154(b)]: Limited quantities for Class 8, Packing Group III materials have inner packagings not over 4.0 L (liquids) 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.

<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Chemical Kit
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	Class 9
<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	UN 3316
<u>Packing Group:</u>	Not applicable
<u>Hazard Label(s) Required:</u>	Class 9
<u>Special Provisions:</u>	65
<u>Explosive Limit & Limited Quantity Index:</u>	0
<u>ERAP Index:</u>	None
<u>Passenger Carrying Ship Index:</u>	None
<u>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Vehicle Index:</u>	10

Marine Pollutant: No constituent in the components of this product is a marine pollutant, per Part 2, Section 2.7 of the Consolidated Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION/ICAO (IATA/ICAO): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.

<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	UN 3316
<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Chemical Kit
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances and Articles)
<u>Packing Group:</u>	III
<u>Hazard Label(s) Required:</u>	Class 9
<u>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction:</u>	915
<u>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.:</u>	10 kg
<u>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction:</u>	Y915
<u>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.:</u>	1 kg
<u>Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction:</u>	915
<u>Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity Per Pkg.:</u>	10 kg
<u>Special Provisions:</u>	A44

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the rules of IMO.

<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Chemical Kit
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances and Articles)
<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	UN 3316
<u>Packing Group:</u>	III
<u>Label(S) Required:</u>	Class 9
<u>Limited Quantities:</u>	See SP251
<u>Excepted Quantities:</u>	See SP340

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) [continued]:**

Packing Instructions: P901
EmS: F-A, S-P
Stowage and Segregation: Category A
Marine Pollutant: No constituent in the components of this product meets the criteria for marine pollutants.
Note: This product may be shipped under the Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities Regulations (IMGD CODE Amendment 28-96 Section 18). The maximum quantity per inner packaging for Class 9, Packing Group III materials is 5 L.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): This product is classified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

Substance Identification No.: 3316
Name of Substance: Chemical Kit
Class: 9
Classification Code: M11
Packing Group: III
Label: 9
Special Provisions: 251, 340
Limited Quantities: LQ0
Excepted Quantities: E0
Packing Instructions: P901
Mixed Packing Provisions: None
Hazard Identification No.: None

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL OFFICE OF ROAD SAFETY CODE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD OR RAIL: This product is classified as dangerous goods, per regulations of the Office of Road Safety.

U.N. Number: 3316
Name Of Substance: Chemical Kit
Hazard Class: 9
Packing Group: PG III
Hazchem Code: None
Packaging Code: 3.8.9

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:**

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The constituents in this product's solutions are subject to Sections 302, 304, and 313 reporting requirements under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Inorganic Alkaline Compound	No	No	Yes

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Inorganic Alkaline Compound = 1000 lb (454 kg).

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This product is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; it is exempt from the requirements of TSCA.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Inorganic Alkaline Compound 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 Inorganic Alkaline Compound.

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

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1; Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information):

Code GA#-HP3: **DANGER!** CORROSIVE. CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND DIGESTIVE TRACT BURNS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. Do not taste or swallow. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing mist containing this product. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate eye, hand, and body protection. Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Wipe up spilled liquid. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1; Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information) [continued]:

Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: **CAUTION!** POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD. MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE DISCOMFORT IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid skin or eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if necessary. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spill with polypads and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

All Other Solutions: **CAUTION!** MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE DISCOMFORT IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid skin or eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if necessary. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spill with polypads and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The constituents in this product's solutions are listed on the DSL Inventory or are exempt.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: The constituents in this product's solutions are not on the CEPA Priority Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS:

Code GA#-HP3: Class E Corrosive Material



Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1: D2A Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity



All Other Solutions: Not applicable.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:

LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: The following classification is self-classification, based on possible skin contact of product in the workplace and European Union Council Directive 67/548/EEC and subsequent Directives.

Code GA#-HP3:

Classification: Corrosive.

Risk Phrases: [R 35]: Causes severe burns.

Safety Phrases: [S 1/2]: Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. [S 26]: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. [S 37/39]: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Symbol:



Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1:

Classification: Toxic to Reproduction Development, Category 2.

Risk Phrases: [R 61]: May cause harm to the unborn child.

Safety Phrases: [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). [S 53]: Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use.

Hazard Symbol:



All Other Solutions:

Classification: Not applicable.

Safety Phrases: Not applicable.

Risk Phrases: Not applicable.

Hazard Symbol: Not applicable.

LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION FOR CONSTITUENTS:

ALIPHATIC AMIDE:

Classification: Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2

Risk Phrases: [R 61]: May cause harm to the unborn child.

Safety Phrases: [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). [S 53]: Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS (continued):

LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION FOR CONSTITUENTS (continued):

INORGANIC ALKALINE COMPOUND:

Classification: Corrosive.

Risk Phrases: [R 35]: Causes severe burns.

Safety Phrases: [S 1/2]: Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. [S 26]: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. [S 37/39]: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

ALL OTHER CONSTITUENTS:

Official classifications for these substances have not been published in Commission Directives 93/72/EEC, 94/69/EC, 96/56/EC, or 98/98/EC.

ADDITIONAL AUSTRALIAN REGULATIONS:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: The constituents in the solutions of this product which are listed in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are on the AICS. Hydrates of listed compounds and biological materials are exempt from listing. Any chemical not included in AICS is regarded as a new industrial chemical unless it is outside the scope of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 OR is otherwise exempt from notification. New industrial chemicals must be notified and assessed before being manufactured or imported into Australia.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (HSIS): The constituents in this product's solutions are not listed in the HSIS.

LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: The following classification is self-classification, based on possible skin contact of product in the workplace and the Australian National Occupational Health and Safety Commission [NOHSC(1008:2004)].

Code GA#-HP3:

Classification: Corrosive.

Risk Phrases: [R 35]: Causes severe burns.

Safety Phrases: [S 1/2]: Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. [S 26]: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. [S 37/39]: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Symbol:



Code GA#-AT1, Code GA#-AT2, and Code GA#-LS1:

Classification: Toxic to Reproduction Development, Category 2.

Risk Phrases: [R 61]: May cause harm to the unborn child.

Safety Phrases: [S 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). [S 53]: Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use.

Hazard Symbol:



All Other Solutions:

Classification: Not applicable.

Safety Phrases: Not applicable.

Risk Phrases: Not applicable.

Hazard Symbol: Not applicable.

POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER: Schedule 6 (Code GA#-HP3)

ADDITIONAL LABELING:

Code GA#-HP3: Corrosive. May produce severe burns. Attacks skin and eyes. Wear eye protection when mixing or using. Wear protective gloves when mixing or using. Do not mix with hot water. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 03 4747 000) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

ADDITIONAL JAPANESE REGULATIONS:

JAPANESE ENCS: The constituents in this product's solutions are on the ENCS Inventory as indicated in composition tables in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients).

POISONOUS AND DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES CONTROL LAW: The Inorganic Alkaline Compound constituent in this product's solutions is listed as a Deleterious Substance under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721
800/441-3365 • 808/969-4846

REVISION INFORMATION:

November 2010: Addition of new components. Overall review and up-date.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

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. **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 aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: **Group A:** A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A–C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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.

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 LD₅₀ Rat.* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit.* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat.* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; 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 LD₅₀ Rat.* > 500–5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit.* > 1000–2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 2–20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued) 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 LD₅₀ Rat.* > 50–500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit.* > 200–1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 0.5–2 mg/L. **3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may 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 LD₅₀ Rat.* > 1–50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit.* > 20–200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 0.05–0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; 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 LD₅₀ Rat.* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit.* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes.

1 Slight Hazard: Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material 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; 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. 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):**

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 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. *Reactive:* 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 \geq 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.

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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ 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 LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ 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 LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ 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 its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued) 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 LD₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ 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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

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 IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN 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). 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD (continued): 3 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that 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. **Autoignition 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. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** 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/m³:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or IC, 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. **BCE:** 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. **log₁₀ K_{ow}** or **log₁₀ K_{oc}:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA:** 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. **WHMIS:** Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT:** U.S. Department of Transportation. **TC:** Transport Canada. **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List. **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.

EUROPE:

EU: European Union (formerly known as the EEC, European Economic Community). **EINECS:** European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances. **ARD:** European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. **RID:** International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

AUSTRALIA:

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **NOHSC:** National Occupational Health & Safety Code.

JAPAN:

METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.