

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?***1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION****TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):****PRESERVA® WOOD STAIN 250 VOC****CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:**

Mineral Spirits Solvent and Oil Stain

SYNONYMS:

None

PRODUCT USE:

Wood Stain

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:

Preserva Products Ltd.

ADDRESS:

12860 Earhart Avenue,

Auburn, CA 95602

EMERGENCY PHONE:

800-797-2537 M-Th, 9am-4pm PST

BUSINESS PHONE:

800-797-2537 M-Th, 9 am-4pm PST

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION: info@preservaproducts.com**DATE OF PREPARATION:**

April 3, 2015

NOTE: In accordance with 2012 OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Pictograms:

**Signal Word:** Warning.**GHS Class:** Combustible Liquid, Category 4.
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1.
Eye Irritant, Category 2.
Skin Irritant, Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure, Category 3.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity, Category 4**Hazard Statements:** Combustible liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness.**Precautionary Statements:** **DO NOT** use this product unless you can achieve cross-ventilation by opening windows and doors during application and drying or use the product outdoors.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Extinguish all flames and pilot lights and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors, high intensity lights and other sources of ignition during use and until all vapors are gone.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide to extinguish small fires. Use water for large fires.
Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye, and face protection.
Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Dispose of unused contents, container, and other contaminated wastes in accordance with local, state, federal, and provincial regulations.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and remove contacts if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing and get medical attention if eye irritation persists.
If on skin or hair: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention.
If inhaled: Leave the area if you experience headaches, drowsiness or dizziness to obtain fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If difficulty continues, get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting and get medical attention immediately.**Emergency Overview:** DANGER! Flammable. Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritant.

Route of Exposure:	Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential Health Effects:	
Eye:	Causes severe eye irritation and possible injury.
Skin:	Causes skin irritation.
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Prolonged or excessive inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and gastrointestinal irritation. Aspiration of petroleum distillates into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal.
Chronic Health Effects:	Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin, which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause toxic effects.
Signs/Symptoms:	Overexposure can cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting.
Target Organs:	Eyes. Skin. Respiratory system. Digestive system. Central nervous system. Kidney.
Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:	May aggravate pre-existing respiratory disorders, allergy, eczema, or skin conditions.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/v
Proprietary Vegetable and Soy Oil Mixture		40-70%
Proprietary Mineral Spirits		15-40%
Proprietary Alkyd Resin		10-30%
Other trace or non-hazardous components. Each of the other components are not hazardous or are present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens) or do not carry a hazard classification and do not present additional hazards to the product.		Balance

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

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

IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Provide oxygen, if necessary. Pulmonary function tests, chest X-rays, and nervous system evaluations may prove useful. The following are treatment recommendations available for products that contain high levels of solvents.

For basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, administer activated charcoal.

For advanced treatment: Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in the patient who is unconscious. Positive-pressure ventilation techniques with a bag-valve-mask device may be beneficial. Monitor cardiac rhythm and treat arrhythmias if necessary. Start an IV with D5W TKO /SRP: To keep open, "minimal flow rate" Ringer's if signs of hypovolemia are present. Watch for signs of fluid overload. For hypotension with signs of hypovolemia, administer fluid cautiously. Consider vasopressors if patient is hypotensive with a normal fluid volume. Watch for signs of fluid overload. Consider drug therapy for pulmonary edema. Use proparacaine hydrochloride to assist eye irrigation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup): 62.8°C (145°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined for product. For Mineral Spirits: 245°C (473°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): The following values are for the Mineral Spirits component: Lower (LEL): 0.6% Upper (UEL): 6.5%

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

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

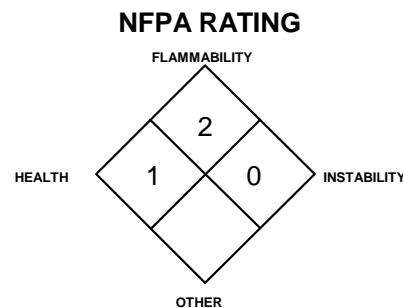
SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is a Class II combustible liquid; it must be heated to a relatively high temperature before ignition can occur. When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. carbon oxides, aromatic hydrocarbons, reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes).

This product can float on water and may travel to distant locations and/or spread fire. **WARNING!** By itself, this product will not spontaneously combust, but rags and waste soaked in the product can catch fire when the product dries. The drying reaction is exothermic, and the heat given off in that process can cause the rags, as well as combustible materials such as paper or wood to ignite. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for more information.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: The vapors of this product may be ignited by static electrical energy.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse this product's vapors and to protect personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.



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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incidental releases. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

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

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.**

METHODS FOR CLEANUP AND CONTAINMENT: Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools.

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

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

All Spills: Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. **WARNING!** Rags, paper or other combustible materials soaked in this product can cause an extreme fire hazard when not disposed of properly. See Section 7 (Handling and Storage) for more information. All contaminated materials and other spilled material must be placed in sealed containers and disposed of properly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. If necessary, discard contaminated response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Dispose of in accordance with applicable international, national, state, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

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

PART III How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: WARNING! Wadded up and oil soaked paper towels, rags or other combustible materials thrown into the trash pose an extreme fire hazard when placed in trash, or left in a pile and can start a fire. The same is true if the absorbent used to clean up a spill is paper, wood or other combustible material; Do NOT throw in trash. All materials contaminated by this product should be placed in sealed containers and treated as highly flammable. Avoid spontaneous combustion by soaking rags, brushes, rollers, etc. contaminated with product, in water then place into a sealed metal container before proper disposal. All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Use in a well ventilated location. Keep away from heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Bond and ground containers during transfers of material. Do not expose containers to extreme temperatures. Avoid breathing airborne mists, sprays, or vapors generated by this product. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Product should be stored in a sealed metal container. Store in a dry location at the recommended temperature of 10-32.2°C (50-90°F). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers, as appropriate. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors that are flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling, or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all liquid, vapors, and residue have been cleared.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is used as a wood stain. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this section, if applicable. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations and appropriate fire protection is available near areas where this product is used.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	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		
Mineral Spirits Exposure limits are for Stoddard Solvent (CAS# 8052-41-3)	Proprietary	525	NE	2500 525 (vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	300	1800 (ceiling 15 min.)	20,000	NE
Proprietary Vegetable Oil Exposure limits given are for vegetable oil mists		NE	NE	15 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	10 (total dust), 5 (resp. fraction)	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines for Stoddard Solvent (a related chemical to the Mineral Spirits component).

STODDARD SOLVENT

CONCENTRATION

CONCENTRATION	RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Up to 3500 mg/m ³ :	Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).
Up to 8750 mg/m ³ :	Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s).
Up to 17,500 mg/m ³ :	Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a tight-fitting facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.
Up to 20,000 mg/m ³ :	Any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (continued):

STODDARD SOLVENT (continued)

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

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

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

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., coveralls or apron). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-M1984, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Liquid.

COLOR: Amber; colored, if pigmented.

ODOR: Mild solvent-like.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not tested.

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

VISCOSITY DYNAMIC: Not tested.

BOILING POINT: Not tested.

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not tested.

SATURATION VAPOR CONCENTRATION: Not tested.

pH: Not determined.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 15.5°C (water = 1): 90 (wt/gal = 7.53)

VOC (Volatile Organic Carbon) Content in %: Less than 250 g/L

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Practically insoluble.

SOLUBILITY IN OTHER LIQUIDS: Not tested.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): For Mineral Oil: Log P(oct) = 3.7-6.7

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

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

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

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Combustion:* Carbon oxides, aromatic hydrocarbons, reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes.

Hydrolysis: None known.

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

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product, via route of entry, are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors, mists or sprays from this product can cause mild central nervous system (CNS) depression with symptoms such as nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and an appearance of drunkenness.

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

SKIN ABSORPTION: The solvent component of this product can be absorbed through intact skin, but is not expected to cause significant adverse effects by this route of exposure.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for this product. If this product is swallowed, it may irritate the mouth, throat, esophagus and other tissues of the digestive system. Symptoms of ingestion may include vomiting, diarrhea, and nausea. Ingestion may also cause symptoms of depression of the central nervous system, as described under "Inhalation". If this product is aspirated into the lungs after ingestion, chemical pneumonia and edema (accumulation of fluid in the lungs) may result. Ingestion of large quantities of this product may be fatal.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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

ACUTE: Overexposures to this product can moderately to severely irritate contaminated eyes. Inhalation and ingestion overexposure can cause depression of the central nervous system. Ingestion may be harmful or fatal and may cause aspiration into the lungs.

CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated skin exposures can cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Chronic inhalation or ingestion exposure may result in adverse effects on the liver.

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

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

OIL MIXTURE COMPONENT:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 mg/3 days-intermittent: Moderate

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 135 gm/kg/45 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 756 gm/kg/63 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Liver: other changes

Heritable Translocation Test-Multiple Routes (Insect-Drosophila melanogaster) 6 pph/48 hours

MINERAL SPIRITS:

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 275 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2200 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 275 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 138 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Related to Chronic Data: changes in testicular weight

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 550 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition, changes in kidney weight; Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2200 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2200 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 550 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 550 mg/m³/6 hours/16 days-intermittent: Endocrine: thyroid tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 550 mg/m³/2 years-intermittent: Endocrine: other changes, tumors

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

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

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

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

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A *mutagen* is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines.

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

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this product.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	2
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

MINERAL SPIRITS (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 2200 mg/m³/91 days-intermittent: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)

OIL MIXTURE COMPONENT:

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 16,500 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 22100 mg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 168 gm/kg/20 weeks-continuous: Skin and Appendages: hair

TDLo (Intramuscular-Rat) 1 mL/kg: Endocrine: effect on menstrual cycle; Reproductive: Maternal Effects: oogenesis, uterus, cervix, vagina

TDLo (Intramuscular-Mouse) 1 mL/kg: female 1 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Fertility: female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated)

Specific Locus Test (Insect-Drosophila melanogaster) 12 pph/48 hours-continuous

Heritable Translocation Test-Multiple Routes (Insect-Drosophila melanogaster) 12 pph/48 hours

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55 gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures and standards.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be tested for waste characteristic ignitability (D001).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product can be classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101. NOTE: The classification of Combustible liquid, n.o.s. applies only to shipments of this product via ground within the United States. There is no classification for 'Combustible Liquid' under Canadian TDG, IATA or the IMO.

<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</u> :	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (mineral spirits, vegetable oils)
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION</u> :	Combustible Liquid
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> :	NA 1993
<u>PACKING GROUP</u> :	III
<u>DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED</u> :	No label is required for a material classed as a combustible liquid
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u> :	IB3, T1, T4, TP1
<u>PACKAGING</u> :	Exceptions: 150; Non-Bulk: 203; Bulk: 241
<u>QUANTITY LIMITATIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT</u> :	60 L
<u>QUANTITY LIMITATIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT</u> :	220 L
<u>VESSEL STORAGE</u> :	Location: A; Other: None.
<u>NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2008</u> :	128
<u>MARINE POLLUTANT</u> :	No component is classified as a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101
This product can be reclassified as an ORM-D material and marked as follows:	
<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</u> :	Consumer Commodity
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION</u> :	ORM-D
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> :	None
<u>PACKING GROUP</u> :	None
<u>DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED</u> :	No label is required for ORM-D materials.
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u> :	None
<u>PACKAGING</u> :	Exceptions: 150; Non-Bulk: 306; Bulk: None
<u>QUANTITY LIMITATIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT</u> :	30 kg gross
<u>QUANTITY LIMITATIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT</u> :	30 kg gross
<u>VESSEL STORAGE</u> :	Location: A; Other: None.
<u>ORM-D INFORMATION</u> :	

(a) Each non-bulk packaging containing a material classed as ORM-D must be marked on at least one side or end with the ORM-D designation immediately following or below the proper shipping name of the material. The ORM designation must be placed within a rectangle that is approximately 6.3 mm (0.25 inches) larger on each side than the designation. The designation for ORM-D must be:

- (1) ORM-D-AIR for an ORM-D that is prepared for air shipment and packaged in accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR § 173.27.
- (2) ORM-D for an ORM-D other than as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) When the ORM-D marking including the proper shipping name can not be affixed on the package surface, it may be on an attached tag.

(c) The marking ORM-D is the certification by the person offering the packaging for transportation that the material is properly described, classed, packaged, marked and labeled (when appropriate) and in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of this subchapter. This form of certification does not preclude the requirement for a certificate on a shipping paper when required by subpart C of this part.

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

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

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

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

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

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: **Class B6:** Combustible Liquid

Class D2B: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects- Irritation



16. OTHER INFORMATION

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **WARNING!** COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. WADDLED UP AND PRODUCT-SOAKED PAPER TOWELS OR RAGS THROWN INTO THE TRASH OR LEFT IN A PILE CAN START A FIRE. MAY CAUSE MODERATE TO SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS BY INHALATION OR INGESTION. ASPIRATION HAZARD - INGESTION CAN CAUSE LIFE-THREATENING LUNG DAMAGE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF INGESTED. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapor or mists. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes for at least 20 minutes with large amounts of water. If inhaled, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Liquid will float and may re-ignite on the surface of water. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material and place in suitable container. Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information on this product.

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.

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The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Preserva Wood assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Preserva Wood assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human 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. **B:** Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but which are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneuploid 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.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: **Group A:** A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed.

Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

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

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

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

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

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. **Skin Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". **Eye Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours (e.g. mechanical irritation). Draize = "0". **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** < 5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** < 2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:** < 20 mg/L; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible Injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. **Skin Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Eye Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 500-5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 1000-2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 20-200 mg/L; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. **Skin Irritation:** Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. **Eye Irritation:** Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 50-500 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 200-1000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.5-2 mg/L; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. **Skin Irritation:** Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. **Eye Irritation:** Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 1-50 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 20-200 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.05-0.5 mg/L; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. **Skin Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. **Eye Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** ≤ 1 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** ≤ 20 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IA); Material that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Unstable Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No "0" rating allowed. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.; **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III; **Solids:** any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.;

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued): 2 (Water Reactivity): Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group I Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. **Oxidizers: Liquids:** Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Oxidizers: Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability "4". **Oxidizers:** No "4" rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lacrimators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD

RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature:** The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **Human and Animal Toxicology (continued):** Other measures of toxicity include **TD_{Lo}**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL_o** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TD_o, LD_{Lo}, and LD_o**, or **TC, TCo, LC_{Lo}, and LC_o**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.

Cancer Information: The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used.

Other Information: **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by log **K_{ow}** or log **K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA: **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.