

1. Company and Product Identification

1.1	Identification – Product Name:	RoClean P111
1.2	Other means of identification	Organic and Inorganic Salts
1.2	Synonym:	Mixture, none
1.3	Recommended Use Of The Chemical and Restrictions On Use:	Membrane filtration or ultrafiltration process cleaner Use only as directed on the label.
1.4	Name, Address, And Telephone Number Of The Manufacturer, Or Other Responsible Party:	AVISTA TECHNOLOGIES 140 Bosstick Street San Marcos, CA 92069 (760) 744-0536
	Competent Person email address	klindsey@avistatech.com
1.5	24 Hour Emergency No.:	1-800-424-9300 (United States) 1-703 527-3887 (International Collect)



DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ADDITIVES CLASSIFIED BY NSF
 INTERNATIONAL TO ANSI/NSF 60 AS STANDARD DRINKING WATER
 TREATMENT CHEMICAL FOR USE OFF-LINE IN REVERSE OSMOSIS
 SYSTEMS

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is an odorless, white to cream colored solid. This product is a moderate oxidizer. This product can irritate contaminated skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissues. This product is neither reactive nor flammable. Thermal decomposition of this product produces irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, phosphorus oxides, and sodium oxides). Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-extinguishing protection) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

Physical Hazards Summary	This product is a moderate oxidizer and skin or eye irritant
Potential Health Hazards Summary	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage Eye Irritation - Category 2A Oxidizing solid, Category 3 Acute toxicity oral, Category 3
Potential Ecological Effects Summary	Acute Hazards to the aquatic environment – Category 3
2.1 Classification Of Product	
U.S. OSHA classification	Corrosive, oxidizer, skin/eye irritant Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Classification as per EC 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS)	Serious Eye Damage Eye Irritation - Category 2A Oxidizing solid, Category 3

Acute toxicity oral, Category 3
 Xi Irritant
 E, Corrosive
 WHMIS classification C - Oxidizing Materials
 D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects – Toxic

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) Rating	Health	2
	Flammability	0
	Physical Hazard	0
	Protective Equipment	D

2.2 Label Elements OSHA/GHS

General Warnings	P101 P102 P103 P403 P233	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Signal Word	WARNING	
Hazard statements	H 272 H 312 H315 + H320 H319 H314-H335	May cause fire or explosion; oxidizer Harmful in contact with skin Causes skin or eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation
Precautionary statements	H318 H335 H402 P305 P338 P261 P280 P271 P312 P302/P352 P337 + P313 P404 P273	Causes serious eye damage May cause respiratory irritation Harmful to aquatic life IF IN EYES, RINSE THOROUGHLY WITH RUNNING WATER Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Avoid breathing dust Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Store in a closed container. Avoid release to the environment.

Hazard pictograms - GHS








Hazard pictograms - WHMIS



2.3 Unclassified Hazards None
 2.4 Ingredients with unknown acute toxicity None

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name CAS # EINECS #	% w/w	US OSHA	GHS/EU CLP	WHMIS
Polyphosphate Proprietary Proprietary	25 - 30	Corrosive	Acute Hazards to the aquatic environment - Category 3 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure - Category 3 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Serious Eye Damage Eye Irritation - Category 1	E, Corrosive 
Oxygenated inorganic salt Proprietary Proprietary	25 - 30	Oxidizer, Irritant	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed. Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation. Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation. Oxidizing solid Category 2 H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser. CLP: R22: Harmful if swallowed. R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin. R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire.	C: Oxidizer D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic  
Chelate Proprietary Proprietary	25 - 30	Irritant	Eye Irritant, Category 2A H319 P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	Class D2B: Toxic Material at  > 1%
Carbonate salt Proprietary Proprietary	20 - 25	Irritant	GHS: Eye Irritant Cat 2 CLP: Xi - irritant	D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic
Surfactant Proprietary Proprietary	1 - 5	Corrosive, liquid Combustible	Skin sensitizer, Category 1 Acute toxicity, oral, Category 3 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction Acute toxicity, oral, Category 3 H312 Harmful in contact with skin H332 Harmful if inhaled H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305 IF IN EYES: rinse extensively with large amounts of water P351 Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. P338 Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 IF INGESTED or INHALED Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	B3 Combustible E Corrosive 
PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION		Corrosive, skin/eye irritant oxidizer,	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage Eye Irritation - Category 2A Oxidizing solid, Category 3 Acute toxicity oral, Category 3 Acute Hazards to the aquatic Environment, Category 3	E, Corrosive C - Oxidizing Materials D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of Necessary Measures

Skin exposure: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

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 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If dusts of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

Ingestion: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms/Effects:

Immediate: Inhalation exposure may cause coughing or sneezing. Symptoms of skin and eye contact may include redness and irritation. Ingestion may cause stomach pains, cramps, and gastritis.

Delayed: Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Symptoms may include tingling, redness, and visible injury.

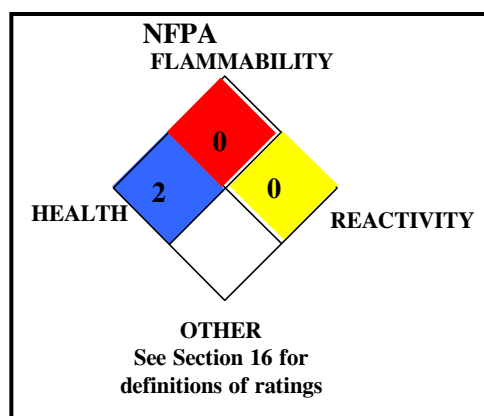
4.3 Indication Of Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary:

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes. Chronic: Skin.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties Non-flammable oxidizing solid



Flash Point °C: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature °C: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits (in air by volume, %):

Upper: Not applicable.

Lower: Not applicable.

5.1 Suitable And Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

This material will contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire.

Water spray

YES

Carbon dioxide

YES

		Foam	YES	Dry chemical	YES
		Halon	YES	Other	YES
5.2	Specific Hazards Arising From Chemical:	When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosphorous oxides, and nitrogen oxides).			
		<u>Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:</u> Not applicable.			
		<u>Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:</u> Not applicable.			
5.3	Special Protective Equipment And Precautions For Fire-Fighters:	Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.			

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	Personal Precautions	Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Be aware that mixing with acid could release chlorine or chlorine compounds.
	Protective equipment	For small releases (< 20 kg), clean up spilled liquid wearing gloves, goggles, faceshield, and suitable body protection. The minimum Personal Protective Equipment recommended for response to non-incident releases (more than 20 kg) should be Level C: triple-gloves (neoprene gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and full-face respirator with HEPA filter.
	Emergency procedures	Monitoring must indicate that exposure levels are below those provided in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection) and that oxygen levels are above 19.5% before anyone is permitted in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.
6.2	Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up	KEEP AWAY FROM ORGANIC READILY COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. Moisten to suppress dust. Shovel up solids into plastic container for recovery/disposal. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate or other neutralizing agent for weak caustics. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to ensure neutralization. Place all spill residues in a suitable plastic container. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate local standards (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

7.1	Precautions for Safe Handling	<p>All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual liquid; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.</p> <p>As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid generating dust of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.</p> <p>During equipment maintenance follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) to decontaminate equipment or clean-up small spills. Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate local standards.</p>
7.2	Conditions For Safe Storage	Store at temperatures less than 45°C (113°F). Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Storage and use areas should be covered with impervious materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in original vented shipping container. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.
	Incompatibilities	Strong acids, oxidizers, caustics. It may react with metals to generate pressure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³
			TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Polyphosphate	Proprietary	25 - 30	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Oxygenated inorganic salt	Proprietary	25 - 30	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Chelate	Proprietary	25 - 30	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Carbonate salt	Proprietary	20 - 25	10 (inhalable fraction); 3 (respirable fraction)	NE	50 mppcf or 5 (total dust) 15 mppcf or 5 (respirable fraction)	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 4 (inhalable fraction); 1.5 (respirable fraction)
Surfactant	Proprietary	1 - 5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Water and other components which are present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers and mutagens).		Balance	None of the other components contribute significant additional hazards at the concentration present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).					

8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls.

Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this Section or as low as reasonably achievable. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory protection:

None needed under normal conditions of use. Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control mists or vapor. 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 applicable local standards. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-face piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full-face piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134).

Eye protection: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. Splash goggles with a faceshield may be needed if splash hazards exist.

Hand protection: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Solvex™, Neoprene).

Body protection: If needed, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron) to protect from splashes and sprays.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	This product is an odorless, white to cream colored solid.		
Odor	None	Odor Threshold	N/A
Melting Point °C (°F)	NE	pH (2% aqueous solution)	10.5-11.5
Initial Boiling Point °C (°F)	NE	Boiling Point Range °C (°F)	N/A
Flammability	Non-flammable	Evaporation Rate (water = 1)	N/A
Vapor Density (air = 1)	N/A	Vapor Pressure mm Hg @ 20°C:	N/A
Solubility (in water)	Soluble	Relative density (water = 1)	NE
Viscosity	Flowing solid	Oil-Water Partition Coefficient	N/A
Decomposition Temperature	NE		
How To Detect This Substance (Warning Properties):	Litmus paper will turn blue when in contact with solutions of this product. Starch-iodide paper will turn dark.		

This product has been tested and shown NOT TO BE an oxidizer per the U.S. DOT specifications. It does exhibit moderate oxidizer properties and must be handled as such.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

10.1	Reactivity	Not considered reactive. Moderate oxidizer
10.2	Chemical Stability	Stable
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
10.4	Conditions to avoid	Avoid mixing with incompatible materials.
10.5	Incompatible Materials	Strong acids, oxidizers, caustics. It may react with metals to generate pressure.
10.6	Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition of this product may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosphorous oxides and nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity data for hazardous ingredients	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/kg	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/kg	Inhalation LD ₅₀ mg/kg
Polyphosphate	LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) > 7400 mg/kg LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit, adult) 1580 mg/kg	LDLo (skin, rabbit) > 300 mg/kg	N/A
	Sex Chromosome Loss and Nondisjunction (Oral-Drosophila melanogaster) 11 pph Standard Draize Test (Skin-rabbit) > 300 mg/kg		
Oxygenated inorganic salt	> 1034	> 2000	N/A
Chelate	LD ₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1548 mg/kg: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands	NE	NE
	Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit, adult) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate irritation effects Standard Draize Test (Eye -Rabbit, adult) 1900 mg Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit, adult) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate irritation effects		
Carbonate salt	4090	N/A	2300
Surfactant	N/A	N/A	N/A

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.1	Ecotoxicity	LC ₅₀ , mg/L	EC ₅₀ , mg/L
	RoClean P111	342 <i>P. promelas</i> Fathead minnow	NE
		41 <i>C. dubia</i> Water flea	
		250, NOEL, 96 hrs <i>P. promelas</i> Fathead minnow	
		31 NOEL, 48 hrs, <i>C. dubia</i> Water flea	
12.3	Bioaccumulative Potential	The components of this product are not expected to bioaccumulate. Significant releases could have an adverse impact on the pH of an aquatic system.	
12.4	Mobility in Soil	When spilled onto soil, this product will infiltrate downward, the rate being greater with lower concentration because of reduced viscosity.	
12.5	Other Adverse Ecological Effects	This product may be harmful to aquatic life <u>if large quantities</u> of it are released into an aquatic environment.	

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Preparing Wastes of this Product for Disposal	Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with local regulations. This product, if unaltered by the handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local waste regulatory authority.
Disposal of Contaminated Packaging	Cleaned containers can be recycled or disposed of as non-contaminated waste, if authorized by your local authorities. Dispose of containers as required by local regulations.
U.S. EPA Waste Number	Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

14.1	UN Number	UN3262
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Soda ash, Sodium percarbonate)
14.3	Transport Hazard Class(es)	8 (Corrosive)
	Transport label(s) required	Corrosive Class 8
14.4	Packing Group	II
14.5	Marine Pollutant	Not applicable
	NA Emergency Response Guide Number (2012)	154
14.6	Transport in Bulk (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code)	Not applicable
14.7	Special Transport Precautions	Not applicable
	National Motor Freight Classification	#70

International Air Transport Association

14.8	UN Number	UN3262
	UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Soda ash, Sodium percarbonate)
	Transport Hazard Class(es)	8 (Corrosive)
	Transport label(s) required	Corrosive Class 8
	Packing Group	II
	Packaging Instructions	822

International Maritime Organization

14.9	UN Number	UN3262
	UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (Soda ash, Sodium percarbonate)
	Transport Hazard Class(es)	8 (Corrosive)
	Transport label(s) required	Corrosive Class 8
	Packing Group	II
	Marine Pollutant	Not applicable
	NA Emergency Response Guide Number (2012)	154
	Transport in Bulk (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code)	Not applicable

15. SAFETY, HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS SPECIFIC FOR THE PRODUCT

PROGRAM	Polyphosphate	Oxygenated inorganic salt	Chelate	Carbonate salt	Surfactant
US EPA PROGRAMS					
Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Safe Drinking Water Act	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
RCRA F, K, P, U or D-lists	NO	D001	NO	NO	NO
SARA 302 RQ	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SARA 302 TPQ	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SARA 313 LISTED	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SARA CHEMICAL CATEGORIES					
SARA 311/312 ACUTE	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
SARA 311/312 CHRONIC	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
SARA 311/312 FIRE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SARA 311/312 PRESSURE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SARA 311/312 REACTIVITY	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
EPA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (Proposition 65)					
This product does not contain any chemical listed on the California Safe Drinking Water Act list (Proposition 65)					
US OSHA PROGRAMS					
PEL	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
PSM	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CHEMICAL SECURITY PROGRAMS					
DHS CFATS	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION					
	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
US DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION					
DEA Controlled Substances	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CHEMICAL INVENTORY PROGRAMS					
WHMIS	E	C, D2B	D2B	D2B	B3, E
DSL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
NDSL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
REACH Pre-registered List	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
TSCA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
EU No-Longer Polymers List (NLP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EEC Classification Packaging, and Labeling of Dangerous Substances(Annex 1)	Xi	NO	Xi	Xi, Harmful	NO
Philippines	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Japan	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Australia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Korea	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
China	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1	Original Preparation	January 6, 2009
16.2	Revision History	26 Feb 2011; 25 July 2011; GHS 5 Nov 2013; 2 December 2013 minor correction section 12
16.3	Prepared by	ADVANCED CHEMICAL SAFETY, Inc. PO Box 152329 San Diego, CA 92195 (858)-874-5577
16.4	Date of Printing	April 22, 2015

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

16.5	A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:	
	Section 2	<p>GHS: Global Harmonization System OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. CLP: Classification and Packaging WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity</p>
	Section 3	<p>CAS #: Chemical Abstract Service index number EINECS #: European Chemical Substances Information System index number</p>
	Section 5	<p>NFPA: Nation Fire Protection Association Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".</p> <p>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.</p>
	Section 8	<p>ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which 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 Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - 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 which was vacated by Court Order. 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. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. 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). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE (Not Established) is made for reference.</p>
	Section 11	<p>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 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. TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - 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.</p>
	Section 12	<p>LC₅₀: The lowest concentration in water which kills 50% of the test subjects. EC₅₀: The Effect Concentration in water at which 50% of the test species is affected.</p>
	Section 13	US EPA Hazardous Waste Codes: refer to 40 CFR 261.20
	Section 14	<p>DOT: US Department of Transportation IATA: International Air Transport Association IMO: International Maritime Organization MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 IBC Code : Merchant Shipping Code</p>
	Section 15	<p>RCRA: US Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SARA: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act PSM: US OSHA Process Safety Management CFATS: US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standard DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List NDSL: Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List REACH: European Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals list TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act</p>