

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

### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	<b>ATAC<sup>®</sup> HDL Calibrator Kit</b>
<u>PRODUCT NUMBER (AS LABELED):</u>	<b>341-014</b>
<u>CHEMICAL FORMULA:</u>	Not Applicable (Mixture)
<u>SYNONYMS:</u>	None
<u>U.N. NUMBER:</u>	Not Regulated
<u>U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS/SUBSIDIARY RISK:</u>	Not Applicable
<u>HAZCHEM CODE (AUSTRALIA):</u>	Not Applicable
<u>POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER (AUSTRALIA):</u>	Not Applicable
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	<i>In Vitro</i> Medical Diagnostics
<u>U.S. SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	<b>Vital Diagnostics</b>
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	27 Wellington Road Lincoln, RI 02865 USA
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	United States/Canada: 1-760-602-8700 (3E Company) [24-hours] International: 01-760-602-8700 (3E Company) [24-hours]
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	1-401-642-8400; 1-800-345-2822
<u>EMAIL ADDRESS/COMPETENT PERSON FOR MSDS:</u>	Technical Services: <a href="mailto:techserv@vitaldiagnostics.com">techserv@vitaldiagnostics.com</a>
<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	February 26, 2008

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description:** This product is supplied as slightly yellow, odorless, lyophilized pellets. **Health Hazards:** The chief hazard in event of contamination or overexposure to this product is the potential for mild irritation of contaminated skin or eyes. The source materials in this product have been tested by FDA-approved methods and found to be negative for the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 1 and 2, and hepatitis C virus (HCV); however, no known test method can offer complete assurance that products derived from human blood will not transmit infectious agents. It is prudent practice to regard this product as potentially infectious and to handle it in accordance with Universal Precautions and the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030). **Flammability Hazards:** This product must be substantially pre-heated before ignition can occur. If this product is ignited, the decomposition products generated will include irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** Negligible. **Environmental Hazards:** Negligible. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

### 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	% w/v	CAS #
Human Serum	> 99	Not Assigned
Sodium Azide	0.01-0.09	26628-22-8

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Risk Phrases

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

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** Basic hygiene should prevent any problems. If contact with this product causes redness, inflammation, or irritation, flush the exposed area with running water. Remove any contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If airborne dusts of this product enter 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. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

**INHALATION:** If airborne dusts of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, 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.

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

**INGESTION:** If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing dermatitis and other skin conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** Not flammable.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not applicable.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):**

(LEL): Not applicable. (UEL): Not applicable.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** In the event of a fire, use suppression methods for surrounding materials.

**Water Spray:** Yes      **Carbon Dioxide:** Yes      **Dry Chemical:** Yes

**Halon:** Yes      **Other:** Any "ABC" Class.      **Foam:** Yes

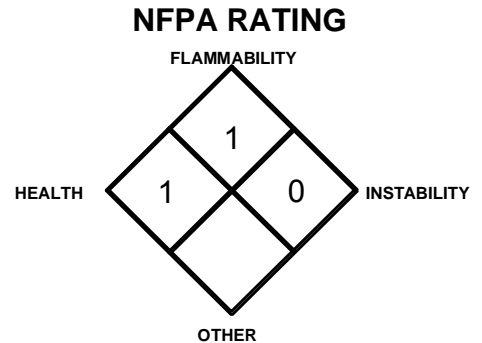
**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED:** None known.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This product must be substantially pre-heated before ignition can occur. If involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (including carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxides). Accumulated dusts of this product can create a serious hazard of explosion. If the fire scene includes high levels of airborne dusts from this product, firefighters should take great care as an explosive ignition may occur.

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

**Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Although this product is not sensitive to static discharge, dusts of organic compounds, such as this material, can be ignited by static discharge especially if large amounts of dusts accumulate. All equipment in used in the handling of this material should be electrically grounded.

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



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

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE:** For small releases take basic hygiene precautions. Lightweight gloves and eye protection should be worn if dusts may be generated during the cleanup process. Sweep up, vacuum, or wipe up spilled material with damp sponge or polypad. Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to large releases that are not immediately controlled. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. In the event of a non-incident release, minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be the following: **dust mask, gloves, eye protection, and suitable body protection**. Eliminate all sources of ignition before clean-up operations begin. Use non-sparking tools. Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid (an explosion-proof vacuum should be used). Disinfect area with 0.5% hypochlorite solution (a freshly prepared 1:10 dilution of household bleach). Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

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

#### 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Avoid generating airborne dusts of this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this product. Sweep up, vacuum, or wipe down use areas often to avoid accumulation of dusts in the workplace. It is prudent practice to regard this product as potentially infectious materials and to handle them in accordance with Universal Precautions and the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030). Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with this product.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Keep containers 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).

## 7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES (continued):** Store this product in original containers at controlled room temperature of 2-8°C (35-46°F). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

**SPECIFIC USE(S):** This product is for use in medical diagnostic procedures. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely, as applicable. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, and local procedures standards. All disposable items contaminated with the components of this product should be disposed of properly.

## 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. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

### EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IDLH mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
This product is composed of a variety of materials as described below. It is recommended that the following exposure limits for "Particulates Not Otherwise Classified" (PNOC) be used to address occupational exposures to this mixture.		NE	NE	50 mppcf or 15 (Total Dust) 15 mppcf or 5 (Respirable Fraction)	NE	NE	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 4 (Inhalable fraction) 1.5 (Respirable fraction)
Human Serum	Not Assigned	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Azide	26628-22-8	NE	0.29 (ceiling) as NaN <sub>3</sub>	NE	0.3 [ceiling] (vacated 1989 PEL)	0.3 [ceiling] (skin) as NaN <sub>3</sub>	NE	NE	DFG MAK: TWA = 0.2 (Inhalable fraction) PEAK = 2 MAK 15 min, average value, 1 hr interval

NE = Not Established

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with regulations found in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) and equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-07). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02. 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).

**EYE PROTECTION:** Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 and the Canadian CSA Standard.

**HAND PROTECTION:** Wear latex or rubber gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 and 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) and appropriate Standards of Canada.

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

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not established.

**DENSITY @ 20°C:** Not established.

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT:** Not established.

**VAPOR PRESSURE, mmHg:** Not established.

**pH:** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Odorless.

**OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:** Not applicable.

**SHOCK SENSITIVITY:** Not applicable.

**VISCOSITY:** Not determined.

**FLASH POINT:** Not applicable.

**FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:** Not applicable.

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

**APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR:** Slightly yellow, odorless, lyophilized pellets.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE:** The appearance may act as an identifying property of this product in event of an accidental release.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Stable.

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

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** Strong acids, strong oxidizers.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Incompatible chemicals, extreme temperatures.

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

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**INHALATION:** Inhalation of airborne dusts of this product may mildly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms of such overexposure may include sneezing, coughing, and nasal congestion. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Dusts of this product may irritate contaminated skin (especially in the event of prolonged overexposures). Symptoms of skin overexposure may include redness and itching. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Dusts of this product can irritate the eyes (i.e., foreign object). Symptoms of eye overexposure can include redness and tearing. Prolonged or severe eye exposure may cause increased irritation.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through intact skin.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for this product. Acute ingestion of large quantities of this product caused by poor hygiene practices may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**INJECTION:** Though not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure, injection of this product can cause reddening and local swelling. The source materials in this product have been tested by FDA-approved methods and found to be negative for the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 1 and 2, and hepatitis C virus (HCV). However, no known test method can offer complete assurance that products derived from human blood will not transmit infectious agents. It is prudent practice to regard this product as potentially infectious materials and to handle them in accordance with Universal Precautions and the U.S. OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030).

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

**Acute:** The chief health hazard associated with exposure to this product during occupational use is the potential for irritation of contaminated skin, eyes, nose, and upper respiratory tract. Adverse symptoms after ingestion of large quantities of the product may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Chronic:** Repeated skin overexposure may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

**TARGET ORGANS:** **Acute:** Eyes, skin. **Chronic:** Skin.

**TOXICITY DATA:** The following information is available for the components of this product present in greater than 1% concentration.

**HUMAN SERUM:**

Currently, there are no toxicological data available for this compound.

**CARCINOGENIC INFORMATION:** The Sodium Azide constituent in components of this product is listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds as follows:

**SODIUM AZIDE:** ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)



The other 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:** Contact with the skin or eyes may cause mild irritation.

**SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:** The components of this product are not known to be sensitizers with prolonged or repeated use.

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

**Mutagenicity:** The components of this product are not reported to cause human mutagenic effects. Clinical studies indicate mutagenic effects on human tissue exposed to relatively high doses of the following component of this product: Sodium Azide.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
<b>HEALTH HAZARD</b>		(BLUE)	1
<b>FLAMMABILITY HAZARD</b>		(RED)	1
<b>PHYSICAL HAZARD</b>		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

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

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human embryotoxic effects.

Teratogenicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human reproductive effects.

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

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

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. It is expected that some biodegradation will occur to this product; however, no specific information is known.

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

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

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

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### **ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:**

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are subject to Sections 302, 304, and 313 reporting requirements under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Sodium Azide	Yes	Yes	Yes

SARA 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ): Sodium Azide = 500 lb (226.8 kg)

SARA 304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Sodium Azide = 500 lb (226.8 kg)

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): = Sodium Azide = 1000 lb (453.6 kg)

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: As an *in vitro* diagnostic product, this product is regulated by the FDA (21 CFR 809).

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: The requirements of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030) may be applicable, based on the use of this product.

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

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

**ANSI STANDARD LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, AND EYE IRRITATION.**

Do not taste or swallow. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing dusts. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, dust mask, and appropriate body protection during operations that can generate dust. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if necessary. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with polypads and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

### ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

**CANADIAN DSL/NDL STATUS:** As an *in vitro* diagnostic product, this product is regulated by Health Canada (Medical Devices Regulations, SOR/98-282).

**CANADIAN WHMIS IDL DISCLOSURE STATUS:** The Sodium Azide component of this product has a disclosure requirement level of 1% or greater.

**OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS:** Not applicable.

**CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS:** No component of this product is on the Priority Substances List.

**WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS:** Not applicable.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**PREPARED BY:**

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519  
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## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

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

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories:** **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

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

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

**LOQ:** Limit of Quantitation.

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

**NIC:** Notice of Intended Change.

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

**NIOSH RELs:** NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

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

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

### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

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

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

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

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

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD

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

**HEALTH HAZARD: 0: Minimal Hazard:** No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1: Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L. **2: Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L. **3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard:** Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

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

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued):** This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

**PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity:** Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No 0 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. **1 Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. **3 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **4 Water Reactivity:** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

**HEALTH HAZARD: 0** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

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

**HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D of NFPA 704. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids). Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

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

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

### FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point:** Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Autoignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

**Human and Animal Toxicology:** Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **LD<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC<sub>50</sub>:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m<sup>3</sup>:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD<sub>0</sub>, LDLo, and LDo,** or **TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI:** ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

**EC:** Effect concentration in water. **BCF:** Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TLm:** Median threshold limit. **log K<sub>OW</sub>** or **log K<sub>OC</sub>:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

#### U.S.:

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

#### CANADA:

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