

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANS and, Canadian WHMIS Standards

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

**1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**  
**STARBRITE FOGGING OIL**  
84800  
Stoddard Solvent  
Cleaning Product  
**STAR BRITE DIST.**  
4041 S.W. 47 Avenue  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314  
(954) 587-6280  
(800) 327-8583  
Chemtrec (24 hrs)  
1-800-424-9300 (U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, U.S Virgin Islands)  
+ 1-703-527-3887 (Outside North America)  
April 8, 2010 Replaces:

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):  
PART NUMBER:  
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:  
PRODUCT USE:  
U.S MANUFACTURER'S NAME:  
ADDRESS:  
PHONE:  
BUSINESS PHONE:  
EMERGENCY PHONE:

DATE OF PREPARATION:

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 a light yellow liquid with a hydrocarbon odor. **Health Hazards:** Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Inhalation of vapors may cause adverse central nervous system effects. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. This product contains a suspect carcinogen. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is flammable. Vapors of this product may spread long distances; distant ignition and flash-back are possible. Liquid can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Liquid can float on water and may travel to distant locations and/or spread fire. If involved in a fire, this product will ignite to produce toxic gases (i.e. carbon oxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product can be harmful or fatal to contaminated plant, animal, and aquatic life. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-suppression equipment) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

## 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/v
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	5-15%

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

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Flooding quantities of water should be used. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse health effect occurs.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If this product enters the eyes, open the contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Flooding quantities of water should be used. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

**INHALATION:** If mists or sprays from this product are inhaled, remove the contaminated individual 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. 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 vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Preexisting dermatitis or other skin disorders and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

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

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT (TCC):** 46.5°C (118°F)

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** 229°C (444°F)

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

**Lower (LEL):** 0.9% **Upper (UEL):** 6.0%

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Fires of this product can be fought with water spray, carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical, halon and any 'ABC' extinguisher,

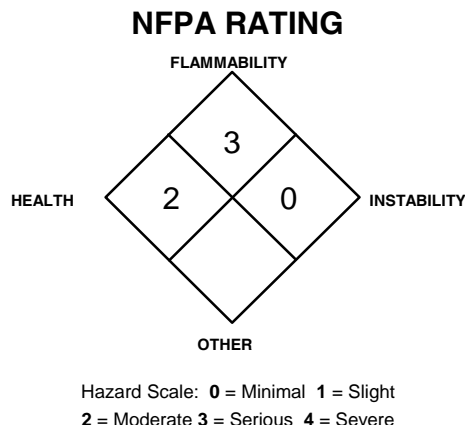
**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED:** None known.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This is a flammable liquid. Vapors from the product can form explosive mixtures in air that can ignite at the flashpoint of 46.5°C (118°F). When involved in a fire, this material can ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide). The vapors may travel to a source of ignition, and flashback to a leak or open container. This product can float on water and may travel to distant locations and spread fire.

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

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

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. 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 fire-fighters to disperse product 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.



#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**RELEASE RESPONSE:** Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. Combustible vapor levels must be below 10% of the LEL for Stoddard Solvent (0.9%) before personnel are permitted to enter the area. 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 non-response personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

**Small Spills:** Absorb spilled liquid with activated carbon, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Avoid contact with spill and water. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area.

**Large Spills:** Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), Tyvek or other protective clothing and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. For large spills, dike or otherwise contain spill and remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag, 55-gallon drum 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. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product.

## 7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES (continued):** Avoid breathing mists or sprays generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Use in a well-ventilated location, segregated from other materials and operations. Keep away from water, heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools. Transfers of this product must be free of moisture or water. Bond and ground containers during transfers of material. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or 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.

**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 if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures and those of Canada and its Provinces.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits provided in this section, if applicable. Use a non-sparking, grounded, explosion-proof ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection. An eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

### 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>
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	525	NE	2900 525 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	350	1800 (ceiling) 15 min.	20,000	NE

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), 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:** Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above, if applicable. 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 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. Face-shields should be worn if operations will generate splashes or sprays. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07.

**HAND PROTECTION:** Wear Nitrile rubber, Polyethylene, Viton™ gloves for routine industrial use. Natural rubber and butyl rubber gloves are not recommended. Resistance of specific materials can vary from product to product. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain clothing carefully. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

**BODY PROTECTION:** If operations will generate splashes or sprays, 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

**VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):** Not determined.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1):** Not available.

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 20°C:** < 0.1%

**VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20°C:** < 10 mmHg

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** For Stoddard Solvent: Below 1 ppm

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

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

**BOILING POINT:** 176.7°C (350°F)

**pH:** Not available.

**PERCENT VOLATILE:** 70-80%

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

**COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT):** Stoddard Solvent: Log P(oct) = 3.16-7.06  
**APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR:** This product is a light yellow liquid with a hydrocarbon odor.  
**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** The appearance and odor may be distinguishing characteristics to identify the product in event of accidental release.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**STABILITY:** Stable under conditions of normal temperature and pressure.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Thermal: Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides. Hydrolysis: None known.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This product is not compatible with strong oxidizers.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid exposure or contact to extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

## 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 are as follows:

**INHALATION:** Inhalation of mists or sprays from this product can be moderately irritating to the respiratory system. Symptoms of exposure may include breathing difficulty, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, nasal congestion, and a sore throat. Inhalation of high concentrations or prolonged exposure by inhalation may cause depression of the central nervous system. Symptoms can include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, incoordination and drowsiness.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Direct contact with the eyes can cause moderate to severe irritation. Contact with vapors can cause redness and stinging. Skin contact may be irritating. Chronic, low-level exposure can cause dermatitis, dry, red and itchy or scaly skin.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Skin absorption is not a significant route of overexposure for any component of this product.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of occupational exposure to this product. If ingestion does occur, severe irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system will occur immediately. Symptoms of such overexposure can include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Ingestion may also result in depression of the central nervous system, with symptoms as described under 'Inhalation'. Ingestion of large volumes of this product may be fatal.

**INJECTION:** Injection of this product (as may occur if skin is punctured by a contaminated object) can result in pain, redness, and local swelling.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms.** In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed:

**ACUTE:** This product can cause irritation by all routes of exposure. Inhalation and ingestion exposure may cause depression of the central nervous system. Ingestion may be harmful or fatal.

**CHRONIC:** Repeated skin contact can result in dermatitis (inflammation of the outer layer of the skin).

**TARGET ORGANS:** ACUTE: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin.

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

### MINERAL OIL (STODDARD SOLVENT):

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate  
LD (Oral-Rat) > 5 gm/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)  
LD (Skin-Rabbit) > 3 gm/kg  
LC (Inhalation-Rat) > 5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hours: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)  
LC (Inhalation-Dog) > 8 gm/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hours-continuous: Behavioral: tremor, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold

### MINERAL OIL (STODDARD SOLVENT) [continued]:

LCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 8200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hours: Behavioral: tremor  
LCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 8000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/3 hours: Behavioral: alteration of classical conditioning  
LCLo (Inhalation-Cat) 1700 ppm/7 hours: Behavioral: tremor, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold  
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 330 ppm/65 days-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Blood: other changes

### MINERAL OIL (STODDARD SOLVENT) [continued]:

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 480 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/65 days-intermittent: Blood: normocytic anemia  
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/65 days-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed; Blood: normocytic anemia  
TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 2 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Skin and Appendages: dermatitis, other (after systemic exposure)



### HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	3
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(ORANGE)	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

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

**CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS:** There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of petroleum solvents in humans. No data were available on the carcinogenicity of special boiling range solvents or white spirits in experimental animals. Overall evaluation: Petroleum solvents are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (IARC-3).

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This product may be irritating by all routes of exposure, depending on concentration and duration of exposure.

**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:** The components of this product are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

**Embryotoxicity:** The components of this product are not reported to cause embryotoxic effects in humans.

**Teratogenicity:** The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** The components of this product are not reported to cause adverse 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.*

**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. Heavier aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon components may adsorb to soil particles and biodegradation may be the major fate process.

**PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY:** This product has not been tested for persistence and biodegradability.

**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:** The components of this product are not listed as having 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.

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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

**EPA WASTE NUMBER:** Wastes of this product should be tested for D001 (Characteristic/Flammability).

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS:** This product is hazardous as defined by 49 CFR 172.101 of the U.S. DOT regulations.

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Stoddard Solvent)

**HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 3 (Flammable)

**UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1268

**PACKING GROUP:** PG III

**DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)

**NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004):** 123

**MARINE POLLUTANT:** The components of this product are not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

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

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Stoddard Solvent)  
**HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 3 (Flammable)  
**UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1268  
**PACKING GROUP:** PG III  
**HAZARD SHIPPING LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)  
**SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** None  
**EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX:** 5  
**ERAP INDEX:** None  
**PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX:** None  
**PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX:** 60

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

**UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1268  
**PROPER SHIPPING NAME/DESCRIPTION:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Stoddard Solvent)  
**HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION:** 3 (Flammable)  
**HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)  
**PACKING GROUP:** III  
**PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION:** 309  
**PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 60 L  
**PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION:** Y309  
**PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 10 L  
**CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION:** 310  
**CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 220 L  
**SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** A3  
**ERG CODE:** 3L

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

**UN No.:** 1268  
**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Stoddard Solvent)  
**HAZARD CLASS NUMBER:** 3  
**PACKING GROUP:** III  
**SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** 223, 944, 955  
**LIMITED QUANTITIES:** 5 L  
**PACKING INSTRUCTIONS:** P001, LP01  
**EmS:** F-E, S-E  
**STOWAGE CATEGORY:** Category A.  
**MARINE POLLUTANT:** The components of this product are not designated by the IMO to be Marine Pollutants.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows.

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 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.

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID. VAPOR MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR. VAPORS MAY TRAVEL LONG DISTANCES TO IGNITION SOURCE AND FLASH BACK. CAN CAUSE IRRITATION BY ALL ROUTES OF EXPOSURE. INHALATION AND INGESTION MAY CAUSE ADVERSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.** Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing mists, sprays or fumes. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. Wear appropriate body protection and face-shield if operations will involve splashes or sprays. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep or vacuum spilled material, avoiding contact with water. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

### ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

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

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

**CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS:** **Class B2:** Flammable Liquid  
**Class D2B:** Skin irritation - toxic - other



## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### PREPARED BY:

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PO Box 36519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519  
(619) 670-0609 • (800) 441-3365

### DATE OF PRINTING:

April 16, 2010

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. Star Brite 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, Star brite 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 of 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 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 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 cause 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.

**DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): 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, **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend.

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

**LOQ:** Limit of Quantitation.

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

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

**NIC:** Notice of Intended Change.

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

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

**PEL-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 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 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; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *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. *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 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 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 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub>Rat or Rabbit* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *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 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 ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continue)

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

#### 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.); **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:* Packaging 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 chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactive:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential 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:* Packaging 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. *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 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 LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 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. 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. 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. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L.

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

**HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued):** Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> 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 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. 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 LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. 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 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 accordance with Annex D. **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 up 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.



## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

### 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: **LD<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC<sub>50</sub>** - 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/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. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TD<sub>0</sub>**, **LDLo**, and **LD<sub>0</sub>**, or **TC**, **TC<sub>0</sub>**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, 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<sub>m</sub>** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K<sub>ow</sub>** or **log K<sub>oc</sub>** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

#### U.S. and CANADA:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **ACGIH**: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **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/NDL**); 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.