



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Ethyl Acetate

PRODUCT NUMBER: 1185A, 1185B, 1185C, 1185D, 1138, 1138P

SYNONYMS: Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester; Acetic Ester; Acetic Ether; Acetidin; Acetoxyethane; Essigester; Ethyl Acetic Ester; Ethyl Ester; Ethyl Ethanoate; Vinegar Naphtha

CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Aliphatic carboxylic acid ester

FORMULA: C₄H₈O₂

PRODUCT USE:

Various

U.S. MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR:

BIOQUIP PRODUCTS, INC.

ADDRESS:

2321 Gladwick Street
Rancho Dominguez, CA 92020

BUSINESS PHONE:

1-310-667-8800

WEBSITE:

www.bioquip.com

EMERGENCY PHONE:

For Chemical or Medical Emergency, 24hr, 7 days, 365

INFOTRAC (24hr) 1-800-535-5053

NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: Clear, colorless liquid with a sweet, fruity odor. **Health Hazards:** Inhalation of vapors of this product can be irritating to the respiratory tract, causing symptoms such as coughing, wheezing, headache and nausea. At high concentration, the vapors of this product can act as a central nervous system depressant (causing drowsiness, dizziness, headaches and nausea). Ingestion of this product may be harmful. Skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapors can cause irritation. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is flammable. Vapors of this product are heavier than air and may spread long distances; distant ignition and flash-back are possible. If involved in a fire, this product will ignite to produce toxic gases (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acetic acid and ethanol). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product may cause harm to the environment if accidentally released to an aquatic environment. **Emergency Response Procedures:** 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
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	100%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, OR BY THEMSELVES. If necessary, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire-retardant clothing should be worn. 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 health professional with victim.

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

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product's liquid or vapors 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. Do not interrupt flushing. Victim must seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

INGESTION EXPOSURE: 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. Rinse mouth with water immediately. Victim should drink large quantities of water.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

INGESTION EXPOSURE (continued): If milk is available, victim should drink it after drinking water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing dermatitis, other skin conditions, and respiratory problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (closed cup): -4.4°C (24°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 427°C (800°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 2.0%

Upper (UEL): 11.6%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Carbon Dioxide: NO

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED: None known.

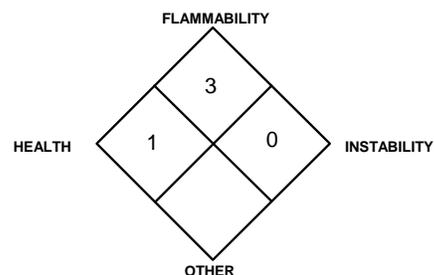
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is a Class IB flammable liquid. Can form vapors that form explosive mixtures with air at, or above, -4.4°C (24°F). Vapors of this product are heavier than air and may spread long distances; distant ignition and flash-back are possible. This product can float on water; therefore, water contaminated with this product can spread the flammable liquid and can spread fire. Vapors can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in a toxicity and flammability hazard. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. When involved in a fire, this product may decompose and produce toxic gases (including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acetic acid and ethanol).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Probably will not accumulate static charge, since it has a high electrical conductivity (greater than 10(5) pS/m). Vapors in the flammable range may be ignited by a static discharge of sufficient energy (minimum ignition energy = 0.46 millijoules).

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: In the event of fire, cool containers of this product with water to prevent failure. Water may be ineffective because it will not cool ethyl acetate below its flash point. Use a water spray or fog to reduce or direct vapors. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to firefighters. For small releases, if it is not possible to stop the leak, and it does not endanger personnel, let the fire burn itself out. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If this product is involved in a fire, fire run-off water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage. If necessary, decontaminate fire-response equipment with soap and water solution.

NFPA RATING



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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. Combustible vapor levels must be below 10% of the LEL for Ethyl Acetate (LEL = 2.0%) 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.

THIS IS A FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Protection of all personnel and the area must be maintained. All responders must be adequately protected from exposure.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. This material must be used by, or directly under the supervision of, a technically qualified individual. Minimize all exposures to this substance. 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. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location, segregated from other materials and operations. For example, laboratory work with this product should be conducted in a hood with the sash pulled down.

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.

SPECIFIC USE(S): This product is used in many different industries. 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. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment thoroughly, before maintenance begins. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or applicable standards 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:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							OTHER ppm
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH IDLH ppm	
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Ethyl Acetate	123-86-4	400	NE	400	NE	400	NE	2000 (based on 10% of LEL)	DFG MAKs: TWA = 400 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min., average value, 1- hr interval, 4 per shift DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C

NE = Not Established.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada. Please, reference applicable regulations and current standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. Use a NIOSH air purifying respirator with an organic vapor/high-efficiency particulate (HEPA) filter cartridges when exposure is likely. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and equivalent U.S. State standards, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (continued): The following are NIOSH respiratory equipment guidelines for Ethyl Acetate.

**ETHYL ACETATE
CONCENTRATION**

Up to 2000 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any chemical cartridge respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) with a full facepiece.

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

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Wear a face shield when handling more than 1 liter. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*.

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

BODY PROTECTION: When chemical contact is possible, use splash apron, work uniform, and shoes or coverlets to prevent skin contact. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. 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

BOILING POINT: 76.5-77.5°C (170-171.5°F)

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 4.0

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: -83 to -83.6°C (-117 to -118.5°F)

pH: Pure anhydrous ethyl acetate is neutral; normally contains small amounts of acetic acid.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1) @ 20°C: 0.902

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 88.11

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20°C: 9.73 kPa (73 mm Hg)

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuac): 6.2

SPECIFIC VOLUME: Not applicable.

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE: 250°C (482°F)

CRITICAL PRESSURE: 3850 kPa (38 atm)

SATURATION VAPOR CONCENTRATION @ 20°C: Approximately 96,000 ppm (9.6%)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 20°C: 8.6 g/100 mL (9.6% v/v)

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 3.04

OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Soluble in ethanol, acetone, chloroform, diethyl ether and benzene. Soluble in all proportions in chloroform, and fixed and volatile oils.

LOG COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Log P(oct) = 0.66; 0.73

ODOR THRESHOLD: Range of values reported: Geometric mean: 18 ppm (detection); 32 ppm (recognition). 0.17 ppm (perception) also reported.

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: Clear, colorless liquid with a sweet, fruity odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor is not a good warning property of Ethyl Acetate as the odor threshold varies greatly. Nose, throat and eye irritation occurs at about 400 ppm.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable. May slowly hydrolyze to acetic acid and ethanol in the presence of water.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Thermal:* When exposed to high temperatures this product will ignite and produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acetic acid and ethanol. *Hydrolysis:* May slowly hydrolyze to acetic acid and ethanol in the presence of water.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Ethyl Acetate is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents (i.e. peroxides, nitrates and perchlorates); contact will increase the risk of fire and explosion. Ethyl Acetate is also incompatible with strong acids, lithium aluminum hydride and potassium butoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to water, heat, sparks and other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are by inhalation and skin and eye contact. The symptoms of over-exposure to this product are as follows:

INHALATION: In humans, exposure to 400 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes causes irritation to the nose and throat. Symptoms such as tension, tiredness, complaints and annoyance have also been reported during 4- or 8-hour exposures to 400 ppm. Severe exposures may produce signs of central nervous system depression such as shortness of breath, headache, drowsiness and dizziness. Congestion of the upper respiratory tract, spleen and kidney and hemorrhaging in lung tissue have been observed. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors (as may occur if this product is used or released in a poorly-ventilated area or confined space, or during a release of large volumes of this product), may be fatal.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Direct contact of this product with the skin may cause mild irritation. Prolonged contact with the liquid may cause dermatitis (inflammation, reddening and swelling). Eye contact of concentrated vapors of this product will cause immediate irritation and pain. Contact with the liquid and the eyes can cause severe irritation, pain, and redness.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not a significant route of exposure for Ethyl Acetate.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure for this product. If this product is swallowed, symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, headache, drowsiness, dizziness and other signs of central nervous system depression. These effects may be caused in part by ethanol which is released when ethyl acetate is broken down in the body. A significant hazard associated with ingestion of this product is via aspiration; aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause severe lung irritation and tissue damage, which can result in the development of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema (which are potentially fatal conditions).

INJECTION: Injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure for this product. If this product is "injected" (as may occur through punctures by contaminated, sharp objects), local swelling and irritation can occur.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Inhalation of vapors from this product can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion, and unconsciousness and moderate irritation of the respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations of the vapors can be fatal. Ingestion of large volumes of this product can be harmful or fatal. Aspiration of the liquid can cause potentially fatal conditions of pulmonary edema or chemical pneumonitis. Direct eye contact may be irritating. Skin contact may be mildly irritating.

CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated skin over-exposures can cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation of low levels may cause damage to the respiratory system and reduced lung capacity.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes, central nervous system, respiratory system. CHRONIC: Skin, respiratory system, kidneys, and liver.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, the following toxicological data are available for Ethyl Acetate.

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 400 ppm

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 400 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified ;Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 200 gm/m³: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1600 ppm/8 hours

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) > 6000 ppm/6 hours

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 45 gm/m³/2 hours

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5620 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 4100 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), changes in motor activity (specific assay), coma

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 4.1 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rabbit) 4935 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 5500 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), changes in motor activity (specific assay), coma

LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 5.5 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 20 mL/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Cat) 3 gm/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting; Blood: other changes

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig) 3 gm/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 709 mg/kg

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1500 ppm/90 days-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): change in sensation of smell, effect, not otherwise specified

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 200 ppm/6 minutes: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

TCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 22 gm/m³/40 minutes/4 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory stimulation; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: body temperature decrease

LCLo (Inhalation-Cat) 61 gm/m³Sex Chromosome Loss and Non-disjunction (Yeast-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) 24,400 ppm

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 8 mL/kg/8 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases, Metabolism (Intermediary): other carbohydrates

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5 gm/kg

Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster-Fibroblast) 9 gm/L

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	3
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
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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: Ethyl Acetate is not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH, and is therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: The liquid or vapors of this product may be irritating to contaminated tissue and severely irritating to the eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Ethyl Acetate is not known to be a human skin or respiratory sensitizer.

TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS: In one study, the combination of Ethyl Acetate and formaldehyde was more acutely toxic to rats than predicted from the toxicities of the individual chemicals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of Ethyl Acetate 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 which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which 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 which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: The following data are available for Ethyl Acetate.

Soil Adsorption/Mobility: The Koc of Ethyl Acetate is estimated as 59, using a log Kow of 0.73 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Ethyl Acetate is expected to have high mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: The following data are available for Ethyl Acetate.

Persistence and Biodegradability: If released to air, a vapor pressure of 93 mm Hg at 25°C indicates Ethyl Acetate will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Ethyl Acetate will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 9.4 days. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to occur based upon a Henry's Law constant of 1.34×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Ethyl Acetate's vapor pressure indicates the potential for volatilization from dry soil surfaces exists. Biodegradation is expected to be an important process in both soil and water, based upon Ethyl Acetate's biodegradation in aqueous screening studies. 93% biodegradation was observed in a complete mix continuous-flow activated sludge system. 26.6 and 57.1% of Ethyl Acetate's theoretical BOD was reached in 5 days using the standard dilution method and seawater dilution method, respectively. If released into water, Ethyl Acetate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based on the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based on Ethyl Acetate's Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 8.9 hours and 5.6 days, respectively. An estimated BCF of 3.2 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Ethyl Acetate's hydrolysis half-life at 25 deg C and pH 7 is 2.0 years.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: The following data are available for Ethyl Acetate.

Bioconcentration: An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated for Ethyl Acetate, using a log Kow of 0.73 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

AQUATIC TOXICITY: This product may be harmful or fatal to contaminated aquatic plant and animal life. The following aquatic toxicity data are for the main component, Ethyl Acetate.

LC₅₀ (*Heteropneustes fossilis* common indian catfish) 96 hours = 212.5 ppm/conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow) 96 hours = 230 mg/L (confidence limit 220-250 mg/L). Contamination of chemical in the control tanks - possibly due to volatility of the compound. /Conditions of bioassay not specified

EC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow) 96 hours = 220 mg/L (confidence limit 210-240 mg/L). Contamination of chemical in the control tanks - possibly due to volatility of the compound. Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death. /Conditions of bioassay not specified

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

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This material is not expected to have any ozone depletion potential.

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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

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 CODE NUMBER: U112

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Ethyl acetate
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1173
PACKING GROUP: PG II
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004): 179
MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this product are not classified by the DOT as 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.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Ethyl acetate
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1173
PACKING GROUP: PG II
HAZARD SHIPPING LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 1
ERAP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: 5

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

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1173
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Ethyl acetate
HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION: 3 (Flammable)
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: II
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION: 305
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 5 L
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION: Y305
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 1 L
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION: 307
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 60 L
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
ERG CODE: 3L

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Ethyl Acetate is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for Ethyl Acetate. 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. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: Yes; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Ethyl Acetate component is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Ethyl Acetate = 5000 lb (2270 kg)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Ethyl Acetate is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.
- Depending on specific operations involving the use of this product, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Under this regulation Ethyl Acetate is not listed in Appendix A, however, any process that involves a flammable liquid on-site, in one location, in quantities of 10,000 lb (4,553 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless it is used as a fuel.
- Ethyl Acetate is not a Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemical (40 CFR part 82).

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): Ethyl Acetate is not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: Ethyl Acetate is on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: Ethyl Acetate is not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: Ethyl Acetate is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class B2, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MIXTURES: When two or more chemicals are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for this product before you use the product. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember all chemicals have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
(800) 441-3365 • (619) 670-0609

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of BioQuip Products, Inc.'s knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition. BioQuip Products, Inc. and its affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 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. **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.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat.* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat.* < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat.* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 2-20 mg/L.; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat.* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 0.5-2 mg/L. **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat.* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat.* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard)-Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard)-Materials** that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard)-Materials** that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of 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; 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].

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.);

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):

2 (Water Reactivity): Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group II *Solids:* any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium 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 for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I *Solids:* any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *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 LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation); Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury); Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD: 3 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in 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 cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

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 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. Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDL₀**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL₀** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDL₀**, **LD₀**, and **LD₅₀**, or **TC**, **TC₀**, **LCL₀**, 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 lifetimes which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

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.