

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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

### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**TRADE NAME/MATERIAL NAME: Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1%**

<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1%
<b>NDC #:</b>	0168-0272-30; 0168-0272-60
<b>CHEMICAL NAME (for active ingredient):</b>	9 $\alpha$ ,21-Dichloro-11 $\beta$ ,17dihydroxy-16 $\alpha$ -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-(2-Furoate)
<b>CHEMICAL FAMILY (for active ingredient):</b>	Steroid
<b>HOW SUPPLIED:</b>	0.1% Topical Solution
<b>FORMULA (for active ingredient):</b>	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>
<b>PRODUCT USE:</b>	Pharmaceutical for Human Use
<b>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</b>	<b>FOUGERA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.</b>
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	60 Baylis Road Melville, NY 11747
<b>BUSINESS PHONE/GENERAL MSDS INFORMATION:</b>	1-631-454-7677
<b>EMERGENCY PHONE (U.S./Canada/Puerto Rico):</b>	<b>1-800-424-9300 (24-hr)</b>
<b>EMERGENCY PHONE (OUTSIDE U.S.):</b>	<b>+1-631-454-7677</b>

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 white liquid with a slight rubbing alcohol odor. **Health Hazards:** The chief health hazard associated with exposure during normal use and handling is the potential for irritation of contaminated skin. Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing the active ingredient, Mometasone Furoate, or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Repeated skin exposure of Mometasone Furoate may cause adverse reproductive effects, based on animal data. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is flammable. It is readily ignited under ambient conditions. Vapors from the Isopropyl Alcohol component of this product are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flashback to a leak or open container. **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product has not been tested for environmental effects. **Emergency Considerations:** Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for situation to which they respond.

### 3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w
Mometasone Furoate	83919-23-7	0.1%
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	Proprietary
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	40.0%
Water and other components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).	The remaining components do not contribute any significant additional hazards.	Balance

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

### 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive medical attention. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use. Seek medical attention.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

**INHALATION:** If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

**INGESTION:** If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

## 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Pre-existing skin conditions may be aggravated by repeated overexposures to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** This product should only be given to patients by persons experienced in management of patients receiving the type of therapy intended for this product. Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. Consideration should be given to the high concentration of Isopropyl Alcohol in this product. If accidentally swallowed, vomiting should be promptly induced or the stomach lavaged with 5% sodium bicarbonate solution. Artificial respiration and atropine may be needed to counteract the symptoms of cholinesterase depletion. Repeat analyses of serum and RBC cholinesterase may assist in establishing the diagnosis and formulating a long-range prognosis.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** 24°C (75°F)

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not established.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):** Not established.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

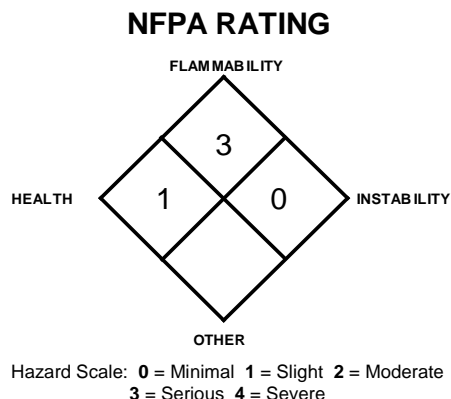
**UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** None known.

**SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** This product is flammable; it can be readily ignited under ambient conditions. When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, phosphorus oxides, and hydrogen chloride).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

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

**ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS:** Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. If protective equipment is contaminated by this product, it should be thoroughly washed with running water prior to removal of SCBA respiratory protection. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse this product's vapors and to protect personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE:** Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels to determine level of combustible vapors before personnel are allowed into the spill 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 personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Small Spills: Wear goggles and gloves while wiping up small spills of this product with polypad or sponge.

Large Spills: Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incident releases. Access to the spill areas should be restricted. Protective apparel should be used with a respirator when there is any danger of mists or sprays being generated. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. The dispersal of mists or sprays into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Absorb spilled liquid using polypads or other suitable absorbent material. Prevent material from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Monitor area and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls - Personal Protection), if applicable, before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

Decontaminate the area of the spill thoroughly using detergent and water. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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

## 7. HANDLING and USE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or equipment and containers that contain this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with this product.

## 7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES (continued):** Particular care in working with this product must be practiced in pharmacies and other preparation areas, during manufacture of this product, and during patient administration.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Employees must be trained to properly use this product. Keep away from heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools. Use of this product should be performed in a designated area for working with drugs. Ensure product is properly labeled. Store this product away from incompatible materials. Store this product in original container. 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 (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Empty packages may contain residual liquid or vapors that are flammable; therefore, empty packages should be handled with care. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage.

**PRODUCT PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL:** Handle this material following standard medical practices and following the recommendations presented on the Package Insert.

**SPECIFIC USE(S):** This product is a human pharmaceutical. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear latex or butyl rubber (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. Wash equipment with soap and water. Wipe equipment down with damp sponge or polypad. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations or waste disposal regulations of Canada. All disposable items contaminated with this product should be disposed of properly.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures. During decontamination of work surfaces, workers should wear the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

### 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>	
Mometasone Furoate	83919-23-7	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	492	984	980	1225 (vacated 1989 PEL)	980	1225	4920	DFG MAK: TWA = 500 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min., average value, 1 hour interval, 4 per shift Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: C
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	AIHA WEEL: TWA = 10

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 OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or 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:** A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use of this product. If respiratory protection is needed, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, or 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). The NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines for Isopropyl Alcohol are provided as follows:

#### ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:

##### CONCENTRATION

Up to 2000 ppm

##### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode; any chemical cartridge respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s); any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister; any powered, air-purifying respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s); any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece; or any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus 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, self-contained breathing apparatus

**EYE PROTECTION:** Not normally needed during normal use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-07.

**HAND PROTECTION:** For situations in which prolonged skin contact is anticipated, double glove, using latex, nitrile, or rubber gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. Gloves should cover the gown cuff. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate standards of Canada.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

**BODY PROTECTION:** During patient administration, use of lightweight cotton gown or other medical attire is recommended. 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 or appropriate standards of Canada.

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**BOILING POINT:** Not established. **FREEZING/MELTING POINT:** Not established.  
**EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not established. **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Soluble.  
**VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1):** Not established. **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1):** Not established.  
**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not established. **pH:** Not established.  
**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not established.  
**APPEARANCE AND COLOR:** This product is a white liquid with a slight rubbing alcohol odor.  
**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** The appearance and odor of this product are distinguishing characteristics to identify the product in event of accidental release.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**REACTIVITY/CHEMICAL STABILITY:** This product is stable.  
**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion:** If exposed to extremely high temperatures, thermal decomposition may generate irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, phosphorus oxides, and hydrogen chloride). **Hydrolysis:** None known.  
**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This product is generally compatible with other common materials in a medical facility. Acids, caustics, and other chemicals that could affect its performance should be avoided.  
**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid heat, light, and contact with incompatible chemicals.

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

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to medical employees handling this product in an occupational setting. This product is designed for application on the skin. The following pages describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

**INHALATION:** Inhalation of vapors of this product, especially in a poorly ventilated space, may cause flushing, decreased pulse rate, drop in blood pressure, numbness, narcosis, headache, dizziness, mental depression, hallucinations, distorted perception, difficulty breathing, respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, and coma.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Skin contact may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing with soap and water. Corticosteroids (such as Mometasone Furoate) may cause allergic contact dermatitis. It is usually diagnosed by observing a failure to heal rather than a clinical exacerbation. Eye contact can cause irritation, stinging, redness, and tearing.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** The Isopropyl Alcohol and Mometasone Furoate components of this product can be absorbed through intact skin. Symptoms of acute overexposure by this route may include central nervous system depression as described under "Inhalation". Symptoms of chronic overexposure by this route may include reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, abnormal accumulations of facial and trunk fat, fatigue, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, abnormally high level of glucose in the blood, and abnormally high levels of glucose in the urine.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure. Acute ingestion of large quantities of this product or chronic ingestion caused by poor hygiene practices may cause adverse symptoms. Symptoms of ingestion overexposure may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and respiratory distress. Ingestion can also cause symptoms as described under "Inhalation".

**INJECTION:** Though not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for this product, injection (via punctures or lacerations by contaminated objects) may cause redness at the site of injection. Symptoms may include those described for "General Toxicity Information".



### HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

<b>HEALTH HAZARD</b>	(BLUE)	1
----------------------	--------	---

<b>FLAMMABILITY HAZARD</b>	(RED)	3
----------------------------	-------	---

<b>PHYSICAL HAZARD</b>	(YELLOW)	0
------------------------	----------	---

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

**GENERAL TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Individuals who have had allergic reactions to products containing the Mometasone Furoate component of this product or any other components of this product may experience allergic reactions to this product. Persons using the product in therapeutic doses may experience an acne-like reaction; inflammation of hair follicles; decreased glucocorticoid levels; burning, prickling, itching, or tingling of the skin; dry mouth; unspecified endocrine disorder; skin shininess, raised dark red blotches on the skin; loss of skin elasticity, and loss of normal skin markings.

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This product may mildly to moderately irritate contaminated tissue.

**SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT:** Corticosteroids (such as Mometasone Furoate) may cause allergic contact dermatitis.

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

**Acute:** The primary health effects that may be experienced by medical personnel exposed to this product is mild irritation of contaminated skin. Accidental ingestion may be harmful. Inhalation of vapors in a poorly ventilated space can cause central nervous system effects. Eye contact will cause irritation.

**Chronic:** Corticosteroids (such as Mometasone Furoate) may cause allergic contact dermatitis. Symptoms of chronic skin absorption overexposure may include reversible hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis suppression, abnormal accumulations of facial and trunk fat, fatigue, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, abnormally high level of glucose in the blood, and abnormally high levels of glucose in the urine.

**TARGET ORGANS:**

**Acute: Occupational Exposure:** Skin, central nervous system. **Therapeutic Doses:** Skin.

**Chronic: Occupational Exposure:** Skin. **Therapeutic Doses:** Skin, endocrine system.

**TOXICITY DATA:** The toxicity data available for the active component of this product are presented in this MSDS. Additional data are available for the excipient components of this product, but are not presented in this MSDS; Contact Fougera for more information.

**MOMETASONE FUROATE:**

LD<sub>50</sub> (Subcutaneous-Rat) 300 mg/kg; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: body temperature decrease

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 1 g/kg

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 10,920 µg/kg/52 weeks-continuous: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Endocrine: adrenal cortex hypoplasia; Blood: changes in spleen

TDLo (Skin-Dog) 36,400 µg/kg/52 weeks-continuous: Liver: other changes; Endocrine: adrenal cortex hypoplasia; Blood: other changes

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 330 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain), physical

**MOMETASONE FUROATE (continued):**

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 210 µg/kg: female 14 days pre-mating: 7 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus), fetal death

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 66 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 13 µg/kg: female 7-17 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral

**MOMETASONE FUROATE (continued):**

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 13 mg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus), other effects to embryo; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue)

TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 2600 µg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Musculoskeletal Developmental Abnormalities

TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 13 mg/kg: female 6-18 days after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular (circulatory) system  
Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular (circulatory) system

**CARCINOGENIC INFORMATION:** Long-term carcinogenicity studies of Mometasone Furoate were conducted by the inhalation route in rats and mice. In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats, Mometasone Furoate demonstrated no statistically significant increase of tumors at inhalation doses up to 67 mcg/kg (approximately 0.04 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). In a 19-month carcinogenicity study in Swiss CD-1 mice, Mometasone Furoate demonstrated no statistically significant increase in the incidence of tumors at inhalation doses up to 160 mcg/kg (approximately 0.05 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

The incipient components of this product are listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:** IARC-3 (Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans); ACGIH-TLV-A4 C (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

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

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** The active component of this product, Mometasone Furoate, is rated as Pregnancy Category C (RISK CANNOT BE RULED OUT; Human evidence is lacking, but animal evidence is positive). Listed below is information concerning the effects of this compound on animal or human reproductive systems.

**Mutagenicity:** Mometasone Furoate increased chromosomal aberrations in an *in vitro* Chinese hamster ovary cell assay, but did not increase chromosomal aberrations in an *in vitro* Chinese hamster lung cell assay. Mometasone Furoate was not mutagenic in the Ames test or mouse lymphoma assay, and was not clastogenic in an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay, a rat bone marrow chromosomal aberration assay, or a mouse male germ-cell chromosomal aberration assay. Mometasone Furoate also did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis *in vivo* in rat hepatocytes.

**Embryotoxicity:** This product has not been tested for embryotoxic effects.

**Teratogenicity:** Corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic in laboratory animals when administered systemically at relatively low dosage levels. Some corticosteroids have been shown to be teratogenic after dermal application in laboratory animals. When administered to pregnant rats, rabbits, and mice, Mometasone Furoate increased fetal malformations. The doses that produced malformations also decreased fetal growth, as measured by lower fetal weights and/or delayed ossification. Mometasone Furoate also caused dystocia and related complications when administered to rats during the end of pregnancy. In mice, Mometasone Furoate caused cleft palate at subcutaneous doses of 60 mcg/kg and above. Fetal survival was reduced at 180 mcg/kg. No toxicity was observed at 20 mcg/kg (doses of 20, 60, and 180 mcg/kg in the mouse are approximately 0.01, 0.02, and 0.05 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). In rats, Mometasone Furoate produced umbilical hernias at topical doses of 600 mcg/kg and above. A dose of 300 mcg/kg produced delays in ossification, but no malformations (doses of 300 and 600 mcg/kg in the rat are approximately 0.2 and 0.4 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

**Teratogenicity (continued):** In rabbits, Mometasone Furoate caused multiple malformations (e.g., flexed front paws, gallbladder agenesis, umbilical hernia, hydrocephaly) at topical doses of 150 mcg/kg and above (approximately 0.2 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). In an oral study, Mometasone Furoate increased resorptions and caused cleft palate and/or head malformations (hydrocephaly and domed head) at 700 mcg/kg. At 2800 mcg/kg most litters were aborted or resorbed. No toxicity was observed at 140 mcg/kg. (Doses at 140, 700, and 2800 mcg/kg in the rabbit are approximately 0.2, 0.9, and 3.6 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). When rats received subcutaneous doses of Mometasone Furoate throughout pregnancy or during the later stages of pregnancy, 15 mcg/kg caused prolonged and difficult labor and reduced the number of live births, birth weight, and early pup survival. Similar effects were not observed at 7.5 mcg/kg. (Doses of 7.5 and 15 mcg/kg in the rat are approximately 0.005 and 0.01 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** In reproductive studies in rats, impairment of fertility was not produced in male or female rats by subcutaneous doses up to 15 mcg/kg (approximately 0.01 times the estimated maximum clinical topical dose from Mometasone Furoate Lotion 0.1% on a mcg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

**ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this product.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Isopropyl Alcohol • Acetone in urine	• End of Shift End of Workweek	• 40 mg/L

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.**

**MOBILITY:** This product has not been tested for soil absorption or mobility. The following information is available for the components of this product:

**ISOPROPANOL:**

The Koc of Isopropanol is estimated as 25, using a measured log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Isopropanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

**PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY:** This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for the components of this product:

**ISOPROPANOL:**

Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 25, determined from a log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that Isopropanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of Isopropanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 8.10X10<sup>-6</sup> atm-cu m/mole. The potential for volatilization of Isopropanol from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon a vapor pressure of 45.4 mmHg. Isopropanol is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. Isopropanol has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 8.10X10<sup>-6</sup> atm-cu m/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 57 hours and 29 days, respectively. Isopropanol is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. Isopropanol has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Isopropanol, which has a vapor pressure of 45.4 mm Hg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Isopropanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 3.2 days, calculated from its rate constant of 5.07X10<sup>-12</sup> cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

**BIOACCUMULATION:** This product has not been tested for bioconcentration. The following information is available for the components of this product:

**ISOPROPANOL:**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for Isopropanol, using a log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

**ECOTOXICITY:** No specific information is currently available on the effect of this product on plants or animals in the environment. This product may be harmful to contaminated terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal life, especially in large quantities. The following are aquatic toxicity data currently available for components of this product.

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:**

EC<sub>0</sub> (*Microcystis aeruginosa*) 8 days = 1,000 mg/L  
 EC<sub>0</sub> (*Scenedesmus quadricauda* green algae) 7 days = 1,800 mg/L  
 EC<sub>0</sub> (*Entosiphon sulcatum* protozoa) 72 hours = 4,930 mg/L  
 EC<sub>0</sub> (*Uronema parduczi* Chatton-Lwoff) = 3,425 mg/L  
 EC<sub>50</sub> (*Photobacterium*) 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L  
 EC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna*) 3,010 mg/L  
 EC<sub>50</sub> (*Pseudomonas putida*) 16 hours = 1,050 mg/L

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):**

Toxic (*Chlorella pyrenoidosa* algae) = 17,400 mg/L  
 NOEC (*Daphnia magna*) 757-2,100 mg/L  
 LC<sub>0</sub> (creek chub) 24 hours = 900 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = 16,700 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Streptocephalus proboscideus*) 24 hours = 11,600 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 9,500 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Brachionus calyciflorus*) 24 hours = 28,600 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 48 hours = 1,400 mg/L

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):**

LC<sub>50</sub> (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 98 hours = 1,150 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (goldfish) 24 hours = > 500 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 11,830 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 24 hours = 11,160 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 48 hours = 11,130 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 72 hours = 11,130 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 96 hours = 11,130 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Poecilia reticulata* guppy) 7 days = 7,060 mg/L  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (*Daphnia magna*) 4,600 mg/L  
 LC<sub>100</sub> (creek chub) 24 hours = 1,100 mg/L

**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:** No component of this product is known to have 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.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

**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.

**PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. All gowns, gloves, and disposable materials used in the preparation or handling of this drug should be disposed of in accordance with established hazardous waste disposal procedures. Handle as if capable of transmitting infectious agents. Incineration is recommended. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water.

**U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER:** Wastes of this product may need to be tested per the requirements of RCRA to determine if such wastes meet the following characteristics: D001 (Ignitability).

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING REGULATIONS:** This product is classified as hazardous under regulations of U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101. When the product meet requirements under 49 CFR § 173.144, and requirements under 49 CFR § 173.150 (b), this product can be shipped as a Consumer Commodity, ORM-D material. Inner packaging cannot exceed 5.0 liters (1.3 gallons), net capacity. Outer packaging cannot exceed 30 kg (66 lb gross weight). See below (Limited Quantity Exceptions) for additional information.

<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	Not Applicable
<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Consumer Commodity
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	ORM-D
<u>Packing Group:</u>	Not Applicable
<u>DOT Label(s) Required:</u>	None
<u>Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2008):</u>	171

Marine Pollutant: No component of this product is classified by the U.S. DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

**Limited Quantity Exceptions [49 CFR 173.150(b)]:** Limited quantities for Class 3, Packing Group III materials have inner packagings not over 5.0 liters (1.3 gallons) net capacity each, packed in strong outer packaging. The gross weight of the outer package cannot exceed 30 kg (66 lb). Limited quantities are not subject to labeling (unless transported by air) or placarding requirements.

When the product does not meet the requirements for classification of Consumer Quantity and ORM-D, shipments of this product must be classified as follows:

<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	UN 1993
<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Isopropyl Alcohol)
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	3 (Flammable)
<u>Packing Group:</u>	III
<u>DOT Label(s) Required:</u>	Class 3 (Flammable)
<u>Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2008):</u>	128

**Small Quantity Exception (49 CFR 173.4):** Small quantities of Class 3 material are not subjected to other requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (Subchapter C) when the maximum quantity per inner receptacle is limited to 30 mL (1 oz). Refer to 49 CFR 173.4 for specific information in packaging small quantity materials.

**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. This product can be shipped as a Consumer Commodity, under limited quantity exceptions as long as all requirements under Subsections 1.17(2) to (5) are met under the TDG.

<u>UN Identification Number:</u>	UN 1993
<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Consumer commodity (Isopropanol)
<u>Hazard Class Number and Description:</u>	Class 3 (Flammable)
<u>Packing Group:</u>	Not Applicable
<u>Hazard Label(s) Required:</u>	Class 3
<u>Special Provisions:</u>	16
<u>Explosive Limit &amp; Limited Quantity Index:</u>	5
<u>ERAP Index:</u>	None
<u>Passenger Carrying Ship Index:</u>	None
<u>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Vehicle Index:</u>	60

Marine Pollutant: No component of this product is listed as a marine pollutant, per Part 2, Section 2.7 of the Consolidated Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### **UNITED STATES 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:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Isopropyl Alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)	No	No	Yes

**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 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

**U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ):** Not applicable

**U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:** This product is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; it is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):** The components of this product are not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

**OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:** Regulatory information is available for components of this product as follows:

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:**

**FDA:** Isopropyl Alcohol is a food additive permitted for direct addition to food for human consumption, as long as 1) the quantity added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritive, or other technical effect in food, and 2) when intended for use in or on food it is of appropriate food grade and is prepared and handled as a food ingredient. Isopropyl Alcohol may safely used as a diluent in color additive mixtures for marking food supplements in tablet form, gum, and confectionary as long as it leaves no residues.

**FIFRA:** Unless designated as an active ingredient (as determined by EPA), Isopropyl Alcohol, when used in antimicrobial products as a solvent (except in tinctures or where sole or major active ingredient) is considered inert, having no independent pesticidal activity. The percentage of such an ingredient shall be included on the label in the total percentage of inert ingredients. Residues of Isopropyl Alcohol are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent, co-solvent, stabilizer, or inhibitor in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Isopropyl Alcohol is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent, co-solvent, stabilizer, or inhibitor in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only. Isopropyl Alcohol is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent or co-solvent in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals.

### **CANADIAN REGULATIONS:**

**CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS:** This product regulated by the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada and so it is exempt from requirements of the DSL/NDL Inventory.

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

**CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS:** The WHMIS Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act does not apply in respect of the advertising, sale or importation of any cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**ANSI LABELING (Based on 129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Exposure Hazards):** **WARNING!** FLAMMABLE LIQUID. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTION. CAUSES EYE AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection during handling or administration. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water. If vapors are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If adverse respiratory reaction occurs from allergic reaction, give oxygen and seek immediate medical attention. If ingested, DO NOT induce vomiting—seek immediate medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or “alcohol” foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Wipe up spilled product. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Dispose of according to applicable regulations. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

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 Fougera'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.

**PREPARED BY:** CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 • 800/441-3365 • 808/969-4846

**DATE OF PRINTING:** February 1, 2012

### **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

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

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

**EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:**

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

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

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans.

**EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):**

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued): 2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human 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 that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued):** 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

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

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

**LOQ:** Limit of Quantitation.

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

**NIC:** Notice of Intended Change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

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

**HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard:** No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC<sub>50</sub> Rat > 20 mg/L.*

**1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0s 25. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat > 500-5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit > 1000-2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat > 2-20 mg/L.*

**2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 5-8, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat > 50-500 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit > 200-1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat > 0.5-2 mg/L.*

**3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat > 1-50 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit > 20-200 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.*

**4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat ≤ 1 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit: ≤ 20 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat: ≤ 0.05 mg/L.*

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard:** Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.).

**2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**3 Serious Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to moderate temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**5 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**6 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**7 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**8 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**9 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**10 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**11 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**12 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**13 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**14 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**15 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**16 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**17 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**18 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**19 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**20 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**21 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**22 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**23 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**24 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**25 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**26 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**27 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**28 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**29 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**30 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**31 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**32 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**33 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**34 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**35 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**36 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**37 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**38 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**39 Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to very high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**40 Very Extreme Hazard:** Materials that must be heated to extremely high temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

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

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

**4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

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

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:**

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

**1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**5** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**6** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**7** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**8** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**9** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**10** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**11** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**12** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**13** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**14** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**15** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**16** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**17** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

**18** Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer a hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC<sub>50</</sub>

## DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

### FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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

### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

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

### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

#### U.S.:

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

#### CANADA:

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

**REVISION HISTORY**

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Changes</u></b>
July 7, 2011	Name correction. Update product description in section 2 and section 9. Add revision history section.
December 17, 2011	Company name change correction. Change of heading text, Section 5. Review and up-date of exposure limits to current, Section 8. Change text on Reproductive Toxicity, Section 11. Revision to Definition of Terms. Up-date Section 12. Revise Canadian WHMIS status. Move ANSI Labeling to Section 16. Add revision history section.
January 31, 2012	Remove comma from company name.