

Section 1. Identification

Product Name	: 45-1 Cableguard Walk Surface Base Coat (Contact Adhesive)
Supplier	: The D.S. Brown Company 300 East Cherry Street North Baltimore, Ohio 45872
Company Phone Number	: 419-257-3561; 419-257-2200/fax
In Case of Emergency	: Chemtrec 1-800-262-8200 International 01-703-741-5500

Section 2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance : Liquid, amber



DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTION. ASPIRATION HAZARD OF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Exposure Routes	: Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion
Eye Contact	: Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.
Skin Contact	: Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.
Ingestion	: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.
Inhalation	: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Section 2. Hazards Identification *cont'd.*

- Aggravated Medical Condition :** Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin, Upper respiratory tract, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Kidney, Central nervous system, male reproductive system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.
- Symptoms :** Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, coma
- Target Organs :** Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation., Based on animal studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butylketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, nasal damage, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), nervous system damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, lung damage, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: visual impairment, kidney damage, central nervous system effects
- Carcinogenicity :** Animals inhaling massive quantities of titanium dioxide dust in a long-term study developed lung tumors. It did not cause cancer in laboratory animals in long-term feeding or injection studies. Studies with humans involved in the manufacture of this pigment indicate no increased risk of cancer from exposure. Titanium dioxide is classified as a possible human carcinogen (Category 2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Section 2. Hazards Identification *cont'd.*

Reproductive Hazard : This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain., Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Section 3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	>=20-<30%
N-Hexane	110-54-3	>=20-<30%
Toluene	108-88-3	>=5-<10%
Methyl-3-Pentane	96-14-0	>=1.5-<5%
Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7	>=1.5-<5%
Phenolic Resin	800986-5050P	>=1.5-<5%
Methyl-2-Pentane	107-83-5	>=1.5-<5%
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	>=1.5-<5%
Pigment	800986-5097P	>=0.1-<0.5%

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eyes : If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion : Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation : If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Hazards : Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

Treatment : No hazards which require special first aid measures.

Section 5. Firefighting Measures

- Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Water spray
- Hazardous Combustion Products** : Alcohols, Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, hydrogen chloride, Organic acids, magnesium oxide fumes
- Precautions for Fire-Fighting** : Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.
- NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification** : Not determined

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal Precautions** : For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.
- Environmental Precautions** : Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- Methods for Cleaning Up** : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).
- Other Information** : Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Handling** : Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.
- Storage** : Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3

ACGIH	Time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	590 mg/m ³
NIOSH	Short-term exposure limit	300 ppm
NIOSH	Short-term exposure limit	885 mg/m ³
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	590 mg/m ³

N-Hexane 110-54-3

ACGIH	Time weighted average	50 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	50 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	180 mg/m ³
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	500 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,800 mg/m ³

Toluene 108-88-3

ACGIH	Time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	375 mg/m ³
NIOSH	Short-term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short-term exposure limit	560 mg/m ³
OSHA Z2	Time weighted average	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling limit value	300 mg/m ³
OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration	500 ppm

Methyl-3-Pentane 96-14-0

NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	350 mg/m ³
NIOSH	Ceiling limit value and time period (if specified)	510 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling limit value and time period (if specified)	1,800 mg/m ³
ACGIH	Time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit (STEL)	1,000 ppm

Methyl-2-Pentane 107-83-5

NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL)	350 mg/m ³
NIOSH	Ceiling limit value and time period (if specified)	510 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling limit value and time period (if specified)	1,800 mg/m ³
ACGIH	Time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit (STEL)	1,000 ppm

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection *cont'd.*

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Magnesium Oxide 1309-48-4

ACGIH	Time weighted average	10 mg/m ³	Inhalable fraction.
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	15 mg/m ³	Total participation.

Pigment 800986-5097P

ACGIH	Time weighted average	10 mg/m ³	
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	15 mg/m ³	Total dust.

- General Advice** : These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.
- Exposure Controls** : Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.
- Eye Protection** : Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.
- Skin and Body Protection** : Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.
Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.
- Respiratory Protection** : A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Color	: Amber
Flash Point	: < 0 °F / < -18 °C Seta closed cup
Evaporation Rate	: 1 Ethyl Ether
Density	: 0.809 g/cm ³ @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C 6.74 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C
Viscosity, Dynamic	: 450 mPa.s

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	: Stable
Conditions to Avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks
Incompatible Products	: Acids, Amines, chlorine trifluoride, Copper, Copper alloys, peroxides, phosphorus pentachloride, strong alkalis, Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	: Alcohols, Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, hydrogen chloride, Organic acids
Hazardous Reactions	: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure : Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact and ingestion

PRODUCT

Acute Oral Toxicity	: No data available
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: No data available
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: No data available
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	: No data available
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation	: No data available
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	: No data available
Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure	: Target Organs: Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation., Based on animal studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butylketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, nasal damage, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), nervous system damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, lung damage, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested

Section 11. Toxicological Information *cont'd.*

as a cause of the following effects in humans:; visual impairment, kidney damage, central nervous system effects

Aspiration Toxicity

: The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

COMPONENTS

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: 2,300–3,500 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l Exposure time: 4h
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: > 5 g/kg

N-Hexane

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: 25 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: 4,800 ppm Exposure time: 4h
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: > 1.3 g/kg

Toulene

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: 5,000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: 8,000 mg/l Exposure time: 4h
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg

Methylcyclopentane

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: > 3,200 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: > 4,044 ppm Exposure time: 4h
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: 86,700 mg/kg

Phenolic Resin

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	: Classification: May cause sensitization by inhalation
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Methyl-2-Pentane

Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: > 3,125 ppm Exposure time: 4h
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Magnesium Oxide

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: > 24,000 mg/kg
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Pigment

Acute Oral Toxicity	: LD 50 Rat: 24,000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	: LC 50 Rat: 6,820 mg/m ³ Exposure time: 4h
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: LD 50 Rabbit: 10,000 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Product : No data available

COMPONENTS

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Toxicity to fish : LC 50 (Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)): 3,130 - 3,320 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test method: Flow-through test

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates : EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*)): 4,025 - 6,440 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test method: Static test
Intoxication

Toluene

Toxicity to fish : LC 50 (Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)): 5.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test method: Renewal

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates : EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*)): 6 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test method: static test

Methylcyclopentane

Toxicity to fish : LC 50 (Fish): 72 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates : EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*)): 3.78 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Pigment

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates : EC 50 (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test method: static test

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Product : No data available

Components : No data available

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Product : No data available

Components : **Methyl Ethyl Ketone:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.29

N-Hexane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.90

Toulene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)
Exposure time: 3d
Concentration: 0.05 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94
Methos: Not reported

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.73

Section 12. Ecological Information *cont'd.*

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Components	Methy-3-Pentane:	
	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: 3.60
	Methylcyclopentane:	
	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: 3.37
	Methyl-2-Pentane:	
	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: 3.74

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Product	: No data available	
Components	Methyl Ethyl Ketone:	
	Surface tension	: 24.6 mN/m
	Toulene:	
	Surface tension	: 29.71 mN/m 24.96 mN/m 21.98 mN/m 19.01 mN/m 28.93 mN/m
	Methyl-3-Pentane:	
	Surface tension	: 18.12 mN/m 17.6 mN/m
	Methylcyclopentane:	
	Surface tension	: 21.6mN/m

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Methods : Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

REGULATION

	ID Number	Proper Shipping Name	*Hazard Class	Subsidiary Hazards	Packing Group	Marine Pollutant/Ltd. Qty
U.S. DOT - Road	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
U.S. DOT - Rail	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
U.S. DOT - Inland Waterways	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
Transport Canada - Road	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
Transport Canada - Rail	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
Transport Canada - Inland Waterways	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
International Maritime Dangerous Goods	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	Marine Pollutant: (Normal-Hexane)
International Air Transport Association - Cargo	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	

Section 14. Transport Information *cont'd.*

REGULATION

	ID Number	Proper Shipping Name	*Hazard Class	Subsidiary Hazards	Packing Group	Marine Pollutant/Ltd. Qty
International Air Transport Association - Passenger	UN 1133	Adhesives	3		II	
Mexican Regulation for the Land Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes	UN 1133	Adhesivos	3		II	

*ORM=ORM-D, CBL=Combustible Liquid

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

California Prop. 65 : **WARNING!** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Benzene
Ethyl Benzene
Trans-1,4-Dichloribut-2-Ene
Formaldehyde

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Tolene
Benzene

SARA Hazard Classification : Fire Hazard
SARA 311/312 Classification Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components : N-Hexane 28.05%
Tolene 6.88%

Notification Status

US. Toxic Substance Control Act	: y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	: n (negative listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	: n (negative listing)
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	: n (negative listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	: n (negative listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	: n (negative listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	: n (negative listing)

Reportable Quantity - Product : US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302): 14,530 lbs

Reportable Quantity - Components : Toluene 108-88-3: 1,000 lbs



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Section 15. Regulatory Information *cont'd.*

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical Hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	–	–

Section 16. Other Information

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be, but not necessarily are, used in this safety data sheet :

ACGIH	: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
BEI	: Biological Exposure Index
CAS	: Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).
CMR	: Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction
FG	: Food grade
GHS	: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
H-statement	: Hazard Statement
IATA	: International Air Transport Association.
IATA-DGR	: Dangerous Goods Regulation by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA).
ICAO	: International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI (ICAO)	: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization"
IMDG	: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
ISO	: International Organization for Standardization
logPow	: octanol-water partition coefficient
LCxx	: Lethal Concentration, for xx percent of test population
LDxx	: Lethal Dose, for xx percent of test population.
ICxx	: Inhibitory Concentration for xx of a substance
Ecxx	: Effective Concentration of xx
N.O.S.	: Not Otherwise Specified
OECD	: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	: Occupational Exposure Limit
P-Statement	: Precautionary Statement
PBT	: Persistent , Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PPE	: Personal Protective Equipment
STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
STOT	: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	: Threshold Limit Value
TWA	: Time-weighted average
vPvB	: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Section 16. Other Information *cont'd.*

WEL	: Workplace Exposure Level
CERCLA	: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	: Department of Transportation
FIFRA	: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
HMIRC	: Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission
HMIS	: Hazardous Materials Identification System
NFPA	: National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PMRA	: Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency
RTK	: Right to Know
WHMIS	: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System