

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **XENICAL CAPSULES (120 MG)**
CHEMICAL NAME: For Active Ingredient: (S)-2-Formylamino-4-methyl-pentanoic Acid (S)-1-[[[(2S, 3S)-3-Hexyl-4-oxo-2-oxetanyl]methyl]-dodecyl Ester
COMMON NAME: For Active Ingredient: Orlistat
CHEMICAL FORMULA: For Active Ingredient: C₂₉H₅₃NO₅
PRODUCT CODES: 25554926
PRODUCT USE: Lipase Inhibitor
HOW SUPPLIED: 120 mg Dark Blue Capsules
SUPPLIER/DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME: **Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.**
ADDRESS: 340 Kingsland Street
 Nutley, NJ 07110-1199
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-827-6243
INFORMATION NUMBER: 1-800-526-0189

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	%w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³
			TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Modified Starch	9005-84-9	≈ 3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	151-21-3	≈ 3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Povidone	9003-39-8	≈ 5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Microcrystalline Cellulose	9004-34-6	≈ 39	10	NE	15 (Total dust) 5 (Respirable fraction)	NE	NE	NIOSH REL: 10 (Total dust) 5 (Respirable fraction)
Orlistat	96829-58-2	≈ 50	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	Roche's Internal Occupational Exposure Limit = 3.0

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is supplied as dark blue capsules. The chief health hazard in an occupational setting in event of exposure is the potential for mild irritation of contaminated skin or eyes from opened or damaged capsules. This product must be substantially pre-heated before ignition can occur. If this product is ignited, the decomposition products generated will include irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxides). This product presents no significant reactivity hazards. Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The extent of entry into the body by most routes has not been fully investigated. Occupational exposures to this product may cause acute effects in humans, as described in the following paragraphs.

INHALATION: Inhalation of airborne dusts generated by opened or damaged capsules of this product may slightly irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact with the skin with opened or damaged capsules may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing. The Sodium Lauryl Sulfate component of this product is a skin sensitizer; subsequent exposure to very small amounts may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Contact with the eyes of airborne dusts generated by opened or damaged capsules of this product may cause mild to moderate irritation, redness, and tearing.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

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

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of accidental exposure for this product. If this product is swallowed, it can cause effects as described in "Other Potential Health Effects".

INJECTION: Not a route of exposure due to form and method of administration of this product.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Xenical is a pharmacological product used for obesity management. The most common dose-dependent adverse effects associated with therapeutic treatments include body ache, chills, cough, fever, headache, nasal congestion, runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, oily spotting, gas with discharge, urgent need to go to the bathroom, oily or fatty stools, an oily discharge, increased number of bowel movements, and inability to control bowel movements. Less common side effects include tightness in chest, tooth or gum problems, troubled breathing, wheezing, anxiety, back pain, menstrual changes, and rectal pain or discomfort.

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

ACUTE: The primary health effects that may be experienced by medical personnel exposed to this product are mild irritation of contaminated skin and eyes. In the event of exposures via ingestion of therapeutic doses of this product, effects described in "Other Potential Health Effects" may result.

CHRONIC: The Sodium Lauryl Sulfate component of this product is a skin sensitizer; susceptible individuals may experience allergic reaction. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information on this product.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes (anticipated occupational exposures). Gastrointestinal system (therapeutic doses).

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD		(BLUE)	2
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD		(RED)	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Use and Handling Applications			

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

SKIN EXPOSURE: Use of basic hygiene should prevent any problems. If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The minimum recommended flushing time is 15 minutes. Victims must seek immediate medical attention, especially if an adverse reaction occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If airborne dusts generated by opened or damaged capsules of this product enter the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention after flushing if any adverse effect occurs.

INHALATION: If airborne dusts generated by opened or damaged capsules of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. If conscious, have victim rinse mouth with water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.

INJECTION: Not a route of exposure due to method of administration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing gastrointestinal system conditions, gallbladder problems, and other disorders involving the Target Organs of this product (see Section 3, Hazard Information) may be aggravated by exposures to this product (especially in doses approaching therapeutic levels for this product).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Consult the Package Insert for additional information that can assist with treatment of overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

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

Water Spray: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Foam: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

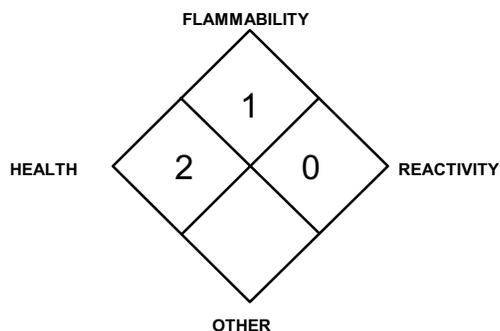
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product must be substantially pre-heated before ignition can occur. When involved in a fire, this product may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (including carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxides). The Sodium Lauryl Sulfate component of this product is a sensitizer and so this product presents a contact hazard to firefighters.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if any adverse effect occur. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

NFPA RATING



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: For small releases of this product (1 bottle), take basic hygiene precautions. Lightweight gloves, a lab coat, and eye protection should be worn. Sweep up spilled capsules. Wash contaminated area with soap and water, absorb with paper towels, and rinse with water. Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to large releases that are not immediately controlled. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a non-incident spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be **Level D: lab-gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and splash goggles.**

Respiratory protection should not be necessary. Sweep up spilled capsules. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada and its Provinces (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or equipment and containers that contain this product. Avoid generating airborne dusts of this product. Do not eat or drink while administering or handling the product to patients. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with product. Particular care in working with this product must be practiced in pharmacies and other preparation areas and during manufacture of this product. Use of this product should meet the following provisions.

- Work should be performed in an appropriate, designated area;
- Contaminated waste must be properly handled; and,
- If necessary, work areas must be regularly decontaminated.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Contaminated waste must be properly handled. Work areas must be regularly decontaminated. Ensure containers of this product are properly labeled. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Store bottles as directed in the product insert. Keep bottles tightly closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials. Store containers at room temperature, 15-30°C (59-86°F). Protect from light. Inspect bottles containing this product for leaks or damage. Read instructions provided with the product prior to use.

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

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely as applicable. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard medical product handling procedures. Technicians should be aware of the risks associated with this drug via training and should use the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Respiratory protection is not generally needed when using this product. When manufacturing or handling product in large quantities and dusts or particulates may be generated, maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: None needed under normal circumstances of drug administration. For operations in which airborne dusts of these products will be generated, wear splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Use latex or similar type of glove when handling this product. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task, such as a lab coat. 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.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): Not established.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not established.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not established.

pH: Not available.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Dark blue capsules.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE: The appearance may act as a warning property associated with this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: This product is stable, when stored at room temperature and protected from light.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of this product may produce carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxides.

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Freezing, extreme heat, any conditions that are incompatible with water, mixing this product with incompatible chemicals.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

CELLULOSE:

TDLo (oral, rat) = 420 g/kg/4 weeks/continuous; Gastrointestinal: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) > 5800 mg/m³/4 hours

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) > 5 g/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) > 31600 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (skin, rabbit) > 2 g/kg

ORLISTAT:

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

POVIDONE:

TDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 2500 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors; Ovarian tumors

TDLo (subcutaneous, rat) = 2500 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumor; Endocrine: tumors

TDLo (subcutaneous, rat) = 1000 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors; Uterine tumors

TDLo (subcutaneous, rat) = 3000 mg/kg/L; Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumors

TDLo (intravenous, rat) = 750 mg/kg/L; Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Liver: tumors; Reproductive: Tumorigenic effects: uterine tumors

TDLo (intraperitoneal, rat) = 2500 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors; Ovarian tumors

TDLo (subcutaneous, mouse) = 8000 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors

POVIDONE (continued):

TDLo (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 8000 mg/kg; Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Endocrine: tumors

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 100 gm/kg; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea

LD₅₀ (oral, mouse) > 40 g/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 12 g/kg

LD₅₀ (unreported, mouse) = 16 g/kg

LDLo (oral, mouse) = 3 g/kg

LDLo (oral, mouse) = 5 g/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, rabbit) = 1040 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (oral, guinea pig) = 100 gm/kg;

Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea

SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE:

Skin Irritancy (human) = 250 mg/24 hours; mild

Skin Irritancy (human) = 25 mg/24 hours; mild

Skin Irritancy (mouse) = 25 mg/24 hours; moderate

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 50 mg/24 hours; severe

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 25 mg/24 hours; moderate

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 250 mg/24 hours; moderate

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 50 mg/24 hours; mild

Skin Irritancy (dog) = 25 mg/24 hours; mild

Skin Irritancy (pig) = 25 mg/24 hours; mild

Skin Irritancy (guinea pig) = 25 mg/24 hours; mild

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 100 mg/24 hours; moderate

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 250 µg; mild

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 2 mg

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 10 mg; moderate

Mutation in Microorganisms (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) = 3500 µmol/L

Mutation in Microorganisms (other microorganisms) = 200 mg/L

Sex Chromosome Loss and Nondisjunction (*Aspergillus nidulans*) = 900 ppm

SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE (continued):

DNA Repair (*Escherichia coli*) = 12500 nL/well

DNA Inhibition (lymphocyte, human) = 100 mg/L

DNA Damage (liver, rat) = 243 µmol/L

DNA Inhibition (kidney, guinea pig) = 60 µmol/L

TDLo (oral, rat) = 75 mg/kg/3 days/intermittent; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels; hepatic microsomal mixed oxidase (dealkylation, hydroxylation, etc.)

TDLo (oral, rat) = 22750 mg/kg/13 weeks/continuous; Liver: changes in liver weight

TDLo (oral, rat) = 840 mg/kg/28 days/continuous; Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight

TDLo (skin, mouse) = 480 mg/kg/6–13 days pregnant; Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus, fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 1288 mg/kg

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) > 3900 mg/m³/1 hour

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, rat) = 210 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (intravenous, rat) = 118 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (intraperitoneal, mouse) = 250 mg/kg;

Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay);

Vascular: regional or general arteriolar or venous dilation

LD₅₀ (intravenous, mouse) = 118 mg/kg

LDLo (skin, rabbit) = 10 g/kg; Behavioral: ataxia; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands;

Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer causing agents by these agencies. Carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice did not show a carcinogenic potential for Orlistat at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day and 1500 mg/kg/day, respectively. For mice and rats, these doses are 38 and 46 times the daily human dose calculated on an area under concentration vs time curve basis of total drug-related material.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with the skin or eyes may cause mild irritation, which is alleviated upon rinsing.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The Sodium Lauryl Sulfate component of this product is a skin sensitizer, which may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: The active component of this product, Orlistat is rated as Pregnancy Category B (NO EVIDENCE OF RISK, Human evidence is negative, but animal evidence is positive. Alternately, there is no human evidence and animal evidence is negative). Listed below is information concerning the effects of Oseltamivir Phosphate on animal or human reproductive systems.

Mutagenicity: Orlistat had no detectable mutagenic or genotoxic activity as determined by the Ames test, a mammalian forward mutation assay (V79/HPRT), an in vitro clastogenesis assay in peripheral human lymphocytes, an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay (UDS) in rat hepatocytes in culture, and an in vivo mouse micronucleus test.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity: Teratogenicity studies were conducted in rats and rabbits at doses up to 800 mg/kg/day. Neither study showed embryotoxicity or teratogenicity. This dose is 23 and 47 times the daily human dose calculated on a body surface area (mg/m^2) basis for rats and rabbits, respectively.

Teratogenicity: Teratogenicity studies were conducted in rats and rabbits at doses up to 800 mg/kg/day. Neither study showed embryotoxicity or teratogenicity. This dose is 23 and 47 times the daily human dose calculated on a body surface area (mg/m^2) basis for rats and rabbits, respectively. The incidence of dilated cerebral ventricles was increased in the mid- and high-dose groups of the rat teratology study. These doses were 6 and 23 times the daily human dose calculated on a body surface area (mg/m^2) basis for the mid- and high-dose levels, respectively. This finding was not reproduced in two additional rat teratology studies at similar doses. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Reproductive Toxicity: When given to rats at a dose of 400 mg/kg/day in a fertility and reproduction study, Orlistat had no observable adverse effects. This dose is 12 times the daily human dose calculated on a body surface area (mg/m^2) basis. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

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

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product will degrade in the environment into organic and inorganic constituents, especially upon exposure to light. Additional environmental data are available for components of these products as follows:

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE:

Terrestrial Fate: Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1.0×10^4 , determined from a structure estimation method, indicates that Sodium Lauryl Sulfate is expected to be immobile in soil. Volatilization of Sodium Lauryl Sulfate from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process as it is a salt and has a water solubility of 1.0×10^5 mg/L. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon an estimated vapor pressure of 4.7×10^{-13} mm Hg.

Aquatic Fate: Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1.0×10^4 , determined from an estimation method, indicates that Sodium Lauryl Sulfate is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected based upon a water solubility, 1.0×10^5 mg/L and that it is a salt. According to a classification scheme, an estimated BCF of 71, from its log Kow of 1.6 and a regression-derived equation, suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate.

Atmospheric Fate: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, which has an estimated vapor pressure of 4.7×10^{-13} mm Hg at 25°C , is expected to exist solely in the particulate phase in the ambient atmosphere. Particulate-phase Sodium Lauryl Sulfate may be removed from the air by wet and dry deposition.

Bioconcentration: An estimated BCF of 71 was calculated for Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, using a log Kow of 1.6 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Due to the small product size, no unusual effects on plants are expected if this product is released into the environment.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No information is currently available on the effect of the components of this product on aquatic plants or animals in the environment. Additional aquatic toxicity data are available for components of these products is provided below.

POVIDONE:

LC_{50} (*Ileiciscus idus*) 48 and 96 hours = > 10,000 mg/L

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE:

$\text{EC}_{<10}$ (*Pseudomonas putida*) 30 min = >9,050 mg/L

EC_{10} (*Pseudomonas putida*) 16 hours = 290 mg/L

EC_{10} (*Entosiphon sulcatum*) 72 hours = 40 mg/L

EC_{10} (*Uronema parduczi* - Chatton-Lwoff) = 0.75 mg/L

EC_{10} (*Scenedesmus quadricauda*) 7 days = 0.02 mg/L

EC_{10},S (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 17; 23; 27; 5; 41 mg/L

EC_{10},S (*Mycrocystis aeruginosa*) 8 days = 7 mg/L

EC_{10} (*Pseudomonas putida*) 16 hours = 9,050 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 6.3; 6.2–9; 7.1–49.4 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Pseudomonas fluorescens*) = 18 hours = 1,650; 1,700 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Neomysis americana*) 96 hours = 5.7–8.8 mg/L

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE (continued):

EC_{50} (*Cephaloscyllium ventriosum*) avoidance = 160 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Heterodontus franciscanus*) avoidance = 174 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Crassostrea virginica*) 48 hours = 0.37 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) 48 hours = 0.47 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Acartia tonsa*) 96 hours = 55 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Eurytemora affinis*) 96 hours = 2.0–3.1 mg/L

EC_{50} (*Triakis semifasciata*) avoidance = 113 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Aeromonas hydrophila*) 18 hours = 3,700 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Skeletonema costatum*) 2 hours = 2.3 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Pseudoisochrysis paradoxa*) 2 hours = 1.3 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Prorocentrum minimum*) 2 hours = 1.3 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) 8 days = 3.7 mg/L

EC_{50},S (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 5–20.2; 33; 38–44; 79 mg/L

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE (continued):

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE (continued):

EC₅₀,S (*Acanthomysis sculpta*) 72 hours = 0.94–0.96 mg/L
 EC₅₀,S (*Gammarus pulex*) 4 days = 3.6–4.6; 9.4–13 mg/L
 EC₅₀,S (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 9.8; 10–33; 80 mg/L
 EC₅₀,S (*Palaemonetes pugio*) 96 hours = 13.8; 108 mg/L
 EC₅₀,S (*Mysidopsis bahia*) 72 hours = 4.5–3.8 mg/L
 EC₅₀ (*Spirillum volutans*) 2 hours = 4.2; 43 mg/L
 EC₁₀₀,S (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 58; 63; 118 mg/L
 NOEC (*Pimephales promelas* larvae) 8 days = 2.2–4.6 mg/L
 NOEC,S (*Daphnia magna*) 10 days = 2 mg/L
 LC₀ (*Leuciscus idus*) 48 hours = 10; 12.5 mg/L
 LC₁₀ (*Pimephales promelas* larvae) 8 days = 4–4.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* larvae) 8 days = 4.8–5.9 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 48 hours = 2.2–3.2 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = 3.6; 6.9; 13.3–19.9; 14.8–18.5; 18.8–24.8; 19.1; 20–22.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) 48 hours = 48 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia pulex*) 24 hours = 5–20; 14–18 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia pulex*) 48 hours = 1.4–15; 10–13 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = 3.6; 6.9–25 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = 0.94–21.1 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) = 36–59 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 10–33; 13–21; 6.3 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 105.4–15; 11–13; 2.8; 1.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oryzias latipes*) 48 hours = 10 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Tresus capax* larvae) 48 hours = 0.35 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Limnaea peregra*) 96 hours = 0.54 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Crassostrea gigas*) 48 hours = 0.58–1.16; 1 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 0.07 hour = 560 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 0.08 hour = 320 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 0.15 hour = 180 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 0.26 hour = 150 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Floridichthys carpio*) 5 hours = 3 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 2.15 hours = 100 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 6.5 hours = 56 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 32 hours = 32 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (brown trout) 45 hours = 18 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) 1 hour = 4.5–80 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Leuciscus idus*) 48 hours = 15.6; 22; 27 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus*) 96 hours = 23.7–34.9 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Fundulus similis*) 96 hours = 4.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Brachydanio rerio*) 96 hours = 9.9–20 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*) 96 hours = 16–30 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Cyprinus carpio*) 96 hours = 1.31 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Lebistes reticulatus*) 96 hours = 13.5–18 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 96 hours = 4.5 mg/L

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Macrones vittatus*) 96 hours = 1.39 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 96 hours = 4.62; 4.3 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 48 hours = 5.95 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oryzias latipes*) 6 hours = 67 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oryzias latipes*) 24 hours = 46; 70 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Menidia beryllina*) 96 hours = 1.48 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Pleuronectes platessa*) 24 hours = 5.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Palaemonetes pugio*) 48 hours = 70–162 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Oryzias latipes*) 48 hours = 46 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hours = 6.6; 10–22 mg/L
 LC₅₀ (*Atherinops affinis*) 96 hours = 1.88 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Corbicula fluminea*) 5 days = 7.8–23.6 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (trout) 48 hours = 5.9 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (trout) 96 hours = 4.6 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (trout) 10 days = 2.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Brachydanio rerio*) 48 hours = 8.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Brachydanio rerio*) 96 hours = 8.0 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Brachydanio rerio*) 10 days = 8.0 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Salmo gairdneri*) 96 hours = 5.3 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Jordanella floridae*) 48 hours = 10.0 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Jordanella floridae*) 96 hours = 8.1 mg/L
 LC₅₀,F (*Jordanella floridae*) 10 days = 6.9 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Mysidopsis bahia*) 96 hours = 6.1–7.1; 7–18.3 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Mysidopsis bahia*) 7 days = 5.9–14.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Nereis virens*) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Crassostrea gigas* larvae) 48 hours = 0.91 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Corbicula fluminea*) 96 hours = 27.2–36.2 mg/L
 LC₁₀₀ (*Leuciscus idus*) 48 hours = 20; 30 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Salmo gairdneri*) 96 hours = 4.6; 6.2 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Pimephales promelas* fry) 96 hours = 10.2 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Pimephales promelas* juvenile) 96 hours = 17 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Pimephales promelas* adult) 96 hours = 22.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Pimephales promelas*) 48 hours = 5.1–5.9 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*) 96 hours = 16.1–30 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Poecilia reticulata*) 96 hours = 13.5–18.3 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Carassius auratus*) 6 hours = 60 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) 24 hours = 30.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Macrones vittatus*) 96 hours = 1.4–1.5 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) 96 hours = 3.8–4.5; 9 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) 7 days = 1.8–3.4 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Menidia beryllina*) 7 days = 1.5–2.2 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Menidia beryllina*) 96 hours = 1.5; 2.5–3.0; 2.8 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) 96 hours = 0.5–4.2 mg/L
 LC₅₀,S (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) 96 hours = 4.5–5.6 mg/L at 20 ppt sal
 LC₅₀,S (*Fundulus similis*) 96 hours = 0.5–1.8 mg/L at 20 ppt sal

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations and those of Canada and its Provinces. 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. 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. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water. Incineration is recommended.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Not Regulated
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:	Not Applicable
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	Not Applicable
PACKING GROUP:	Not Applicable
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:	Not Applicable
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000):	Not Applicable
MARINE POLLUTANT:	Not applicable (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to Sections 302, 304, and 313 reporting requirements under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act.

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This product is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration; it is exempt from the requirements of TSCA.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product that are listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.	Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.	Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: No.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: No.	Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No.	Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Florida - Substance List: No.	Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: No.	Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No.	New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: No.	West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.	North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.	Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.

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

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1: Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information): **CAUTION! MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INGESTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES.** Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothes. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if necessary. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep up spill and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

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

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Requirements under the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada.

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: **D2B:** Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects/Toxic Material (sensitization).



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

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

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

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

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

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

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

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

HEALTH HAZARD:

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued):

4 (Severe Hazard): Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3 (Serious Hazard):** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives:* Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.; **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

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

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. **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. **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. **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. **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.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. **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. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:**

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TD₀**, **LDLo**, and **LD₀**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:**U.S. and CANADA:**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA or Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.