Homax PRODUCTS, INC.

MSDS

10/31/14

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Oops Multi-Purpose Remover

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	**OOPS! REMOVER**
PRODUCT CODES:	710755/710102/710834/710835
PRODUCT USE:	Cleaner & Remover
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	**HOMAX PRODUCTS, INC.**
ADDRESS:	200 Westerly Road Bellingham, WA 98226
CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NO.:	1-800-424-9300 (United States) 1-703-527-3887 (International Collect)
BUSINESS PHONE:	1-800-729-9029
DATE OF PREPARATION:	November 7, 2007

This product is sold to consumers for household use in containers of relatively small volume (i.e. 5 gallon or less in size). This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns affecting those individuals working in warehouses and other places where large numbers of these containers are stored, as well as those affecting potential users of this product in industrial /occupational settings. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information have been presented in this document, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR						
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH-REL		
			TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	IDLH
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	20 - 40	50	NE	200	NE	100	150	500
Acetone	67-64-1	> 50	500	750	1000	NE	250	NE	2500
Methanol	67-56-1	1- 10	200	250	200	NE	200	250	6000
Water and ingredients present in concentrations of less than 1% (or less than 0.1% if carcinogens)		Balance	The ingredients in the balance of this product do not contribute significant hazards beyond those described in this document. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information have been presented, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.						

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
NOTE (1): 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:

PHYISCAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a colorless volatile liquid with an aromatic odor.

HEALTH HAZARD: This product can cause irritation to the eyes or skin. This product is harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. If vapors, mists or particulates of this product are inhaled, irritation of the eyes, nose or throat could occur.

FIRE HAZARD: This product is extremely flammable. Both the liquid and vapor can ignite and burn readily at room temperature. Vapor can cause flash fire.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product is stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product does not normally present a significant hazard to aquatic or terrestrial life in consumer quantities.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

The most significant route of occupational overexposure is contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

INHALATION: Vapors, mists, dust, or sprays of this product can cause irritation to the respiratory system. High concentrations of acetone, toluene, and methanol, components of this product can cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, narcosis, unconsciousness and death.
CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Prolonged skin contact can result in dermatitis. Prolonged eye exposure may include stinging, redness, tearing, and pain.
SKIN ABSORPTION: Methanol, acetone, and toluene, components of this product can potentially be absorbed through the skin.
INGESTION: If the product is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system can occur. Ingestion of large amounts can cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and symptoms that parallel over-exposure from inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency.
INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product can cause burning, reddening, and swelling in addition to the wound. Symptoms of such exposure can include those described under "Inhalation", "Contact with Skin or Eyes," and "Ingestion".

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)

Health	2
Physical Hazard	0
Protective Equipment	**C**

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings
HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in **Lay Terms**.
ACUTE: Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Inhalation exposure can result in dizziness, fatigue, vomiting, headaches, lassitude, confusion, euphoria, dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, insomnia, paresthesia, and dermatitis.
CHRONIC: Long-term skin or eye contact can result in severe eye and skin irritation. Over exposure could cause adverse effects to liver, lungs, kidney, central nervous system depression, respiratory system and gastrointestinal tract irritation.
TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, lungs, kidneys, and liver.

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

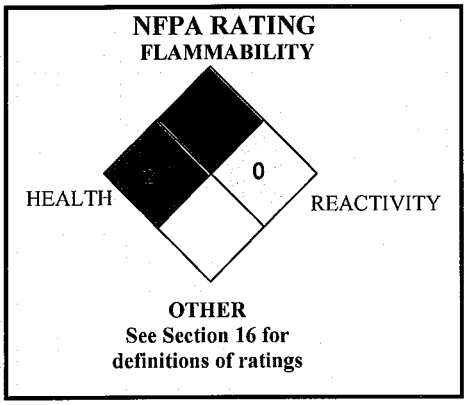
Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.
SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately wash with soap and water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.
EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters 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. Victim must seek medical attention.
INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
INGESTION: **ASPIRATION HAZARD**. If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. Give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, impaired liver, kidney, respiratory or lymphoid system function can be more susceptible to health effects associated with overexposures to this product.
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: -4°F (-20°C)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 792°F (422°C) (Toluene)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):
Lower: 1.1% (Toluene)
Upper: 7.1% (Toluene)
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire.

Water Spray: OK. Carbon Dioxide: OK
Foam: OK Dry Chemical: OK
Halon: OK Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and, generating dusts, irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide).
Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive under normal conditions.



Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive under normal conditions.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Isolate from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity), heat, sparks, electrical equipment, and open flame.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people.

RESPONSE TO INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Personnel who have received basic chemical safety training can generally handle small-scale releases, such as 1 container of this product. Respond to incidental chemical releases by wearing gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection.

RESPONSE TO NON-INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Respond to non-incidental chemical releases of this product, such as the simultaneous puncturing of several containers, by clearing the impacted area and contacting appropriate emergency personnel. Clean up should only be done by qualified personnel. Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the volume of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level B: triple-gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and splash goggles and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Level B should also be used when oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES: Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada (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 thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this material. Avoid generating dusts, mists or sprays of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to use it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Empty containers can contain residual material; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Control possible sources of ignition.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate Canadian standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal conditions of use. Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control dusts, mists, fumes or vapors. Maintain airborne contaminate concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres use of a full-face-piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full face-piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

EYE PROTECTION: For consumer use, wearing eye protection (such as splash goggles) is advisable. However, for specific industrial applications, enhanced eye protection can be necessary. Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or appropriate Canadian standards.

HAND PROTECTION: For consumer use, wearing protective gloves is recommended. For specific industrial applications, wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Neoprene or Nitrile). If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or the appropriate standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: For consumer use, no specific body protection is normally needed. For specific industrial applications, body protection is not normally needed. Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron). If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects can pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet can be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

HMIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING: Industrial Use situations: C; Safety glasses, gloves and body protection.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

EVAPORATION RATE: > 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.811

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not Determined.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Miscible.

BOILING POINT: 133^{0}F (56^{0}C)

VAPOR PRESSURE,: Not Determined.

pH: Not Applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not Determined.

Weight % V.O.C.: 30%

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not Determined.

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: This product is a colorless volatile liquid with an aromatic odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance and odor of this product may act as warning properties in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of this product may generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with strong bases, strong acids, and strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatible chemicals.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

The following data are available for Toluene:

Skin-Rabbit, adult LD_{50}:14.1mL/kg
Inhalation- Guinea Pig, adult LCLo: 1600 ppm: Behavioral effects
Inhalation-Human TCLo: 200 ppm: Central nervous system effects
Inhalation-Man TCLo: 100 ppm
Inhalation-Mouse LC_{50}: 400 ppm/24H
Inhalation-Rabbit LCLo: 55000 ppm/40M
Inhalation-Rat LC_{50}: 49 gm/m3/4H
Oral-Human LDLo: 50 mg/kg
Oral-Man LCLo: 719 mL/kg: Pulmonary system effects
Oral-Rat LDLo: 636 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig LD_{50}: 500 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD_{50}: 59 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Rat LD_{50}: 1332 mg/kg
Subcutaneous-Mouse LD_{50}: 2250 mg/kg
Intravenous-Rabbit LCLo: 130 mg/kg
Intravenous-Rat LD_{50}: 1960 mg/kg

The following data are available for Acetone:

Skin-Guinea Pig LD_{50}: > 9.4 mL/kg
Skin-Rabbit LDLo: 20 mL/kg
Inhalation-Human TCLo: 500 ppm
Inhalation-Man TCLo: 10 mg/m3
Inhalation Rat LC_{50}: 50100 mg/m3/8H
Oral-Man TDLo: 2857 mg/kg
Oral-Rabbit LD_{50}: 5340 mg/kg
Oral-Rat LD_{50}: 5800 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Rat LDLo: 500 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD_{50}: 1297 mg/kg
Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig LDLo: 5000 mg/kg
Intravenous-Rat LD_{50}: 5500 mg/kg
Intravenous-Mouse LD_{50}: 4000 mg/kg

The following data are available for Methanol:
Skin-Rabbit LD_{50}: 15800 mg/kg
Oral-Man LDLo: 6433 mg/kg
Oral-Human LDLo: 143 mg/kg
Oral-Rabbit LD_{50}: 14200 mg/kg
Oral-Rat LD_{50}: 5628 mg/kg
Oral-Women TDLo: 4000 mg/kg
Inhalation-Human TCLo: 300 ppm
Inhalation Rat LC_{50}: 64000 ppm/4H
Intraperitoneal-Mouse LCLo: 50gmg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD_{50}: 10765 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig LD_{50}: 3556 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Rabbit LD_{50}: 1826 mg/kg
Intraperitoneal-Rat LD_{50}: 7529 mg/kg
Subcutaneous-Mouse LD_{50}: 9800 mg/kg
Intravenous-Cat LCLo: 4641 mg/kg
Intravenous-Mouse LD_{50}: 4710 mg/kg
Intravenous-Rabbit LD_{50}: 8907 mg/kg
Intravenous-Rat LD_{50}: 2131 mg/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product. "NO" indicates that the substance is not considered to be, or suspected to be, a carcinogen by the listed agency.

CHEMICAL	IARC	NTP	NIOSH	OSHA	ACGIH	PROP 65
Toluene	3	NO	NO	NO	A4	YES
Acetone	NO	NO	NO	NO	A4	NO
Methanol	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product can be irritating to contaminated tissue. Prolonged exposure can lead to tissue damage.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not reported to be sensitizers.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce mutagenic effects in humans.
Embryotoxicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
Teratogenicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce teratogenic effects in humans.
Reproductive Toxicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce reproductive toxicity in humans.

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): The following BEI's are established for this product:

The following data are for Toulene:
Hippuric acids in urine @ end of shift: 2.5g/g creatinine.
The following data are for Acetone:
Acetone in urine @ end of shift: 50 mg/L creatinine.
The following data are for Methanol:
Methanol in urine @ end of shift: 15 mg/L creatinine

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The following environmental data is available for components of this product:

The following environmental data is available for Toluene:
Not Available

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product can be harmful to terrestrial plant and animal life if large volumes of it are released into the environment. Refer to Section 11, "Toxicological Information", for specific animal data.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product can be harmful to animal life if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment. The following aquatic toxicity data is available for components of this product:

The following aquatic toxicity data is available for Toluene:

Fresh Water Fish Species Data:
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 25 mg/L [flow-through] (1 day old)
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 24.0 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 24.0 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 13 mg/L [static]
Water Flea Data:
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 11.3 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 310 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 11.3 mg/L

The following aquatic toxicity data is available for Acetone:

Fresh Water Fish Species Data:
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5540 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6210 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 8300 mg/L [static]
Water Flea Data:
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 0.0039 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 water flea: 12700 mg/L [Static]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 12600 mg/L

The following aquatic toxicity data is available for Methanol:

Fresh Water Fish Species Data:
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 28100 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 13200 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: **Consumer Waste:** Dispose of according to pertinent state and local household waste and requirements. **Industrial Use:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes consisting only of this product are RCRA code D001; however, the specific RCRA codes depend on the exact nature of the discarded material.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS HAZARDOUS PER 49 CFR 172.101, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Toluene, Acetone, Methyl Alcohol)
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable liquid)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1993
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Liquid
PACKAGING GROUP: II
NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 128
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component is designated as a DOT Marine Pollutant.

Flammable material products shipped in containers less that 1L (0.3 gallons) in volume: Per 49 CFR 173.151, Limited Quantities of flammable liquids (Class 3), **Packing Group II** that are shipped in packaging not over 1.0 L net capacity packed in strong outer packaging are exempted from labeling requirements and specification packaging requirements, unless offered for transportation by aircraft. Limited quantities are not subject to Subpart F (Placarding). Each package must be packed in strong outer packaging and can not exceed 30 kg (66 lbs).

Consumer commodities (per 173.150): A limited quantity that conforms to the paragraph above and is a consumer commodity (per 49 CFR 171.8) can be renamed "Consumer commodity" and reclassified as an ORM-D Material. In addition to the exceptions for labeling and placarding provided by paragraph 173.151, shipments of ORM-D Material are not subject to the shipping paper requirements of subpart C of part 172 of this subchapter, unless the material meets the definition of a hazardous substance, hazardous waste, marine pollutant, or are offered for transportation and transported by aircraft. Additional exceptions, as provided in §173.156 may also apply.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: The above-listed DOT basic description applies to this product under the regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

EPA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following reporting requirements are applicable to components of this product:

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Toluene	NO	RQ=1,000	YES
Acetone	NO	NO	NO
Methanol	NO	NO	YES

U.S. SARA SECTION 311/312 FOR PRODUCT: Acute health effects; chronic health effects; flammable.
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm."
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid
D2A - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Very toxic

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: As the handling and use of products under user's conditions are beyond our control, no warranty, expressed or implied, including, but not limited to merchantability or fitness for a particular use, is made concerning this product. The user assumes all risk of use or handling whether or not in accordance with any directions or suggestions of the supplier. Seller shall not be liable to purchaser or any other person for loss or damages directly or indirectly arising from the use of our products, from breach of any warranty or from any other cause, the exclusive remedy against the seller being to require replacement or repair of defective goods.

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 compound.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.
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 Time Weighted Average **(TWA)**, the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level **(C)**. Skin absorption effects must also be considered.
OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - 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.
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. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. **O**ccupational **S**afety and **H**ealth **A**dministration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **R**ecommended **E**xposure **L**evels (**RELs**). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can cause permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]. Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: 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 and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD_{50}** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC_{50}** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m^3** 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; **TDo, LDLo, LDo, TC, TCo, LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: **EC** is the effect concentration in water.

Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources and ratings are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; 1 = Carcinogenic to humans, 2A, 2B = Probably carcinogenic to humans, 3 = Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, and 4 = Probably not carcinogenic to humans. **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program; K =Known to be a human carcinogen, and R = Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. **OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration and **CAL/OSHA** - California's subunit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Ca = Carcinogen defined with no further categorization. **ACGIH** – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; A1 = Confirmed human carcinogen, A2 = Suspected human carcinogen, A3 = Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans, A4 = Not classifiable as a human carcinogen, and A5 = Not suspected as a human carcinogen. **NIOSH** – U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Ca = Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization. **EPA** – U.S. Environmental Protection; A = Human carcinogen, B = Probable human carcinogen, C = Possible human carcinogen, D = Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity, E = Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for humans, K = Known human carcinogen, L = Likely to produce cancer in humans, CBD = Cannot be determined, NL = Not likely to be carcinogenic in humans, and I = Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:
This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **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 that appear on a material's industrial package label.