SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

078914577

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to one or more components included in the items listed below. Items listed below may require one or more SDS. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

078906777

Bayer HealthCare

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS Standards and the Global Harmonization Standard

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

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **FREE FORM LIQUID**
CHEMICAL NAME: Active Ingredients: Eicosapentaenoic Acid, Docosahexancoic Acid
CHEMICAL CLASS: Active Ingredients: Omega 3 Fatty Acids
PRODUCT USE: Feed Supplement

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **Bayer Animal Health**
ADDRESS: 12707 Shawnee Mission Parkway
Shawnee Mission, KS 66216
BUSINESS PHONE: 913-268-2000 [08:00 AM - 05:00 PM]
WEB ADDRESS: www.bayeranimalhealth.com
EMERGENCY PHONE: United States/Canada/Puerto Rico: 1-800/424-9300 (Chemtrec) [24-hrs]
International: 01-703-527-3887 (Chemtrec) [24-hours]
EMAIL: john.sheehan@bayer.com
DATE OF PREPARATION: September 6, 2012
DATE OF REVISION: **March 8, 2013/Bayer**

ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR. The product is also classified per all applicable requirements of the Global Harmonization Standard.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified under current GHS standards.
Classification: Not Applicable Signal Word: Not Applicable Hazard Statement Codes: Not Applicable
Precautionary Statement Codes: Not Applicable Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: Not Applicable

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a somewhat light reddish brown viscous liquid. **Health Hazards:** The main health hazard in a workplace setting is expected to be irritation of skin or eyes and possible respiratory irritation if mists or sprays are inhaled. Ingestion may cause gastric upset. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for information on additional possible hazards from exposure, based on information on human pharmaceutical products containing the active ingredients. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is combustible and can ignite if highly heated for a prolonged period, or if subjected to direct flame. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon and nitrogen oxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product is not expected to cause significant harm if accidentally released to the terrestrial or aquatic environment; however, all release should be avoided. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification Hazard Statement Codes
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS			
Docosahexaenoic Acid	6217-54-5	Proprietary	Hazard Classification: Not Applicable Hazard and Precautionary Statement Codes: Not Applicable
Eicosapentaenoic Acid	14017-94-4	Proprietary	Hazard Classification: Not Applicable Hazard and Precautionary Statement Codes: Not Applicable
EXCIPIENTS			
Fish Oil	8016-13-5	Proprietary	Hazard Classification: Not Applicable Hazard and Precautionary Statement Codes: Not Applicable

See Section 16 for full classification information of product and components.

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take a copy of this SDS to health professional with victim. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If contact with this product results in adverse effect, flush affected area with water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur after flushing.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES (continued):

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs or continues after flushing.

INHALATION: If aerosols of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not available.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

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

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Unless incompatibilities exist for surrounding materials, carbon dioxide, water spray, 'ABC' type chemical extinguishers, foam, dry chemical and halon extinguishers can be used to fight fires involving this product.

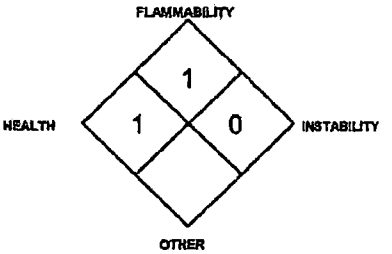
UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE PRODUCT: This product is combustible and may be ignited if highly heated or if subjected to direct flame. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including carbon and nitrogen oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

NFPA RATING



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

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. All personal protective gear and contaminated fire-response equipment should be decontaminated with soapy water and thoroughly rinsed before being returned to service. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Spill kits, clearly labeled, should be kept in or near preparation and administrative areas. It is suggested that kits include a respirator, chemical splash goggles, two pairs of gloves, two sheets (12" x 12") of absorbent material, 250-mL and 1-liter spill control pillows and a small scoop to collect glass fragments (if applicable). Absorbents should be incinerable. Finally, the kit should contain two large waste-disposal bags. Avoid generating aerosols from this product. Spills may be slippery and present a slip hazard.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Small Spills/Spills in Hoods: Personnel wearing nitrile or other appropriate gloves, labcoat or other protective clothing and eye protection should immediately clean spills of less than 5 mL outside a hood.

Large Spills: Use proper protective equipment, including double nitrile or appropriate gloves, protective clothing (i.e., disposable Tyvek coveralls), and full-face respirator equipped with a High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filter. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used instead of an air-purifying respirator.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

Cleanup of Small Spills: The spilled product should be gently covered with absorbent pads. Clean spill with pad and dispose of properly. Decontaminate the spill area (three times) using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

Spills in Hoods: Decontamination of all interior hood surfaces may be required after the above procedures have been followed.

Large Spills: Review Sections 2, 8, 11 and 12 before proceeding with cleanup. Restrict access to the spill areas. For spills of amounts larger than 5 mL limit spread by gently covering with absorbent sheets, or spill-control pads or pillows. Do not apply chemical inactivators as they may produce hazardous by-products. Thoroughly clean all contaminated surfaces three times using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

All Spills: Use procedures described above and then place all spill residues in an appropriate, labeled container and seal. Move to a secure area. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered product and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Prevent product from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Do not flush to sewer. For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: Review Sections 2, 8, 11 and 12 before proceeding with cleanup. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations for more information.

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be thoroughly trained to handle it safely. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be worn (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protection). Avoid generation of aerosols. If spilled, this material may pose a slip hazard.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight and sources of intense heat. Recommended Storage Temperature: 20-25°C (68-77°F) [USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from freezing. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Product should be stored in secondary containers. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care and disposed of properly.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is an animal pharmaceutical.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear nitrile or other appropriate gloves (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. If applicable, wash equipment using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water. Dispose of all contaminated disposable items properly.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: General: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard operating procedures and requirements for handling this product. Ensure eyewash stations are available and accessible in areas where this product is used. Wear appropriate personal protect equipment consistent with the recommendations of this SDS. Decontaminate work areas routinely to prevent accumulation of product as appropriate.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	TWA mg/m^3	STEL mg/m^3	IDLH mg/m^3	mg/m^3
Docosahexaenoic Acid	6217-54-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Eicosapentaenoic Acid	10417-94-4	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Fish Oils	8016-13-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Mixed Tocopherols		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established See Section 16 for Definitions of Other Terms Used

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including* U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hand Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR1910.132), *equivalent standards of Canada (Including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02,* Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and* CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above. For materials without listed exposure limits, minimize respiratory exposure. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by U.S. 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 U.S. OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or safety glasses as appropriate for the task. . If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

HAND PROTECTION: Wash hands and wrists before putting on and after removing gloves. During manufacture or other similar operations, wear the appropriate hand protection for the process. Use double gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. Because all gloves are to some extent permeable and their permeability increases with time, they should be changed regularly (hourly is preferable) or immediately if torn or punctured. If necessary refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task (e.g., lab coat, etc.). If necessary, refer to the U.S. OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or other appropriate regulations.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Viscous liquid.
COLOR: Reddish brown.
ODOR: Mild.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.
MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

FREEZING POINT: Not available.
BOILING POINT: Not available.
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not available.
EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): Not available.
FLAMMABILITY: Combustible.
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not available.
pH: Not available.
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: Not an oxidizer.
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble
OTHER SOLUBILITY: Not available.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (identification properties): The appearance of this product may be an identification or warning property to identify it in event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Not reactive. Stable under normal conditions.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Combustion:* Carbon and nitrogen oxides. *Hydrolysis:* None known.
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong acids and other material incompatible with typical medical preparations.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS OR POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The main routes of occupational exposure to this product are via contact with skin or eyes.
INHALATION: If mists or sprays of this compound are inhaled, irritation of the nose and upper respiratory system may occur. Symptoms of such exposure may include sneezing, coughing, and nasal congestion.
CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: It is anticipated that this material may irritate contaminated skin or eyes. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis Symptoms of eye contact can include redness, pain, and watering. .
SKIN ABSORPTION: No specific information is available on possible skin absorption of this compound.
INGESTION: Ingestion of this compound is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal upset. Symptoms of low-level chronic ingestion may include those described for "Other Potential Health Effects". Ingestion of a large quantity may result in aspiration into the lungs, leading to potentially fatal pulmonary edema.
INJECTION: No information available.
OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS-Therapeutic Doses: The most common effects from therapeutic use of products containing omega-3s for human use have included taste disruption, fishy breath, diarrhea and gastrointestinal upset with limited nausea and vomiting. Reports of depression, insomnia, anxiety, irritability, fatigue, chorea and balance disorder, back-pain, flu symptoms and infection are noted but less frequent. Incidence of rash is rare.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:
Acute: Ingestion of large quantities of this compound can cause gastrointestinal upset.
Chronic: Effects from chronic exposure may include those described under "Other Potential Health Effects".
TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Occupationall Exposure: Skin. Chronic: Occupational Exposure: Skin, effects described under 'Other Potential Health Effects'.
TOXICITY DATA: The following data are available for the ingredient of this products.

DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID:
TDLo (Parenteral-Mouse) 50 mg/kg: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay)
TDLo (Parenteral-Mouse) 100 mg/kg: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins
EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID:
TDLo (Oral-Human) 560 mg/kg: Blood: other changes
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 8 gm/kg/4 days-intermittent: Musculoskeletal: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 1800 mg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Musculoskeletal: other changes

FISH OILS:
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 112 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Immunological Including Allergic: Increase in cellular immune response; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport, other
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 336 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Vascular: BP elevation not characterized in autonomic section
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 336 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: other changes
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1911 gm/kg/7 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

FISH OILS (continued):
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 147 gm/kg: female 1 day(s) after conception: 21 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive), growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain), other postnatal measures or effects
MIXED TOCOPHEROLS:
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1680 mg/kg/28 days-intermittent: Gastrointestinal: alteration in gastric secretion, other changes

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Prolonged contact with this product may cause irritation.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No specific information available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: No information is available on possible mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive toxicity for this product or its components. No animal data are available..

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. Due to liquid form, it is expected to be mobile.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. It is expected that some biodegradation will occur to this product; however, no specific information is known.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product is not excepted to cause harm to terrestrial or aquatic organisms. This product has not been tested for aquatic toxicity.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The components of this product are not known to have ozone depletion potential.

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL METHODS: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. All protective clothing, 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. It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed. Incineration is recommended for the product and disposable equipment. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water and thoroughly rinsed.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product does not meet the criteria as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This product does not meet the criteria as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IATA.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

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

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

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

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

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Animal medicinal products are regulated under Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards; this product is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Animal medical preparation are regulated under USDA and FDA regulations. Other requirements from the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) may be applicable. In addition, this product may meet the definition of an animal feed additive, which then has requirements under U.S. animal Food Additive Petitions and Generally Recognized as Safe determinations.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL STATUS: This product is regulated under the Veterinary Drug Directorate of Health Canada; it is exempt from the requirements of CEPA.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: Components are not on the CEPA substances lists.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: This product, when used for treatment of food-product animals, may have requirements under Canadian Single Ingredient Feed Registration regulations. Food residue MRLs may be applicable.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information): **CAUTION!** MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, EYE, AND SKIN IRRITATION. INGESTION OF LARGE AMOUNT MAY CAUSE DIGESTIVE UPSET. COMBUSTIBLE. Do not take taste or swallow. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Keep container closed. Wear gloves, goggles, and suitable body protection. FIRST-AID: If exposed, seek immediate medical attention. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If alert, give victim up to three glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with copious amounts of warm water for 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical or CO_2, or alcohol foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Refer to Safety Data Sheet for complete spill response procedures. Spill response should be performed by persons properly trained to do so. Decontaminate area with bleach and detergent solution and triple rinse area. Place in a suitable container. Refer to SDS for additional information.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:

Classification: Not applicable.
Signal Word: Not applicable.
Hazard Statements: Not applicable.
Precautionary Statements:
Prevention: Not applicable.
Response: Not applicable.
Storage: Not applicable.
Disposal: Not applicable.
Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: Not applicable.

CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS:

FULL TEXT GLOBAL HARMONIZATION:

ALL COMPONENTS:

An official classification for these substances has not been published.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721-1961 • (800) 441-3365
DATE OF PRINTING: September 7, 2012
REVISION HISTORY: March 8, 2013/Bayer

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

For information on medical terms used in this SDS consult an on-line database such as Medline Plus: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginformation.html.
A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

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

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 3B: Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but which are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known in vivo mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

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

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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 a 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 LD_{50} Rat*: < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} Rat or Rabbit*: < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC_{50} 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 LD_{50} Rat*: > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} Rat or Rabbit*: > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC_{50} 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 LD_{50} Rat*: > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} Rat or Rabbit*: > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC_{50} 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 LD_{50} Rat*: > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} Rat or Rabbit*: > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC_{50} 4-hrs Rat*: > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.): 4 (Severe Hazard: Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation*: Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation*: Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD_{50} Rat*: ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} Rat or Rabbit*: ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC_{50} 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 1 (continued): 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 and 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. *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 ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [600 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 and 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.).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. 1 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. 2 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-86.8°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Dusts and mists with an LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. 3 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-86.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. 4 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD_{50} for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC_{50} for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC_{50} is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed up flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 4 Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily; Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

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

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: LD_{50} - Lethal Dose (solids and 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, and LDo, 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.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

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

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_o, and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

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.

EUROPEAN and INTERNATIONAL:

The DFG: This is the Federal Republic of Germany's Occupation Health Agency, similar to the U.S. OSHA. EU is the European Community (formerly known as the EEC, European Economic Community). EINECS: This is the European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances. The ARD is the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the RID are the International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. AICS is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.