



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

## BASIC CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS

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

#### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **Foamy**  
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Organic Cleaning Solution  
PRODUCT USE: Foam Cleaner

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **BASIC CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS**  
ADDRESS: **Corporate Office**  
525 Seaport Blvd.  
Redwood City, CA 94063

BUSINESS PHONE: 800-411-4227

EMERGENCY PHONE: **CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300**

DATE OF PREPARATION: April 23, 2003

Si usted no entiende las Hojas de Informacion de Seguridad sobre Materiales, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the Material Safety Data Sheet, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

#### 2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OTHER mg/m <sup>3</sup>
			TLV Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	PEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Hexylene Glycol	107-41-5	5-15%	25	NE	NE	NE	NE	25 (C)
Water and other ingredients. The other ingredients are each present in less than 1 percent concentration in this product.		Balance	The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant, additional hazards. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been presented in the remaining sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of Federal Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).					

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** This product is straw color, clear appearance with soapy smell. In the event of fire or spill, adequate precautions must be taken. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce potassium oxides and a variety of other compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** This solution may irritate skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and other contaminated tissue.

**INHALATION:** If mists or sprays of this solution are inhaled, this product may cause pulmonary irritation, irritation of the mucus membranes, coughing, and a sore throat. Damage to the tissues of the respiratory system may occur.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Contact may cause impairment of vision and corneal damage. Skin contact may cause reddening, discomfort, and irritation

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Other than irritation, skin absorption is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to any component of this product.



**INGESTION:** Though ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product, if ingestion does occur, burning and irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system may occur upon contact. Ingestion of large quantities may be harmful.

**INJECTION:** Though injection is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to any component of this product, if it occurs, may cause local reddening, tissue swelling, and discomfort.

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

**ACUTE:** This solution may cause damage to eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty. Though unlikely to occur during occupational use, ingestion of large quantities may be harmful.

**CHRONIC:** Repeated skin contact with this product may result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin).

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	0
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE			B
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications			

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

### **4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with soap and running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize. Oils or ointments should not be used at this time. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

**INGESTION:** If this product is swallowed, **CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.** If professional advice is not available dilute with water and induce vomiting immediately. Never induce vomiting or give fluids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Get immediate medical attention.

**INHALATION:** If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. Get immediate medical attention.

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

### **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT (method):** Not flammable.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °C:** Not available.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):** Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:**

Water Spray: NO

Foam: YES

Halon: NO

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: NONE.

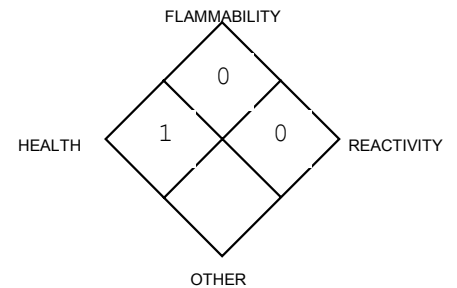
**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Not considered flammable or combustible. Does not support combustion. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution. Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High pressure water hose may spread product from broken containers increasing contamination. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritation fumes and toxic gases (including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and potassium oxides). Products of combustion are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty. Symptoms may be delayed several hours or longer depending upon the extent of exposure.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

#### **NFPA RATING**



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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (e.g.-1 L of the product released in a well-ventilated area) use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard-hat. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Incinerate or bury in a licensed facility. Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems without proper authority. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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

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### 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Discard contaminated clothing items, or launder before re-use. Inform anyone handling such contaminated laundry of the hazards associated with this product. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing mists or sprays generated by this product. It is best to never add water to this product, always add product, with constant stirring, slowly to surface of lukewarm (80-100 ° F, 27-38 °C) water, to assure product is being completely dispersed as it is added. Only trained personnel can add water to this product. Never add more product than can be absorbed by solution while maintaining temperatures below 200 °F (93°C) to prevent boiling and spattering of caustic solution. Use in a well-ventilated location.

**For Non-Bulk Containers:** Open containers slowly, on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after using this material. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid, therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

**Bulk Containers:** All tanks and pipelines which contain this material should be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment before maintenance begins by a triple-rinse with water. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If **required** use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems to ensure that there is no potential for overexposure to sprays, or mists of this product and that exposures are below those in section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or if there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits (listed in Section 2) a respirator may be worn up to respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufactures recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear appropriate gloves for routine industrial use. Use appropriate gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this MSDS (Accidental Release Measures).

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable, depending upon the task.

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## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Straw color, clear appearance.

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## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition products of this solution can include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and potassium compounds.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: None known.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.

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

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The major components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA; and are therefore not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may be irritating to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No data available.

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

Mutagenicity: This product is not known to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: This product is not known to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not known to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not known to cause reproductive effects in humans.

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.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Skin disorders can be aggravated by over-exposure to this. Inhalation of mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product are relatively stable in the environment. Additional environmental data are available as follows:

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if this product is released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No data is available at this time. As with all chemicals, work practices should be aimed at eliminating environmental releases.

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: 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.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: NON RCRA

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### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N/A

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: N/A

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: N/A

PACKING GROUP: N/A

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: N/A

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): N/A

MARINE POLLUTANT: This product does not contain any components which are designated by the Department of Transportation to be Marine Pollutants. (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS NOT CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Use the above information for the preparation of Canadian Shipments.

Note: The latest DOT information is provided, please verify all DOT information as it is subject to change without notice.

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### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act are as follows.

COMPONENT	SARA 302	SARA 304	SARA 313
None			

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

LABELING (Precautionary Statements): Do not get into eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing spray or mist. Do not take internally. Use with adequate ventilation and employ respiratory protection when exposed to the mist or spray. When handling, wear protective clothing. Do not transfer to unlabeled containers. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes for at least 15 minutes. If inhaled, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available dilute with water and induce vomiting immediately. Never induce vomiting or give fluids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Get immediate medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, or alcohol foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Dike area to contain spill. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Spills should be removed using a vacuum truck. Neutralize remaining traces of material with any dilute inorganic acid or citric acid and then flush with water. If necessary a liberal covering of sodium bicarbonate should then be applied and then rinsed with water. Do not wash into storm or sanitary sewer system.

TARGET ORGANS: May be skin, eyes and respiratory system.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

BASIC CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS

THIS INFORMATION IS DRAWN FROM RECOGNIZED SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. BASIC CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS MAKES NO GUARANTEES NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INFORMATION. THE USER SHOULD BE AWARE OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, REGULATIONS AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES THAT MAY REQUIRE CHANGES HEREIN. THE ABOVE DATA IS SUPPLIED UPON THE CONDITION THAT PERSONS WILL EVALUATE THIS INFORMATION AND THEN DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR THEIR USE.

### 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 which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

#### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

**TLV - Threshold Limit Value** - an airborne concentration of a substance which 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**. Skin adsorption 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 which 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. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (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 over-exposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime over-exposure 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<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC<sub>50</sub>** - 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<sup>3</sup>** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. 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 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 death. **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.

#### 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. Other acronyms used are: **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); 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 materials package label.