LEGGARI
SCRATCH COAT

Gray and White Safety Data Sheet

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1 | PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	**LEGGARI SCRATCH COAT**
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	**LEGGARI PRODUCTS, LLC**
ADDRESS:	**3105 E AINSWORTH AVE WAREHOUSE 5, BAY 2 PASCO, WA 99301**
TELEPHONE:	**1-844-LEGGARI (534-4274)**
EMAIL:	**CUSTOMERSERVICE@LEGGARI.COM**
EMERGENCY NUMBER:	**800-424-9300**

2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Acute Toxicity Oral:	Category 4
Acute Toxicity Dermal:	Category 4
Acute Toxicity Inhalation:	Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation:	Category 1B
Eye Damage:	Category 1
Respiratory Sensitization:	Category 1
Carcinogenicity:	Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated:	Category 1

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HMIS & NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0

HEALTH = 2
FIRE = 0
REACTIVITY = 0

HAZARDS STATEMENTS

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H331 - Toxic if inhaled
H333 - May be harmful if inhaled
H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H350 - May cause cancer
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P102 - Keep out of reach of children
P103 - Read label before use
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P285 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
P501- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:
This product is a light gray dry powder. A single short term exposure to the dry powder is not likely to cause serious harm. However, exposure of sufficient duration to wet mixture can cause serious, potentially irreversible tissue (skin or eye) destruction in the form of chemical caustic burns. The same type of tissue destruction can occur if wet or moist areas of the body are exposed for sufficient duration to dry product.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:
This product can damage skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and other contaminated tissue.

Inhalation:
Exposure to this product may cause irritation to the moist mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory system. It may also aggravate other lung conditions. Potential health effects of inhalation are as follows: Silicosis – Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs. Silicosis may be progressive: it may lead to disability and death. Lung Cancer – Crystalline silica (quartz) inhaled is classified by ARC as a carcinogen. Tuberculosis – Silicosis increases the risk of Tuberculosis. Autoimmune and Chronic Kidney Disease – Some studies show excess numbers of cases of scleroderma, connective tissue disorders, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney diseases and end-stage kidney disease in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica. Non-Malignant Respiratory diseases (other than Silicosis) – Some studies show an increased incidence in chronic bronchitis and emphysema in workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica.

Contact with skin:
Discomfort or pain cannot be relied upon to alert a person to a hazardous skin exposure.
Consequently, the only effective means of avoiding skin injury or illness involves minimizing skin contact, particularly contact with wet product. Exposed persons may not feel discomfort until hours after the exposure has ended and significant injury has occurred. Exposure to dry material may cause drying of the skin with consequent mild irritation or more significant effects attributable to aggravation of other conditions. Dry material contacting wet skin or exposure to moist or wet Portland cement may cause more severe skin damage in the form of (caustic) chemical burns. Some individuals may exhibit an allergic response upon exposure to this material. The response may appear in a variety of forms ranging from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to their first contact with the product.

Contact with eyes:
Exposure to airborne dust may cause immediate or delayed irritation or inflammation. Eye contact by larger amounts of dry powder or splashes of wet material may cause effects ranging from moderate eye irritation to chemical burns and blindness. Such exposures require immediate first aid (see section 4) and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye.

Ingestion:
Though ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to this product, ingestion of large amounts can be harmful and requires immediate medical attention.

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

Acute:
This product is corrosive, it can burn and damage 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 can be harmful.

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

3 | COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			
			TLV mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	PEL mg/m³	STEL mg/m³	IDLH mg/m³	OTHER mg/m³
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	15 - 40	10	NE	Cal/OSHA PEL Totall 10 mg/m³ Resp. 5 mg/m³	NE	NE	Total Dust 15 Resp. Dust 5
Silicone Dioxide	14808-60-7	.01 - 1	TWA 0.025	NE	TWA 0.05	NE	NE	CA PEL 0.05 mg/m³
Gypsum	13397-24-5	5-Jan	10	NE	Cal/OSHA PEL 5 mg/m³			Total Dust 15 Resp. Dust 5

Limestone	1317-65-3	60 - 100	10	NE	Cal/OSHA PEL 5 mg/m³	NE		Total Dust 15 Resp. Dust 5
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	0.1 - 1	5	NE	5	NE	NE	7340 mg/m³
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).					
VOC Component = 0 grams/liter			VOC as applied (Part of a multi-component system) = 0 grams/liter					

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.

4 | FIRST-AID MEASURES

Skin exposure
For skin contact, if available, wash with large amounts of running water and soap for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Discard or decontaminate clothing before re-use, and destroy contaminated shoes.

Eye exposure
For eye contact, immediately flush eyes for at least 15 minutes with running water. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire eye surface and lids with water. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove from area to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention. If breathing is difficult, transport to medical care and, if available, give supplemental oxygen.

Ingestion
If swallowed, immediately give at least 3-4 glasses of water, but do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention. Have physician determine whether vomiting or stomach evacuation is necessary.

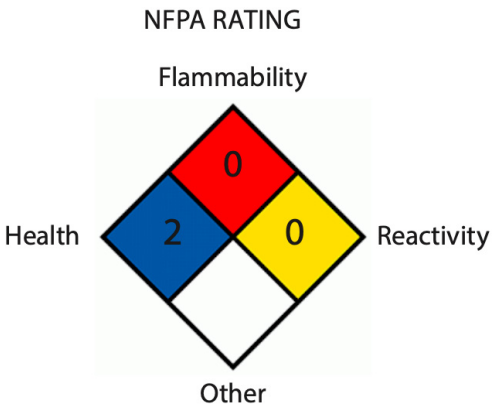
5 | FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point, °C (method):
NA

Autoignition temperature °C:
Non combustible

Flammable limits (in air by volume, %):
- Lower (LEL): NE
- Upper (UEL): NE

Fire extinguishing materials:
Water spray, foam, halon, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical.
Other: Any "ABC" Class.



UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
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. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce a variety of compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides and compounds). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding. 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. Move fire-exposed containers, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, discard or decontaminate fire response equipment before returning such equipment to service.

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. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate and water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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. 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 must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

Tank car shipments

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

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 followed, if necessary, by using sodium bicarbonate and an additional rinse. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

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). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

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 SDS (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.

9 | PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative vapor density:	NA	**pH (in water):**	9 - 13
Evaporation rate (N-BuAc = 1):	NA	**Log water/oil distribution coefficient:**	NA
Specific gravity (water = 1):	NE	**Solubility in water:**	Insoluble
Melting/Freezing point:	ND	**Appearance and color:**	This product is a light gray powder
Vapor Pressure, mmHg @20°C:	ND	**How to detect this substance: (warning properties)**	ND
Boiling point:	NA		
Odor:	No distinct odor		

10 | STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:
Stable.

Decomposition products:
Thermal decomposition products of this solution can include a variety of compounds. (i.e. Carbon dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and other compounds).

Materials with which substance is incompatible:
Avoid water-reactive materials, heat or contact with peroxides or other catalysts.

Hazardous polymerization:
Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid exposure to contact to extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

Organism	Test type	Route	Reported Dose	Effect	Source
Dog	LDLo[1]	Intravenous	20 mg/kg		Biochemical j Journal, Vol. 27, Pg. 1007, 1933
Human	LCLo[1]	Inhalation	0.3 mg/m3	Liver: Other Changes	Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 127, Pg. 324, 1976
Human	TCLo[3]	Inhalation	16 mppcf (million particles per cu. ft.)	LUNGS, THORAX, or RESPIRATION: " Fibro sis, Fo cal (Pneumoconiosis)" LUNGS, THORAX, or RESPIRATION: Cough LUNGS, THORAX, or RESPIRATION: Dyspnea	National Technical Information Service. Vol. PB246-697
Mouse	LD4	Intratracheal	>20 mg/kg	LUNGS, THORAX, or RESPIRATION: Other Changes	American Review of Respiratory Disease, Vol. 141(Suppl), Pg. A3-A937, 1990
Mouse	LDL0[1]	Intravenous	40 mg/kg		Journal of the National Cancer Institute Vol. 1, Pg. 241, 1940
Rat	LDLo[1]	Intratracheal	200 mg/kg	LUNGS, THORAX, or RESPIRATION: " Fibro sis, Fo cal (P neumo co nio sis)"	British Journal of Industrial Medicine. Vol. 10, Pg. 9, 1953
Rat	LDL01	Intravenous	90 mg/kg		Journal of the National Cancer Institute Vol. 57, Pg. 509, 1976

[1]LDLo – (Lethal Dose Low), the low est dose of material to cause death in the organism.
[2]LCLo – (Lethal Concentration Low), the low est concentration of material in air at which death occurs. (Gases, mists, dusts, or vapors)
[3]TCLo – (Toxic Concentration Low), the low est concentration of a material in air at which toxic effects occur. (Gases, mists, dusts, or vapors)
4LD – (Lethal Dose), the dose at which lethality occurs in the single test organism.

Toxicity Data
Additional toxicology information for components greater than 1 percent in concentration is provided below.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT
IARC classifies crystalline silica in Group 1, "known human carcinogen."
NTP classifies respirable crystalline silica in a category of substances which is "known to be a human carcinogen."

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT
This product is severely irritating and corrosive to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT
Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in the development of rashes, and other allergy-like symptoms.

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 reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans
- Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
- Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
- Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported 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 8 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 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 product. Inhalation of this products' mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

Recommendations to physicians:
Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

12 | ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

No ecological information available.

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:
NA

14 | TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Department of Transportation:	Not regulated
Reportable Quantity (RQ):	None
See Transport (IMDG):	Not regulated
Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):	Not regulated

15 | REGULATORY INFORMATION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA)

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS has been prepared in compliance with the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL REGULATIONS

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302): Components - None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A): Components - None

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65): Components – None

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

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Status under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act and its Regulations: Portland cement is a "hazardous substance" subject to the following labeling requirements for consumer use:

WARNING:
- Injurious to eyes, causes skin irritation. Read this warning before use:
- Contact with cement (including unhardened concrete, mortar, wet cement, or cement mixtures) can cause skin irritation,severe chemical burns, or serious eye damage. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear waterproof gloves, a fully buttoned long-sleeved shirt, full-length trousers, and tight fitting eye protection when working with these materials. If you have to stand in cement or wet concrete, use waterproof boots that are tight at tops and high enough to keep cement or concrete from flowing into them. If you are finishing concrete, wear knee pads to protect knees. Wash cement, wet concrete, mortar, wet cement, or cement mixtures from you skin with fresh, clean water immediately after contact. Indirect contact through clothing can be as serious as direct contact, so promptly rinse out cement, wet concrete, mortar, wet cement, or cement mixtures from clothing. Seek immediate medical attention if you have persistent or severe discomfort, in case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician immediately.

- Keep out of reach of children

- User agrees to convey this warning to all persons who may purchase, use or come in contact with cement, wet (unhardened) concrete, mortar, wet cement or cement mixtures.

- Component State Regulatory Information: The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

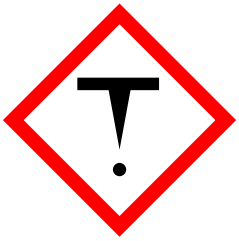
Component	C.A.S.	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Cement, portland, chemicals	65997-15-1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Limestone	1317-65-3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gypsum (Ca(SO4).2H2O)	13397-24-5	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quartz	14808-60-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains chemicals known by the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Carcinogens: 14808-60-7 Quartz

Canadian DSL: All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL.

WHMIS SYMBOLS:

Class E – Corrosive Material



Class D - Poisonous and Infectious Material Division 2 Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

16 | OTHER INFORMATION

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.

HMIS 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]andboilingpointsbelow38°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). FlashPoint- 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: LD50 - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC50 - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m3 concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. 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. Sub-rankings(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,andLDo,orTC,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.

Prepared by: Leggari Products LLC
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DISCLAIMER:

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