Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:
Wood Treated with DCOI
Trade Names
DCOI Treated Wood
Product Use
Industrial wood products
Restrictions on Use
Wood may not be used for direct continuous saltwater immersion. Must not be used for packaging food or feed or in the manufacture of beehives.
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Customers of Koppers Performance Chemicals Inc.

Company name Bell Lumber & Pole Company
Address 778 1st Street NW
New Brighton MN 55112
Telephone number 651-633-4334
Contact person Brian Stepaniak EHS Manager
Emergency phone number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
E-mail brian.stepaniak@blpole.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DCOI Treated Wood, under 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, are considered mixtures due to further processing which may produce dusts and or fume. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS), Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated. Refer to Section 3, 7, 8 and 11 for additional information.

Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Combustible Dust
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Sensitization (Respiratory) – Category 1
Sensitization (Skin) – Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment (Long Term) – Category 2
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment (Acute) – Category 3
GHS Label Elements
Symbol(s)

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statement(s)
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause cancer.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
may cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statement(s)
Prevention
This solid, treated wood product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When treated or untreated wood products are subjected to sawing, drilling, sanding, burning, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated.

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Avoid release to environment.
In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician. Do not induce vomiting.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Collect spillage.
Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Other Hazards
None known.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
N/A	Wood/Wood dust	72 - 93.9

68476-34-6	Fuels, diesel, no. 2*	4-28
N/A	Biodiesel*	0.01- 28
Proprietary	Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Agents	<1.25
64359-81-5	4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (DCOI)	<1

*This product may contain diesel fuel, biodiesel, or a combination of both.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation
Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. Some species may cause allergic respiratory reactions with asthma-like symptoms in sensitized individuals.
Skin
Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention. Prolonged contact with treated wood and/or treated wood dust, especially when freshly treated at the plant, may cause irritation to the skin. Abrasive handling or rubbing of the treated wood may increase skin irritation. Some wood species, regardless of treatment, may cause dermatitis or allergic skin reactions in sensitized individuals.
Eyes
DO NOT rub eyes. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Then get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion
Rinse mouth. If swallowed, get medical attention. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects
Acute
Causes respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. WOOD DUST: May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.
Delayed
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treat symptomatically. May aggravate respiratory ailments such as asthma and bronchitis.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media
Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.
Special Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Combustible dust. May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Depending on moisture content, and more importantly, particle diameter and airborne concentration, wood dust in a contained area may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Wood dust may similarly deflagrate (combustion without detonation like an explosion) if ignited in an open or loosely contained area. An airborne concentration of 40 grams

(40,000 mg) of dust per cubic meter of air is often used as the LEL for wood dusts. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Oxides of carbon, acrolein, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Fire Fighting Measures

Wet down with water to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion. Move material from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear full protective firefighting gear including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for protection against possible exposure.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8. Avoid dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Collect material in appropriate container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Collect using a vacuum cleaner with a HEPA filter or wet and scoop up dry spills. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid sweeping spilled dry material. If sweeping of a contaminated area is necessary, use a dust suppressant agent. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Skin (dermal) contact with DCOI treated wood may cause an allergic reaction. Bare skin contact should be avoided.

Not applicable for DCOI treated wood as sold/shipped, however, when treated or untreated wood are subjected to sawing, drilling, sanding, burning, grinding or other similar processes, potentially hazardous levels of airborne particulate and fumes may be generated and should be evaluated and controlled as necessary.

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear respiratory protection. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Dry wood dust material is defined as having a water content less than 25% by weight. Sweep or vacuum but avoid generating dust. Avoid working with freshly treated wood. Do not burn treated wood. Gently moisten dust before it is collected. Clothing should be removed and replaced if it becomes wet due to contact with freshly treated wood.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Store containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity).

Incompatible Materials
strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Not applicable for DCOI treated wood as sold/shipped in its solid, treated wood product form does not present an inhalation or ingestion hazard, nor would any of the following exposure data apply. However, when treated or untreated wood are subjected to sawing, drilling, sanding, burning, grinding or other similar processes may produce fumes and/or particulates. The following exposure limits are offered as reference, for an experienced industrial hygienist to review.

Skin (dermal) contact with DCOI treated wood may cause an allergic reaction. Bare skin contact should be avoided.

Component Exposure Limits

Wood/Wood dust	**N/A**
ACGIH:	1 mg/m3 TWA Inhalable fraction
NIOSH:	1 mg/m3 TWA dust
OSHA (US):	5 mg/m3 PEL (respirable dust); 15 mg/m3 PEL (total fraction)
DCOI	**64359-81-5**
While no peer-reviewed workplace exposure limit has been established for DCOI, based on the current literature, adoption of the following internal limits are recommended:	
	0.00015 mg/m3 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)
	0.00045 mg/m3 Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	**68476-34-6**
ACGIH:	100 mg/m3 TWA as total hydrocarbons inhalable fraction and vapor
	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Mexico:	100 mg/m3 TWA [VLE-PPT] inhalable fraction and vapor
	Skin - potential for cutaneous absorption
Paraffin Wax Fume	**Proprietary**
ACGIH:	2 mg/m3 TWA 8-hr fume
NIOSH:	2 mg/m3 TWA 8-hr fume

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
There are no biological limit values for any of this product's components.
Engineering Controls
Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation system. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust

collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical safety goggles.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate clothing, gloves and chemical resistant footwear.

Respiratory Protection

If ventilation is not sufficient to effectively prevent buildup of vapors, aerosols, mists, or dust, appropriate NIOSH respiratory protection must be provided. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following regulatory requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2-1992). A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage must be implemented.

Glove Recommendations

Wear general work purpose impervious gloves.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Brown solid	**Physical State**	Solid
Odor	Wood odor	**Color**	Brown
Odor Threshold	Not available	**pH**	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable	**Boiling Point**	Not applicable
Boiling Point Range	Not available	**Freezing point**	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable	**Flammability (solid, gas)**	Combustible dust
Autoignition Temperature	Not available	**Flash Point**	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit	Not available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	Not available
Water Solubility	(Insoluble)	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Viscosity	Not applicable	**Kinematic viscosity**	Not available
Solubility (Other)	Not available	**Density**	Not available
Physical Form	Solid	**Molecular Weight**	Not available

Other Information

No additional information is available.

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No reactivity hazard is expected.
Chemical Stability
Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Will not polymerize.
Conditions to Avoid
Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Avoid accumulation of airborne dusts. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials
Strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products
Oxides of carbon, acrolein, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Inhalation
May cause respiratory irritation, allergic reactions, nasal cancer. WOOD DUST: Dust may be irritating to the nose and throat. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.
Skin Contact
Causes irritation, allergic reactions. Skin contact with wood or wood dust may cause erythema, blistering, and sometimes erosion and secondary infections occur. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis).
Eye Contact
Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing.
Ingestion
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Certain species of wood and their dusts may contain natural toxins, which can have adverse effects in humans.
Acute and Chronic Toxicity
Component Analysis - LD50/LC50
The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:
DCOI (64359-81-5)
Oral ATE 567 mg/kg (body weight)
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg (no deaths occurred)
Inhalation ATE 0.26 mg/L (dust or mist)
Aliphatic hydrocarbon agents (Proprietary)
Oral LD50 Rat >5,000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >3,600 mg/kg
Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)
Oral LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat > 1 - < 5 mg/L 4h
Product Toxicity Data
Acute Toxicity Estimate

Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg

Oral	> 2000 mg/kg

Immediate Effects

Causes respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, allergic reactions. May cause nasal dryness, irritation and mucostasis. Coughing, wheezing, sneezing, sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported. Depending on wood species may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. Symptoms can include irritation, redness, scratching of the cornea, and tearing. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis). Airborne treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat, or lung irritation and other respiratory effects.

Delayed Effects

May cause allergic reactions, nasal cancer. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of wood dusts may cause recurrent bronchitis. Prolonged exposure to wood dusts by inhalation has been reported to be associated with nasal and paranasal cancer. Chronic exposure to wood dusts can result in pneumonitis, and coughing, wheezing, fever and the other signs and symptoms associated with chronic bronchitis.

Irritation/Corrosivity Data

Causes skin irritation, eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization

Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in hypersensitivity.

Dermal Sensitization

Repeated exposure may result in contact or sensitization dermatitis.

Component Carcinogenicity

Wood/Wood dust	N/A
IARC:	Monograph 100C [2012]; Monograph 62 [1995] (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
DFG:	Category 3B (could be carcinogenic for man; except beech and oak wood dust) (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
OSHA:	Present (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen (related to Wood dust, all soft and hard woods)
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	**68476-34-6**
ACGIH:	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

May cause cancer by inhalation. Untreated wood dust or saw dust: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies untreated wood dust as a Group I human carcinogen. The classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with occupational exposures of untreated wood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. IARC has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumber mill or sawmill.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Tumorigenic Data
No data available
Reproductive Toxicity
No data Available.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
Respiratory system, central nervous system
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
No target organs identified.
Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Respiratory disorders, skin disorders and allergies

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

DCOI	**64359-81-5**
Fish:	LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 96 h 0.0027 mg/l
Algae:	Static test EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h OECD Test Guideline, 0.077 mg/L
Aquatic Invertebrates:	EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h 0.0052 mg/l
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	**68476-34-6**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 35 mg/L [flow-through]

Persistence and Degradability
No data available.
Bioaccumulative Potential

DCOI	**64359-81-5**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	4.97 Log Pow

Mobility
No data available.
Other Toxicity
No data available.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods
Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Component Waste Numbers
The U.S. EPA has not published waste numbers for this product's components.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information:
UN/NA #: Not regulated.
IATA Information:
UN#: Not regulated.
IMDG Information:
UN#: Not regulated.
International Bulk Chemical Code
Not Specified.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations
None of this product's components are listed under SARA Sections 302/304 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), or require an OSHA process safety plan.
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) reporting categories
Combustible Dust; Carcinogenicity; Skin Corrosion/Irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation; Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Narcotic effects); Skin Sensitizer; Respiratory Sensitizer; Aspiration Hazard
U.S. State Regulations
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Wood/Wood dust	**N/A**	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

⚠ **WARNING**: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.

Component Analysis - Inventory
Wood/Wood dust (N/A)

US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2	KR - REACH CCA	CN	NZ	MX	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	No	No	Yes	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW, CN	VN (Draft)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

DCOI (64359-81-5)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	NSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW, CN	VN (Draft)
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Agents (Proprietary)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW, CN	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

U.S. Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Ratings
Health: 2 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0
Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe
Preparation Date
Issue date: 6/28/2022
Revision date: -
Revision number: 1
Key / Legend
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CA/MA/MN/NJ/PA - California/Massachusetts/Minnesota/New Jersey/Pennsylvania*; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations (US); CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC – European Commission; EEC - European Economic Community; EIN - European Inventory of (Existing Commercial Chemical Substances); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substance Inventory; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; F - Background (for Venezuela Biological Exposure Indices); IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; ISHL - Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law; IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR KECI Annex 1 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea

Existing Chemicals List (KECL); KR KECI Annex 2 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) , KR - Korea; LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/ Lethal Concentration; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of LIsts™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; MX – Mexico; Ne- Non-specific; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; Nq - Non-quantitative; NSL – Non-Domestic Substance List (Canada); NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; Sc - Semi-quantitative; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCCA – Korea Toxic Chemicals Control Act; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TW – Taiwan; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; UN/NA - United Nations /North American; US - United States; VLE - Exposure Limit Value (Mexico); VN (Draft) - Vietnam (Draft); WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

Other Information
Disclaimer:
Supplier cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.