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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): JASCO TERMIN-8 H2O CLEAR WOOD PRESERVATIVE
PRODUCT CODE: 0930-0932
PRODUCT USE: Clear water based wood preservative and treatment/water repellant
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: HOMAX PRODUCTS, Inc.
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 5643
Bellingham, WA 98227-5643
CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NO.: 1-800-424-9300 (United States)
1-703-527-3887 (International Collect)
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-800-729-9029
DATE OF PREPARATION: May 8, 2006

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

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% w/w</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLV</th>
<th>OSHA-PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH-REL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mg/m³</td>
<td>mg/m³</td>
<td>mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc naphthenate</td>
<td>12001-85-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliphatic petroleum distillates</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulsifiers</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and ingredients present in concentrations of less than 1% (or less than 0.1% if carcinogens)</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>The ingredients in the balance of this product do not contribute significant hazards beyond those described in this document. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information have been presented, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.
3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a white liquid with a sweet odor.

HEALTH HAZARD: This product is harmful if swallowed or inhaled. This product may cause irritation or burns to the eyes or skin. If mists or vapors of this product are inhaled, irritation of the nose, throat or respiratory tract could occur.

FIRE HAZARD: This product presents a low fire hazard.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: The product is stable under ordinary conditions. This product is not compatible with strong acids, bases or oxidizers.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product may present a significant hazard to aquatic or terrestrial if released in large quantities.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

INHALATION: Vapors, mists or sprays of this product may cause irritation or damage to the respiratory tract. Severe inhalation overexposures can lead to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact can cause eye or skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: No component of this product is reported to be absorbed through intact skin.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. If the product is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system may occur. Ingestion of large amounts may cause irritation, pain, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>2*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Hazard</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Equipment</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

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

ACUTE: Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can irritate the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and other exposed tissue. Severe inhalation and ingestion overexposures can be fatal. Exposure may result in allergic sensitivity to Linseed Oil, a component of this product.

CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product can cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated eye exposure to low concentrations of mists or vapors of this product can cause irritation. Chronic inhalation exposures can cause permanent dysfunction of the respiratory system.

TARGET ORGANS:

Acute: Eyes, respiratory system, esophagus, central nervous system.

Chronic: Eyes, skin, liver, kidneys, respiratory system.
PART II  What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.

INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, impaired liver, kidney, respiratory or lymphoid system function can be more susceptible to health effects associated with overexposures to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Provide oxygen, if necessary. Pulmonary function tests, chest X-rays, and nervous system evaluations can prove useful. Consultation with an ophthalmologist is recommended if eye exposure leads to tissue damage.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: > 200°F (93°C)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):
Lower: Not available.
Upper: Not available.
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:
Water Spray: OK. Carbon Dioxide: OK
Foam: OK Dry Chemical: OK
Halon: OK Other: Any “ABC” Class.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive under normal conditions.
Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive under normal conditions.
SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Fire extinguishing media should be readily accessible to responders.
RESPONSE TO INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Personnel who have received basic chemical safety training can generally handle small-scale releases, such as 1 container of this product. Respond to incidental chemical releases by wearing gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection.
RESPONSE TO NON-INCIDENTAL RELEASES: Respond to non-incidental chemical releases of this product, such as the simultaneous puncturing of several containers, by clearing the impacted area and contacting appropriate emergency personnel. Clean up should only be done by qualified personnel. Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the volume of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level B: triple-gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and splash goggles and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Level B should also be used when oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES: Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III  How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this material. Avoid generating mists and sprays of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

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

HMIS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING: Industrial Use situations: C; Safety Glasses, Gloves and Body Protection.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.00
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 24°C: Not available.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc =1): Not available.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available.
BOILING POINT: 110°F (43°C)
PH: May be slightly acidic, < 7.
9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - continued

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

V.O.C., less water and less exempt: 340.8 g/L

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: White liquid with a slight sweet odor.

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

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition of this product may generate Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and Nitrogen oxides.

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: will not occur under normal conditions

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals. Avoid exposure to elevated temperature.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

The following data are available for Zinc naphthenate:
Oral - Rat, LD_{50}: 4920 mg/kg
Oral - Rat, LD_{50}: 6000 mg/kg (Zinc naphthenate with 8% Zinc)

The following data are available for Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates:
Rat, LC_{50}: > 5500mg/m^3
Oral - Rat, LD_{50}: > 5 g/kg
Dermal - Rabbit, LD_{50}: > 3 g/kg
Eye effects - human: 470 ppm/15 minutes
Inhalation - Cat, LC_{50}: 10 g/m^3/2.5 Hr

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>PROPOSITION 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc naphthenate</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliphatic Petroleum</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distillates</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulsifiers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product can be irritating or cause corrosive burns to contaminated tissue.

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

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

Mutagenicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce adverse reproductive effects in humans.

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for any component of this product.
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The following environmental data is available for components of this product: No data are currently available for any component of this product.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on terrestrial plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to animal life if large volumes of it are released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for specific animal data.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on aquatic plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to contaminated aquatic life (especially if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment). This product is toxic to fish.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product; however, the specific RCRA codes depend on the exact nature of the discarded material.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION


PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated.
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not regulated.
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not regulated.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not regulated.
PACKAGING GROUP: Not regulated.
NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): Not applicable.
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component is designated as a DOT Marine Pollutant. 128

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not considered as dangerous goods, per Transport Canada regulations. Use above DOT information for shipments in Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>SECTION 302</th>
<th>SECTION 304</th>
<th>SECTION 313</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40 CFR 355, Appendix A)</td>
<td>(40 CFR Table 302.4)</td>
<td>(40 CFR 372.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc naphthenate</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulsifiers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. SARA SECTION 311/312 FOR PRODUCT: Acute health effects; chronic health effects.
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: This product is regulated under the "Federal Insecticide, Pesticide and Fungicide Act" (FIFRA). EPA Registration Number 7424-9, Establishment Number 7424-CA-2.
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is found on either the Proposition 65 Carcinogen or Adverse Reproductive Effects List.
ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): This product bears a label approved by the U.S. EPA under the FIFRA program. Review the product label before using the product.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION - continued

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: ADVANCED CHEMICAL SAFETY, Inc.
7563 Convoy Court
San Diego, CA 92111
(858)-874-5577

DATE OF PRINTING
May 11, 2004
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

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

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

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, “Vacated 1989 PEL,” is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany’s Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

HAZARD RATINGS:

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

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for “Hazardous Materials Identification System”.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

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

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for “Hazardous Materials Identification System”.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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.