

Radiation Products Design Inc

SAFETY DATA SHEET

RPD INFORMATION

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RAW MATERIAL INFORMATION

BRASS ALLOYS



Material Name: Brass Alloys

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer Information

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc. 227 W Monroe Street 27th Floor Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: (312) 292-5000

Emergency # CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800) 424-9300

CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation): (613) 996-6666

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

General Hazard Statement: Solid metallic products are generally classified as "articles" and do not constitute a hazardous materials in solid form under the definitions of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Any articles manufactured from these solid products would be generally classified as non-hazardous. However some hazardous elements contained in these products can be emitted under certain processing conditions such as but not limited to: burning, melting, cutting, sawing, brazing, grinding, machining, milling, and welding. Products in the solid state present no fire or explosion hazard. Small chips, fines, and dust may ignite readily, though. The following classification information is for the hazardous elements which may be released during processing.

GHS Classification:

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2B Respiratory Sensitizer - Category 1 Skin Sensitizer - Category 1 Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 2 Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Toxic to reproduction - Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 1 (kidneys, respiratory system)

Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure - Category 1 (respiratory system, skin)

Hazardous to aquatic environment - Acute Hazard - Category 1 Hazardous to aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard - Category 1

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

Causes eye irritation

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Suspected of causing genetic defects

Suspected of causing cancer

Causes damage to organs (kidneys, respiratory system)

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory system)

Very toxic to aquatic life

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

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In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wash thoroughly after handling

Wear protective gloves

Obtain special instructions before use

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Use personal protective equipment as required

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Avoid release to the environment

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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 experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage

Storage

Store locked up

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

* * * Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients * * *

CAS#	Component	Percent
7440-50-8	Copper	55-96
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide	0.05-45
37300-23-5	C.I. Pigment Yellow 36	0.05-45
11103-86-9	Zinc potassium chromate	0.05-45
7440-66-6	Zinc	0.05-45
7439-92-1	Lead	0-5
7440-02-0	Nickel	0-1.2
7440-31-5	Tin	0-1
7429-90-5	Aluminum	0-0.5
7439-89-6	Iron	0-0.35

The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying brass. Various grades will contain different combinations of these elements. Other trace elements may also be present in minute amounts. These small quantities (less than 0.1%) are frequently referred to as "trace" or "residual" elements; generally they originate in the raw material used. Such elements would include nitrogen (N), oil mist (mineral¹), oxygen (O), and silver (Ag). Various byproducts of processing from these trace elements may include nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone, and these byproducts may also be considered trace. If listed in the above table, the ingredient is considered to be a component rather than trace.

Footnotes:

1. The roll may have a light coating of oil to prevent corrosion.

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Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid: Eyes

Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Consult a physician.

First Aid: Skin

Wash skin with soap and water. In the case of skin irritation or allergic reactions see a physician.

First Aid: Indestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

First Aid: Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

This product does not present fire or explosion hazards as shipped. Small chips, fines, and dust from processing may be readily ignitable.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

Extinguishing Media

Class D extinguishing agents on fines, dust or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and fines.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

DO NOT use halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips or fines. DO NOT use water for fires involving molten metal. These fire extinguishing agents will react with burning material.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Avoid dust formation. Collect scrap for recycling.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

If product is molten, contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. All tools and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated and rust free. Allow the spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

Emergency Measures

Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Wear appropriate protective clothing and respiratory protection for the situation.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

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* * * Section 7 - Handling and Storage * * *

Handling Procedures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Keep material dry. Avoid contact with sharp edges or heated material.

Storage Procedures

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Incompatibilities

Acids. Alkalis. Water. Halogenated compounds. Metal oxides.

* * * Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection * * *

Component Exposure Limits

Copper (7440-50-8)

ACGIH: 0.2 mg/m3 TWA (fume)

OSHA: 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (dust, fume, mist, as Cu)

NIOSH: 1 mg/m3 TWA (dust and mist); 0.1 mg/m3 TWA (fume)

Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

ACGIH: 2 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)

10 mg/m3 STEL (respirable fraction)

OSHA: 5 mg/m3 TWA (fume); 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)

10 mg/m3 STEL (fume)

NIOSH: 5 mg/m3 TWA (dust and fume)

10 mg/m3 STEL (fume) 15 mg/m3 Ceiling (dust)

C.I. Pigment Yellow 36 (37300-23-5)

ACGIH: 0.01 mg/m3 TWA (as Cr, listed under Zinc chromates)

Zinc potassium chromate (11103-86-9)

ACGIH: 0.01 mg/m3 TWA (as Cr, listed under Zinc chromates)

Lead (7439-92-1)

ACGIH: 0.05 mg/m3 TWA

OSHA: 30 µg/m3 Action Level (Poison, See 29 CFR 1910.1025); 50 µg/m3 TWA

NIOSH: 0.050 mg/m3 TWA

Nickel (7440-02-0)

ACGIH: 1.5 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction)

OSHA: 1 mg/m3 TWA NIOSH: 0.015 mg/m3 TWA

Tin (7440-31-5)

ACGIH: 2 mg/m3 TWA OSHA: 2 mg/m3 TWA NIOSH: 2 mg/m3 TWA

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

ACGIH: 1 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)

OSHA: 15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction) NIOSH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust)

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Engineering Measures

Where feasible, enclose processes to prevent dust dispersion into the work area. Provide local exhaust when possible, and general ventilation as necessary, to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits and as low as possible.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Use impervious gloves such as neoprene, nitrile, or rubber for hand protection.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Wear safety glasses with side shields and/or goggles as necessary to prevent dust from entering eyes.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Use body protection appropriate for task.

Hygiene Measures

Do not breathe vapors/dust. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

* * * Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties * * *

Appearance: Yellow-Brown Metal Odor: None Physical State: Solid pH: NA Vapor Pressure: ND Vapor Density: ND

Boiling Point: ND Melting Point: 866-1038 (°C) / 1590-1900 (°F)
Solubility (H2O): Insoluble Specific Gravity: ND

Evaporation Rate: ND VOC: ND Octanol/H2O Coeff.: ND Flash Point Method: NA Upper Flammability Limit NA

(UFL):

Lower Flammability Limit NA Burning Rate: NA

(LFL): Auto Ignition: NA

* * * Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information * * *

Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Dust formation. Heat, flames and sparks. Protect from water.

Incompatible Products

Acids. Alkalis. Water. Halogenated compounds. Metal oxides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Toxic metal oxides and carbon and nitrogen oxides may be produced during a fire involving metal alloys. Alloys with nickel may also produce poisonous nickel carbonyl.

* * * Section 11 - Toxicological Information * * *

Acute Toxicity

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Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Oral LD50 Rat >9000 mg/kg

Iron (7439-89-6)

Oral LD50 Rat 984 mg/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Contact with oils from processing may cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

May be harmful if swallowed. May cause additional affects as listed under "Inhalation".

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of dust in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Generative Cell Mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

Suspected of causing cancer.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

C.I. Pigment Yellow 36 (37300-23-5)

ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen (listed under Zinc chromates)

Monograph 49 [1990] (listed under chromium[VI]); Supplement 7 [1987]; Monograph 23 [1980];

Monograph 2 [1973] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Zinc potassium chromate (11103-86-9)

ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

Monograph 49 [1990] (listed under chromium[VI]); Supplement 7 [1987]; Monograph 23 [1980];

Monograph 2 [1973] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Lead (7439-92-1)

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans ACGIH: 30 μg/m3 Action Level (Poison, See 29 CFR 1910.1025); 50 μg/m3 TWA OSHA:

NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen) IARC:

Monograph 87 [2006] (evaluates inorganic lead compounds as Group 2A and organic lead

compounds as Group 3) (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))

Nickel (7440-02-0)

ACGIH: A5 - Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen

NIOSH: NTP: potential occupational carcinogen

Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen) IARC: Monograph 49 [1990]; Supplement 7 [1987] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

Material Name: Brass Alloys

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Reproductive Toxicity

Lead may damage the reproductive system and cause developmental damage.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

Causes damage to organs (kidneys, respiratory system)

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (respiratory system). Repeated contact may cause allergic reactions in very susceptible persons. Avoid repeated exposure. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis and sensitization of susceptible persons. May cause adverse effects on the bone marrow and blood-forming system. May cause adverse liver effects.

Elevated temperature processing such as welding and plasma arc cutting may release hazardous fumes. Overexposure to metal fumes may cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) and methemaglobinemia. May also cause pulmonary fibrosis and lung cancer. Lead compounds may be absorbed by ingestion, by inhalation and through the skin. Lead may damage kidney function, the blood forming system and the reproductive system. Inorganic lead compounds can cause developmental damage.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

None

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Copper (7440-50-8)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	0.0068 - 0.0156	
	mg/L	
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	<0.3 mg/L [static]	

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 0.2 mg/L [flowthrough] 0.052 mg/L [flow-96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss through] 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 1.25 mg/L [static] 0.3 mg/L [semi-96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio staticl

96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 0.8 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata 0.112 mg/L [flowthrough] 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella 0.0426 - 0.0535

subcapitata mg/L [static] 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella 0.031 - 0.054 mg/L

subcapitata [static]

0.03 mg/L [Static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna

Zinc (7440-66-6)

Test & Species Conditions

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 2.16-3.05 mg/L [flow-through] 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 0.211-0.269 mg/L [semi-static]

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96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 2.66 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 30 mg/L 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 0.45 mg/L [semistatic] 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 7.8 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 3.5 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.24 mg/L [flowthrough] 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.59 mg/L [semistatic] 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.41 mg/L [static] 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella 0.11 - 0.271 mg/L subcapitata [static] 0.09 - 0.125 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 0.139 - 0.908 mg/L [Static]

Lead (7439-92-1)

Conditions Test & Species

0.44 mg/L [semi-96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio

static]

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 1.17 mg/L [flowthrough]

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 1.32 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 water flea 600 µg/L

Nickel (7440-02-0)

Test & Species Conditions 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio >100 mg/L

96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 1.3 mg/L [semistatic]

10.4 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella 0.18 mg/L

subcapitata

0.174 - 0.311 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella

subcapitata [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna >100 mg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 1 mg/L [Static]

Iron (7439-89-6)

Conditions **Test & Species**

96 Hr LC50 Morone saxatilis 13.6 mg/L [static] 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio 0.56 mg/L [semi-

static]

Persistence/Degradability

Metal powders may cause ecological damage through silting or sedimentation effect in water depriving organisms of habitat and mobility, and/or fouling of gills, lungs and skin thus limiting oxygen uptake.

Bioaccumulation

Metal powders in water or soil may form metal oxides or other metal compounds that could become bioavailable and harm aquatic or terrestrial organisms.

Mobility in Soil

Metal powder would be relatively immobile in soils but some metal compounds may be transported with ground water.

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Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Component Marine Pollutants

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by US DOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Component	CAS#	
Copper	7440-50-8	DOT regulated severe marine
		pollutant (powder)

DOT Information

Shipping Name: Not Regulated

IATA Information

Shipping Name: Not Regulated

ICAO Information

Shipping Name: Not Regulated

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

A: Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Copper (7440-50-8)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 5000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter

of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm); 2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is

 $>100 \mu m$)

Zinc (7440-66-6)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration (dust or fume only)

CERCLA: 454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter

of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm); 1000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is

 $>100 \mu m$)

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Lead (7439-92-1)

SARA 313: 0.1 % Supplier notification limit; 0.1 % de minimis concentration (when contained in stainless

steel, brass, or bronze)

CERCLA: 10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of

the pieces of the solid metal released is $>100~\mu m$); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is

>100 um)

Nickel (7440-02-0)

SARA 313: 0.1 % de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of

the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 $\,\mu$ m); 45.4 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is

 $>100 \mu m)$

B: Component Marine Pollutants

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by US DOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Copper (7440-50-8)

55-96 DOT regulated severe marine pollutant (powder)

State Regulations

A: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
C.I. Pigment Yellow 36	37300-23-5	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Zinc potassium chromate	11103-86-9	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Zinc	7440-66-6	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead	7439-92-1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nickel	7440-02-0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tin	7440-31-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iron	7439-89-6	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS#	Minimum Concentration
Copper	7440-50-8	1 %
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1 %
C.I. Pigment Yellow 36	37300-23-5	1 %
Lead	7439-92-1	0.1 %
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.1 %

Additional Regulatory Information

Material Name: Brass Alloys

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS#	TSCA	CAN	EEC
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	Yes	DSL	EINECS
C.I. Pigment Yellow 36	37300-23-5	Yes	DSL	No
Zinc potassium chromate	11103-86-9	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Zinc	7440-66-6	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Lead	7439-92-1	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Nickel	7440-02-0	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Tin	7440-31-5	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Iron	7439-89-6	Yes	DSL	EINECS

Section 16 - Other Information

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail: ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail: AS = Standards Australia; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EEC = European Economic Community; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EU = European Union; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IMO = International Maritime Organization; IATA = International Air Transport Association; MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Literature References

None

End of Sheet