1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Dissolvine® E-39

Chemical Name: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt (39% aqueous solution)

Synonym(s): Tetrasodium EDTA

Product Use: Chelating agent

Manufacturer / Supplier: Akzo Nobel Functional Chemicals LLC
Chelates Americas
525 West Van Buren St., Chicago, IL 60607
Tel. 1-800-906-7979 or 1-312-544-7000
www.dissolvine.com

Emergency Telephone Numbers:

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY (Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident)

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (Toll-free in the U.S., Canada, and the U.S. Virgin Islands)
(703) 527-3887 (For calls originating elsewhere / collect calls are accepted)

CANUTEC (Canada) (613) 996-6666

MEDICAL / HANDLING EMERGENCIES

(914) 693-6946 [AkzoNobel – USA]

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]

- Harmful if inhaled.
- May be harmful if swallowed.
- Causes eye irritation.

WARNING!

- May cause skin and respiratory tract irritation.
- Corrosive to aluminum.
- Contains material which may cause kidney damage and cancer, based on animal data.

Appearance and odor: Clear yellow liquid with a slight ammonia odor.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS [See Section 11 for additional information]

Primary Route(s) of Exposure: Eye contact, skin contact and inhalation

Acute Exposure

Inhalation: Exposure to an excessive concentration of vapors, mist, fumes or aerosols may cause respiratory tract discomfort and/or mild irritation.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: Eye contact causes irritation.

Ingestion: This product may be harmful if swallowed.

Carcinogenicity

This product and its components are not listed as known carcinogens or potential carcinogens by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer), ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists), NTP (National Toxicology Program), OSHA (U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration) and EPA (U.S. Environmental protection Agency). However, Nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and its salts were determined to be “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B) by IARC, a compound which “may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen” by NTP and a “select carcinogen” by OSHA.
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

Chronic Effect / Developmental Toxicity
EDTA and its sodium salts caused birth defects in some animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Zinc deficiency may be aggravated by systemic exposure to EDTA and its sodium salts.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS [See Section 12 for additional information]
Aquatic Toxicity
This product is not expected to be harmful to aquatic life, based on available data with related materials.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium EDTA</td>
<td>64-02-8</td>
<td>37 – 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium NTA</td>
<td>5064-31-3</td>
<td>0.5 – 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt (ED3ANa3)</td>
<td>19019-43-3</td>
<td>&lt; 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>53 – 59 (balance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation
Remove victim to fresh air. If irritation occurs or if breathing becomes difficult, get medical attention.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and equipment. Wash all affected areas with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation occurs or persists.

Eye Contact
Flush eyes with large quantities of running water for a minimum of 15 minutes. If the victim is wearing contact lenses, remove them. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eye and lids with water. Get medical attention.

Ingestion
ONLY induce vomiting at the instructions of a physician. If victim is conscious, rinse mouth and give water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if health effects occur.

Note to Physician
Attending physician should treat exposed patients symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties
Not flammable or combustible

Extinguishing Media
Use water fog or spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide extinguishing agents.

Fire Fighting Procedures
As in any fire, prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the fire area. Fire fighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious protective clothing.

Fire & Explosion Hazards
This product is not defined as flammable or combustible and should not be a fire hazard. Under fire conditions, it does not contribute any unusual hazards.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Thermal decomposition products may release toxic and/or hazardous fumes and gases, including nitrogen oxides, carbon oxides and metal oxide fumes.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions**
All personnel involved in spill cleanup should avoid skin and eye contact by wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

**Methods for Containment**
Safely stop source of spill. Dike area to prevent spill from spreading. Restrict non-essential personnel from area.

**Environmental Precautions**
Collect as much as possible in a clean container for reuse (if not contaminated) or disposal (if contaminated).

**Methods for Clean-up**
Soak up liquid residue with a suitable absorbent such as clay, sawdust or kitty litter. Sweep up absorbed material and place in a chemical waste container for disposal. Then flush area with water. CAUTION – The spill area may be slippery.

**Other Information**
See also Section 13 for disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling**
Avoid inhalation of vapors or fumes as well as prolonged and/or repeated skin and eye contact. Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product.

**Storage**
Keep containers closed and dry. This material is suitable for any general chemical storage area. Isolate from incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents. Store in PVC, PE, stainless steel or bituminized tanks. Avoid contact with aluminum, copper, copper alloys, nickel and zinc.

**Recommended Storage Temperature**
Store in sealed or original containers in a cool and dry place at ambient temperatures (below 77°F / 25°C).

**General Comments**
Containers should not be opened until ready for use. It is recommended that products be retested if stored for more than 3 years.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA – PELs (mg / m³)</th>
<th>ACGIH – TLVs (mg / m³)</th>
<th>NIOSH – RELs (mg / m³)</th>
<th>AIHA – WEELs (mg / m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL / CEIL(C)</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>STEL / CEIL(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium EDTA</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>2.0 (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium NTA</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium ED3A</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Legend:**
CEIL: Ceiling Exposure Limit
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time-Weighted Average
N/D: Not Determined
WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLH / NIOSH):
Sodium hydroxide = 10 mg/m³

Engineering Controls & Ventilation
Special ventilation is usually not required under normal use conditions. Ensure that existing ventilation is sufficient to prevent the circulation and/or accumulation of vapors in the air.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory
Use of respiratory protection is generally not required. However, if use conditions generate vapors, aerosols or fumes and adequate ventilation (e.g., outdoor or well-ventilated area) is not available, use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator with HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) filters to reduce potential for inhalation exposure. Where exposure potential necessitates a higher level of protection, use a NIOSH-approved, positive-pressure/pressure-demand, air-supplied respirator. When using respirator cartridges or canisters, they must be changed frequently (following each use or at the end of the work shift) to assure breakthrough exposure does not occur.

Skin
Skin contact with the product should be minimized or prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear selected according to use condition exposure potential. For permanent (>8 hours) full contact use, 100% Viton gloves are recommended.

Eyes/face
Since eye contact may cause irritation, chemical goggles and/or a face shield should be worn when handling this product.

Hygiene Measures
All food and smoking materials should be kept in a separate area away from the storage/use location. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where there is a potential for significant exposure to this material. Before eating, drinking and smoking, hands and face should be thoroughly washed.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance
Form
clear liquid
Color
yellow
Odor
slight ammonia odor

Boiling Point
224.6°F (107°C)

Bulk Density
not applicable

Evaporation Rate
(Butyl Acetate=1)
not determined

Melting Point
< 0°F (-18°C) / freezing point

Odor Threshold
not determined

pH
~ 11.5 (1% solution)

Partition Coefficient
(n-octanol/water)
Log P<sub>ow</sub> < 0

Solubility in Water
miscible

Solubility in Other Solvents
not determined

Specific Gravity
1.25 – 1.33

Vapor Density (Air = 1)
same as water

Vapor Pressure
same as water

Viscosity
~ 19 mPa.s (@ 20°C)

Volatile (% by weight)
not determined
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Other
- decomposition temperature: > 392°F / > 200°C (solid); >224.6°F / >107°C (water loss)

Flammability
- not flammable or combustible

Flash Point (Method)
- not applicable

Upper Flammable Limit (% by volume)
- not applicable

Lower Flammable Limit (% by volume)
- not applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
- not applicable

< : less than  > : greater than ≈ : approximately

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
- This product is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7). It is not self-reactive and is not sensitive to physical impact.

Incompatible Materials
- This product is incompatible with strong oxidizers.

Conditions to Avoid
- Avoid contact with aluminum, nickel, zinc, copper and copper alloys. Aqueous solution in contact with aluminum evolves hydrogen. Do not expose product to elevated temperatures for extended periods of time.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
- Under fire conditions the product may support combustion and decomposes to give off carbon oxides fumes (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides and water vapor.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
- Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tetrasodium EDTA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD₅₀ = 1780 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>LD₅₀ : no data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related product Disodium EDTA

- Inhalation: 4h LC₅₀ = 1000-5000 mg/m³ (maximum attainable concentration)

Trisodium NTA Component

- Inhalation: 4h LC₅₀ > 5 mg/L

Irritation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>This product is not irritating to skin and respiratory tract but is irritating to eyes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide component</td>
<td>is corrosive to skin and severely irritating to eyes and respiratory tract. Severity of the effects will depend on the concentration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chronic Toxicity

No data available for this product. The following read-across data is available:

- NOAEL = 500 mg/kg (90-day oral study with Disodium EDTA).
- NOAEL ≥ 500 mg/kg (104-week oral study with Trisodium HEDTA).
- LOAEC = 30 mg/m³ (5-day inhalation test with Disodium EDTA).

Chronic ingestion of NTA and its trisodium salt has been shown to cause kidney toxicity.

Sensitization

This substance is not considered a dermal sensitizer based on data with a related product (Disodium EDTA).

Carcinogenicity

This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens as listed by IARC, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA. However, Nitritotriacetic acid (NTA) and its salts were determined to be “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B) by IARC, a compound which “may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen” by NTP and a "select carcinogen" by OSHA.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

**Mutagenicity**

Tetrasodium EDTA component is not mutagenic in a series of tests, including the Ames Assay, the Chromosomal Aberration and the Mouse Lymphoma.

NTA and its sodium salts were not genotoxic in experimental systems in vivo. Neither the acid nor its salts were genotoxic in mammalian cells in vitro and they were not mutagenic to bacteria. However, trisodium NTA has been shown to be positive in the BALB/c3T3 transformation assay when tested up to 7.8 mM.

A related substance (Trisodium HEDTA) gave a negative response in the Ames Assay, the Chromosome Aberration Test, the Mouse Lymphoma Assay and the *in vivo* Micronucleus Test.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

No data available for the mixture.

EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported, in some studies, to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation. Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus.

Based on data with a related substance (Calcium-disodium EDTA), the NOAEL is expected to be greater than 250 mg/kg.

Trisodium NTA is not teratogenic and did not induce reproductive toxicity.

**Cytotoxicity**

Tetrasodium EDTA did not damage normal rat kidney cells at doses of 0.1 to 20 μM. Long-term exposure to 0.1 or 5.0 μM was not toxic and did not inhibit DNA synthesis.

**Other Effects**

None known.

**Target Organs**

Eyes and reproductive system (in presence of maternal toxicity).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

The following data is available for several related EDTA products:

- Fish (bluegill): 96h LC$_{50}$ > 1000 mg/L
- Fish (zebra fish) 35-day NOEC ≥ 25.7 mg/L
- Daphnia magna: 48h EC$_{50}$ = 140 mg/L; 21-day NOEC = 25 mg/L
- Algae: 72h EC$_{50}$ ≥ 300 mg/L
- Bacteria: 30-min EC$_{20}$ > 500 mg/L
- Sodium hydroxide: Fish (various species): 96h LC$_{50}$ = 33 to 189 mg/L

**Biodegradation**

Inherently biodegradable - EDTA (acid form) and its salts are not readily biodegradable. Under special conditions like adaptation or slightly alkaline pH, which is realistic under environmental surface water conditions, the biodegradability of EDTA is considerably enhanced and as such EDTA is considered ultimately biodegradable.

Photodegradable with a half-life of 20 days.

**Bioaccumulation**

Bioaccumulation is not expected due to the substance’s high water solubility. Log Pow < 0

Bio-Concentration Factor (BCF) = 1 – 2 (Flow-through study, 28-day, *Lepomis macrochirus*)

**Chemical Fate**

The substance is not expected to enter the atmosphere significantly due to its high water solubility.

C.O.D. is approximately 260 mg/g.

**Other Information**

No adsorption expected onto soil due to ionic structure. The test substance will preferably distribute into the water compartment and not evaporate from the water surface.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

The characteristic of corrosivity per RCRA would be exhibited by unused product if it becomes a waste material. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to evaluate whether his wastes are hazardous by characteristic or listing. Dispose in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

NOTE – State and local regulations may be more stringent than federal regulations.

Container Disposal

Containers should be cleaned of residual product before disposal or return. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be disposed of or shipped in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>PG</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US DOT (Land)</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>This product is not regulated as hazardous by DOT, per 49CFR §173.154 (d) exception for materials corrosive to metals (steel and/or aluminum).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US DOT (Air)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada TDG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG (sea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA/ICAO (air)</td>
<td>UN3267</td>
<td>Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s. (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt ; Sodium hydroxide)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Environmentally Hazardous Substances [49 CFR 172.101, Appendix A]

Sodium hydroxide: RQ = 1000 lbs (454 kg)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Lists / Inventories: The components are subject to the following regulatory lists and inventories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>CAA</th>
<th>CERCLA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>US STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW LISTS</th>
<th>CA PROP 65</th>
<th>SARA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium EDTA</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>CA / IL / MA / MN / NJ / PA / RI</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium NTA</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>X (See note 1)</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium ED3A</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A related product “Trisodium NTA monohydrate” [CAS #18662-53-8] is known to the State of California to cause cancer and is reportable under Proposition 65.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

National Chemical Inventories Status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>US TSCA</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>EU EINECS</th>
<th>Australia AICS</th>
<th>New Zealand NZIoC</th>
<th>Japan ENCS</th>
<th>Korea KECI</th>
<th>Philippines PICCS</th>
<th>China IECSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium EDTA</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium NTA</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium ED3A</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADA – WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)
Class D2A [Other toxic effects]
Class E [Corrosive to metal]

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

Other Regulatory Information
The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel has determined that EDTA and its salts are safe as used in cosmetic formulations.
Contact AkzoNobel for additional information regarding the use and approval of Dissolvine E-39 (Tetrasodium EDTA) as a direct or indirect food additive.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Hazard Rating
Health: 2* / Flammability: 0 / Physical Hazard: 0 / Other: none
[0 – Minimal / 1 – Slight / 2 – Moderate / 3 – High / 4 – Extreme / * - Chronic Health Hazard (see Section 11)]

NFPA Hazard Rating
Health: 2 / Fire: 1 / Instability: 0 / Other: None
[0 – Minimal / 1 – Slight / 2 - Moderate / 3 – High / 4 – Extreme]

Trademark
Dissolvine® is a registered trademark of Akzo Nobel Chemicals B.V.

Date of Issue / Revision
September 29, 2011

Revision #
23.0

Changes
Sections 2, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16

Prepared by
Akzo Nobel Services Inc. (Regulatory Affairs Americas / HSE Business Support)

Technical Information Contact
Akzo Nobel Functional Chemicals, Chelates Americas, 1-800-906-7979

Legend / Acronyms
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CA LIST California – Directors List of Hazardous Substances
CA PROP 65 California Proposition 65
CAA Clean Air Act, Section 112
CERCLA CERCLA Hazardous Substances
DSL Domestic Substances List – Canada
EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ENCS Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
HMIS Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer – Carcinogens – Groups 1, 2A or 2B
IECSC China – Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
IL LIST Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act
KECI Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LA LIST Louisiana Right-to-Know Reporting List
LOAEC Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
MA LIST Massachusetts Right-To-Know Substance List
MN LIST Minnesota – Hazardous Substance List
NDSL Non-Domestic Substances List – Canada
16. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NFPA  National Fire Protection Association
NJ R-T-K  New Jersey Right-To-Know Hazard List
NOAEL  No Observed Adverse Effect level
NOEC  No Observed Effect Concentration
N/R  Non Regulated
NTP  National Toxicology Program (USA)
NZIoC  New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
OSHA  Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
PA LIST  Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List
PICCS  Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
RI LIST  Rhode Island – Hazardous Substance List
SARA  SARA Title III, Section 302 / 313
TSCA  Toxic Substances Control Act – USA
X  Listed and/or Regulated

Disclaimer

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