



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, European Union and Canadian WHMIS

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE (K ¹¹ BF ₄)
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Inorganic Fluoride
SYNONYMS:	Potassium Tetrafluoroborate; Borate (1-)- ¹¹ B, Tetrafluoro, Potassium
FORMULA:	K ¹¹ BF ₄
PRODUCT USE:	Various Uses
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	BORON PRODUCTS LLC a Ceradyne Company
ADDRESS:	798 Highway 69A, Quapaw, OK 74363 PO Box 798, Quapaw, OK 74363
EMERGENCY PHONE:	1-918-673-2201
24 HR EMERGENCY PHONE:	InfoTrac: 1-800-535-5053
TECHNICAL CONTACT PHONE:	1-918-673-2201 (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)
EMAIL ADDRESS/COMPETENT PERSON FOR MSDS:	inquiry@ceradyneboron.com
DATE OF PREPARATION:	February 29, 2008

ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 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. The product is also classified per all applicable EU Directives through EC 1907: 2006

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This product is an inorganic fluoride an inorganic borate compound.

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: A classification by the European Community Council Directives has not yet been published in Annex I. The following is a self-classification.

EU CLASSIFICATION: C [Corrosive]; Xn [Harmful]

EU RISK PHRASES: [R: 20/21/22]; [R: 34]

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This material is a white crystalline or powdered solid. **Health Hazards:** Inhalation of dusts or particulates will cause moderate to severe irritation or burns to the respiratory system. Skin or eye contact is moderately to severely irritating or may cause burns. Ingestion can cause digestive tract burns or may be fatal. **Flammability Hazards:** This compound is non-flammable. If exposed to extremely high temperatures, this product can decompose to generate irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. hydrogen fluoride and boron trifluoride gas). **Reactivity Hazards:** This may react with moisture or water to form corrosive hydrofluoric and fluoroboric acids. See Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity Hazards). **Environmental Hazards:** Releases to the environment can be harmful or fatal to plants and animals. **Emergency Recommendations:** Persons who respond to releases of this product must protect themselves from contact. Extreme caution must be used when responding to releases.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	% w/v	EU CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS
Potassium Fluoroborate (K ¹¹ BF ₄)	107827-91-8	237-928-2 (for CAS# 14075-53-7)	98-100%	SELF-CLASSIFICATION: HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: C (Corrosive); Xn (Harmful) RISK PHRASES: R: 20/21/22; R: 34
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	0-2%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

See Section 15 for full EU classification information of product and components.

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals should be taken for medical attention if they feel unwell or if adverse effects occur. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this compound contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this compound enters the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Contained)

INHALATION: Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Seek immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by prolonged overexposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: **For Inhalation Exposure:** As soon as possible (as a precautionary measure), 2.5% calcium gluconate in saline solution mist by inhalation should be provided for 20 minutes. Be observant for the initial stages of pulmonary edema or pneumonitis. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur. Keep the patient under medical observation for at least 24 hours. It is reported that inhalation of 100 percent oxygen for the first 6-8 hours of treatment is beneficial to the patient.

For Skin Contact: Exposed skin should be flushed for 15 minutes, and the following additional treatment be provided: Calcium gluconate gel (2.5%) should be rubbed into all exposed areas until pain subsides (but not longer than 30 minutes). If pain continues longer than 30 minutes, proceed with calcium gluconate injections. Care should be taken to see that all medical personnel providing treatment wear chemically-impervious gloves. In cases of severe over-exposure (more than 160 cm²), there is a potential for hypocalcemia. Therefore, systemic administration of calcium gluconate may be necessary. Frequent monitoring of serum calcium, cardiac, renal, and hepatic functions is necessary.

For Eye Contact: Exposed eyes should be flushed for 15 minutes, and the following additional treatment should be provided: Treat with a continuous drip of 1 percent calcium gluconate in normal, sterile saline. No oils or ointments should be used.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower: Not applicable.

Upper: Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including water spray (for cooling of containers), carbon dioxide, halon, foam, dry chemical or 'ABC' class.

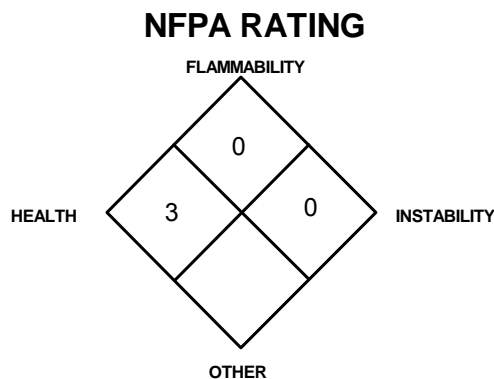
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS NOT TO BE USED: None known.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This compound is not flammable, but is corrosive and can present a significant contact hazard to fire-fighters. This material may react with water to form corrosive hydrofluoric and fluoroboric acids. These acids, in contact with common metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas. Use a water spray or fog to reduce or direct vapors. Do not direct a water spray at the source of a release. Water spray should be used with care. This product may react with water to form heat, steam, and corrosive fumes.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If this product is involved in a fire, fire run-off water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly before returning such equipment to service.



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL RESPONSE: The atmosphere must have levels of the components of this product lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Limits and Personal Protection) and at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Small Spills: Wipe up spilled solid with damp sponge or sweep up spilled material or vacuum with explosion-proof vacuum, avoiding generation of dusts, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Clean spill area with soap and water.

Large Spills: 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, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be the following: **triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.** Monitor the surrounding area for oxygen levels. The atmosphere must have at least 19.5 % oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with damp cloths or towels. Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid (an explosion-proof vacuum should be used), avoiding the generation of airborne dusts. The dispersal of particles into surrounding air must be avoided. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and sealed.

Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

THIS IS A TOXIC, CORROSIVE COMPOUND. Protection of all personnel and the area must be maintained. All responders must be adequately protected from exposure.

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing dusts or particulates generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Wipe-down area routinely to avoid the accumulation of dusts of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, or sources of intense heat. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Storage areas should be made of corrosion resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers may contain residual particulates; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

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 and appropriate Canadian standards and those of EU Member States.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposures are below limits provided in this section. Prudent practice is to ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Potassium Fluoroborate, 11B Currently there are no exposure limits for this compound. The limits given are for Fluorides, as F and Borate compounds, Inorganic	107827-91-8	Fluorides: 2.5 Borates: 2 (inhalable fraction)	Borates: 6 (respirable fraction)	Fluorides: 2.5	NE	Fluorides: 2.5	NE	NE	Fluorides: DFG MAKs: TWA = 1 (skin) PEAK = 4•MAK 15 min. average value, 1-hr interval DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification : C Carcinogen: IARC-3, TLV-A4 Borates: Carcinogen: TLV-A4

NE = Not Established.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR COMPONENTS: Currently, there no are international exposure limits established for this compound, but there are limits for Potassium Fluoroborate, CAS # 14075-53-7. These listings may not be the most current; please check individual countries for most current limits.

POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE:
Denmark: TWA = 2.5 mg(F)/m³, OCT 2002
EC: TWA = 2.5 mg(F)/m³, FEB 2006

POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE (continued):
Germany: MAK = 1 mg(F)/m³ (inhalable), 2005
Mexico: TWA = 2.5 mg(F)/m³, 2004
United Kingdom: TWA = 2.5 mg(F)/m³, 2005

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Standard Z94.4-02 and CSA Standard Z94.3-02), standards of EU member states (including EN 529:2005 for respiratory PPE, CEN/TR 15419:2006 for hand protection, and CR 13464:1999 for face/eye protection. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in this section, if applicable. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN 529:2005, and EU member states. Use of NIOSH-approved respirator with a protection factor of 50 or greater with P100 or more is micron size is less than 10 microns. Use of a category 21-C air-purifying respirator with P100 cartridge is recommended. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (continued): The following are NIOSH respiratory protection equipment recommendations for the decomposition product Hydrogen Fluoride.

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE**CONCENTRATION**

Up to 30 ppm

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Chemical cartridge respirator or powered air-purifying respirator with cartridges, or gas mask with canister or a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR)

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive-pressure, full facepiece SCBA or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape

Gas mask or mouth-piece respirator with Hydrogen Fluoride cartridges or escape-type SCBA should be used.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses with side-shields. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, the European Standard CR 13464:1999 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* for further information.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear chemical resistant gloves appropriate for use with fluoride and borate compounds when using this material. Lightweight nitrile or natural rubber gloves are not recommended. Check gloves for leaks prior to use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, the European Standard DIN EN 374, the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006 and Standards of Canada for further information.

BODY PROTECTION: If necessary, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron). If necessary, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron). If necessary, refer appropriate Standards of Canada, the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006 for further information. 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 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-M1984, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 2.59 g/cm³

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: 530°C (969°F)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 20°C: 0.4 weight%

BOILING POINT: Not established.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable.

pH: Not applicable

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 125.91

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

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: This material is a white crystalline or powdered solid.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The appearance of this material may be a warning property in event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May decompose on exposure to moist air or water. Products of thermal decomposition include hydrogen fluoride, and boron oxides.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This compound is incompatible with hexafluoroisopropylideneaminolithium, water, lower alcohols, hydrogen sulfide, alkyl mercaptans, ammonia, primary and secondary amines, phosphine, and arsine, ammonia, active metals, metal hydrides, and hydrogen, alkali and alkaline earth metals.. Hydrogen Fluoride, a decomposition product of this compound, is not compatible with the following materials: strong bases, glass, ceramics, silicon-based compounds, metals, metal alkalis.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Moisture, water and contact with incompatible chemicals. Avoid exposing containers to extremely high temperatures, which can cause cylinders to rupture or burst.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?***11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this compound is by inhalation and skin and eye contact. The symptoms of overexposure to this product, via route of exposure are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of dusts or particulates can be moderately to severely irritating or cause burns to the respiratory system. Symptoms such as coughing, labored breathing, sore throat, and in some instances, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema can occur. Exposure to high concentrations may cause unconsciousness, and under some circumstances, death.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact with this compound can burn contaminated the skin or eyes. Burns may not be immediately painful or visible. Depending on the nature of the exposure, the effects can be immediate or delayed. Skin contact can lead to pain, redness, and burns which can leave scars. Eye contact may result in blindness.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SKIN ABSORPTION: As an inorganic fluoride compound, this product may penetrate the skin, causing destruction of the deep tissue layers, including bone tissue. This damage to the body's tissues may continue for days, as the fluoride ion reacts with the calcium in the skin and bone. Severe exposure to fluorides can lower the serum level of calcium (hypocalcemia), which can be fatal.

INGESTION: While ingestion is highly unlikely in the workplace, ingestion of this compound can damage the tissues of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system. Ingestion can be fatal. Additionally, aspiration by inhalation is possible, causing chemical pneumonia or death.

INJECTION: Injection is not a significant route of exposure for this product.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Only a few human studies have been conducted to assess health effects associated with exposure to boron compounds. The available data show that exposure is associated with short-term irritant effects on the upper respiratory tract, nasopharynx, and eye. These effects, however, appear to be short-term and reversible. The sole long-term (7-year) follow-up study failed to identify any long-term health effects. No studies have been identified that assess reproductive outcomes. Chronic boron compound poisoning (from ingestion, skin absorption, or absorption from body cavities or mucous membranes) may result after prolonged absorption and may include symptoms such as anorexia, weight loss, vomiting, mild diarrhea, skin rash, alopecia, convulsions and anemia, although these symptoms are more likely with boric acid and other borate compounds.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	3	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
SEE SECTION 8			
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

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

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

ACUTE: This material is corrosive, and can burn and damage eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty. Severe inhalation may be fatal. Though unlikely to occur during occupational use, ingestion of large quantities may be fatal.

CHRONIC: Persistent irritation may result from repeated low-level exposures to this compound. Repeated inhalation exposure to low levels of this compound can result in permanent damage to the respiratory system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. CHRONIC: Skin, respiratory system.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, there are no specific toxicology data currently available for Potassium Fluoroborate 11B. The following are toxicological data for the related compound, Potassium Fluoroborate, CAS # 14075-53-7:

POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE: LD ₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Ra t) 240 mg/kg	POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE (continued): LD ₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 590 mg/kg	POTASSIUM FLUOROBORATE (continued): LD ₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rabbit) 380 mg/kg
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CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: As an inorganic fluoride and an inorganic borate compound, this material is listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic effect of chemical compounds, as follows:

- INORGANIC FLUORIDES, as F:** ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)
- INORGANIC BORATE COMPOUNDS:** ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen);

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This compound is moderately to severely irritating or will cause burns to all contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This compound is not known to be a human skin or respiratory sensitizer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this compound on the human reproductive system.

- Mutagenicity:** Potassium Fluoroborate 11B is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.
- Embryotoxicity:** Potassium Fluoroborate 11B is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
- Teratogenicity:** Potassium Fluoroborate 11B is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
- Reproductive Toxicity:** Potassium Fluoroborate 11B is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, the following exposure Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are applicable to this material, as a Fluoride Compound.

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
FLUORIDES • Fluorides in urine	• Prior to shift • End of shift	• 3 mg/g creatinine • 10 mg/g creatinine

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. It is not expected to be mobile.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: No specific data are available this material; however, fluoride compounds do not readily biodegrade and may remain in sediments indefinitely.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This compound is not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: Although there are no data for this material, fluoride compounds can cause significant harm in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55 gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures and standards.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be tested to see if they meet the criteria for Waste Characteristic D002, Corrosivity.

EUROPEAN WC WASTE CODE: 16 01 99 (Wastes Not Otherwise Specified)

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</u> :	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s (Potassium Fluoroborate)
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION</u> :	8
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> :	UN 3260
<u>DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED</u> :	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>PACKAGING GROUP</u> :	II

NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004): 154

MARINE POLLUTANT: This material is not listed as a marine pollutant as per D.O.T. (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This compound is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via ground vehicle or rail that originate in Canada, the following information is applicable.

<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</u> :	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s (Potassium Fluoroborate)
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION</u> :	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> :	UN 3260
<u>PACKING GROUP</u> :	II
<u>HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED</u> :	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u> :	16
<u>EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX</u> :	1
<u>ERAP INDEX</u> :	None
<u>PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX</u> :	None
<u>PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX</u> :	15

MARINE POLLUTANT: This compound is not a Marine Pollutant under Transport Canada regulations.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This compound is classified, by rules of IATA, as follows:

<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> :	UN 3260
<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</u> :	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s (Potassium Fluoroborate)
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION</u> :	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>PACKING GROUP</u> :	II
<u>HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED</u> :	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>PASSENGER & CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION</u> :	Y814
<u>PASSENGER & CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY/PKG</u> :	5 kg
<u>PASSENGER & CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION</u> :	814
<u>PASSENGER & CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY/PKG</u> :	15 kg
<u>CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION</u> :	816
<u>CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY/PKG</u> :	50 kg
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u> :	A3
<u>ERG CODE</u> :	8L

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, as follows, per rules of the IMO.

<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</u>	UN 3260
<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME:</u>	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s (Potassium Fluoroborate)
<u>CLASS:</u>	8
<u>SUBSIDIARY RISK:</u>	None
<u>PACKING GROUP:</u>	II
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS:</u>	274, 944
<u>HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED:</u>	Class 8 (Corrosive)
<u>LIMITED QUANTITIES:</u>	1 kg
<u>PACKING INSTRUCTION:</u>	P200
<u>EmS:</u>	F-A, S-B
<u>STOWAGE AND SEGREGATION:</u>	Category B.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): This is compound is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

<u>UN NUMBER:</u>	UN 3260
<u>NAME AND DESCRIPTION:</u>	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s (Potassium Fluoroborate)
<u>CLASS:</u>	8
<u>CLASSIFICATION CODE:</u>	C2
<u>PACKING GROUP:</u>	II
<u>LABELS:</u>	8
<u>SPECIAL PROVISIONS:</u>	274
<u>LIMITED QUANTITIES:</u>	LQ23
<u>PACKING INSTRUCTION:</u>	P200, IBC08
<u>MIXED PACKING INSTRUCTION:</u>	MP10
<u>HAZARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</u>	80

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS:**

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This material is NOT subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. SARA 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Not applicable.

U.S. SARA 304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This material is on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): This compound not on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **DANGER! CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION OR BURNS BY INHALATION AND EYE CONTACT. INHALATION OF DUSTS OR FUMES MAY BE FATAL. MAY BE FATAL IF INGESTED.** Do not taste or swallow. Do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothes. Do not breathe dusts or particulates. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. Use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet.

FIRST-AID: **IF INHALED,** remove to fresh air. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

IN CASE OF CONTACT, immediately flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. (Discard contaminated shoes).

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY: This compound is listed on the NDSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: This material is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists, as a fluoride compound, and is considered "Toxic" and on the First Priorities Substance List.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS (continued):

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS:

Class D1A: Toxic Material/Immediate and Serious Effects

Class E: Corrosive



ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGULATIONS:

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: An official classification has not been published for this compound in Commission Directives.

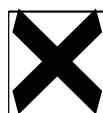
This is a self-classification

EU CLASSIFICATION: C [Corrosive]; Xn [Harmful]

EU RISK PHRASES: [R: 20/21/22]: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallow. [R: 34]: Cause burns.

EU SAFETY PHRASES: [S: 21/2]: Keep locked up and out of reach of children. (This safety phrase can be omitted from the label when the substance or preparation is sold for industrial use only.) [S: 26]: In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. [S: 36/37/39]: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. [S: 45]: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

EU CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS:



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, INC.

PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519

(800) 441-3365 • (619) 670-0609

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Persons using this product should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of this material, the safety of health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.

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 constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals.

3A: Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 3B: Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but which are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. Group B: Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. 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.

SKIN: Used when a there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

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.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD

RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* < 20 mg/L; 1 (Slight Hazard: Minor reversible Injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L; 2 (Moderate Hazard: Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L; 3 (Serious Hazard: Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L; 4 (Severe Hazard: Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.); **1** (Slight Hazard-Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2** (Moderate Hazard-Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3** (Serious Hazard-Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]); **4** (Severe Hazard-Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives*: Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives*: Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group III; *Solids*: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases*: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group II *Solids*: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):

3 (continued): *Explosives*: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packing Group I *Solids*: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids*: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4** *Water Reactivity*: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives*: Division 1.1 & 1.2- explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: Add to the definition of Flammability "4". *Oxidizers*: No "4" rating. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 0 (continued): Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature:** The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifetimes which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

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

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **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**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

EUROPEAN and INTERNATIONAL:

The DFG: This is the Federal Republic of Germany's Occupation Health Agency, similar to the U.S. OSHA. **EC** is the European Community (formerly known as the **EEC**, European Economic Community). **EINECS:** This is the European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances. The **ARD** is the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the **RID** are the International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. **AICS** is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **MITI** is the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry.