

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?***1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE****IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:**

TRADE NAME: MITOXANTRONE INJECTION, SOLUTION, CONCENTRATE
CHEMICAL NAME: Active Ingredient: 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-bis[[2-[(2-hydroxyethyl) amino]ethyl]amino]-9,10-anthracenedione dihydrochloride
CHEMICAL CLASS: Active Ingredient: Anthracycline
THERAPEUTIC CLASS: Antineoplastic/Cytotoxic Agent
HOW SUPPLIED: 5 mg single dose vial (1 mg/mL), 10 mg single dose vial (1 mg/mL), 20 mg single dose vial (1 mg/mL); each dosage packaged individually
RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE: Human Pharmaceutical
USES ADVISED AGAINST: Other than Relevant Use

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: TEVA
ADDRESS: 1090 Horsham Road
 North Wales, PA 19454
BUSINESS PHONE: 215-591-3000 [08:00 AM --> 05:00 PM]
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 77-20017 Cho (MI), Italy
BUSINESS PHONE: +39 02 93197 306 [08:00 AM --> 05:00 PM]
EMERGENCY PHONE: United States/Canada/Puerto Rico: 1-800/424-9300 (Chemtrec) [24-hrs]
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EMAIL: bernadette.pogozelski@tevapharm.com
DATE OF PREPARATION: October 9, 2012
DATE OF REVISION: New

ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR. The product is also classified per all applicable EU Directives through EC 1907: 2006, the European Union CLP EC 1272/2008 and the Global Harmonization Standard.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1, item 5 (a) of CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, medicinal products in the finished state for human use, as defined in 2001/83/EC, are exempted from classification and other criteria of 1272/2008.

EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1 of European Union Council Directive 92/32/EEC, medical products in the finished state for human use (as defined by European Union Council Directives 67/548/EEC and 87/21/EEC) are not subject to the regulations and administrative provisions of European Union Council Directive 92/32/EEC.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description: This product is a dark blue aqueous solution. **Health Hazards:** WARNING! THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CYTOTOXIC AGENT. EXPOSURE BY ALL ROUTES OF EXPOSURE MUST BE AVOIDED. In the workplace, exposure by inhalation and eye contact may cause irritation. May be harmful by skin contact, if swallowed or inhaled. In therapeutic use, this material may induce blood disorders and/or aggravate pre-existing blood disorders. Some information is available on possible reactions from skin contact. May cause harm to the fetus based on animal information. Suspect carcinogen. Limited evidence of mutagenic effects, based on animal data. These effects may be possible as a result of workplace exposure. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information on adverse effects. **Flammability Hazards:** This product is not flammable or combustible. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including sodium and nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** This product may cause harm to animals and aquatic organisms if accidentally released to the environment. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	% w/v	LABEL ELEMENTS EU Classification (67/548/EEC) GHS and EU Classification (1272/2008 EC) Risk Phrases/Hazard Statements
ACTIVE INGREDIENT				
Mitoxantrone Hydrochloride 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-bis[[2- [(2-hydroxyethyl) amino]ethyl]amino]-9,10- anthracenedione dihydrochloride	70476-82-3	274-619-1	Proprietary	SELF CLASSIFICATION EU 67/548 Classification: Very Toxic, Carcinogenic Cat. 3, Germ Cell Mutagenic Cat. 3, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Toxic Risk Phrase Codes: R22, R27, R45, R46, R61 Hazard Symbols: T+ GHS and EU 1272/2008 Classification: Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Germ Cell Mutagenic Cat. 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 1B Hazard Codes: H310, H302, H351, H340, H360D Hazard Symbol/Pictogram: GHS06, GHS08
EXCIPIENTS				
Sodium Acetate	127-09-3	204-823-8	Trace	EU 67/548 CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable GHS AND EU 1272/2008 CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	231-598-3	Trace	EU 67/548 CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable GHS AND EU 1272/2008 CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	200-580-7	Trace	EU 67/548 Classification: Flammable, Corrosive Risk Phrase Codes: R10, R35 Hazard Symbols: F, C GHS and EU 1272/2008 Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Skin Corrosion Cat. 1A Hazard Codes: H226, H314 Hazard Symbol/Pictogram: GHS02, GHS05
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Balance	EU 67/548 Hazard Classification: Not Applicable GHS and EU 1272/2008 HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable

See Section 16 for full classification information of this product.

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take a copy of this SDS to health professional with victim. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If skin contact with this material occurs, flush affected area with water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this material 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 20 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs or continues after flushing.

INHALATION: If aerosols of this material are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, seek immediate medical attention. If alert, give victim up to three glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain emergency medical attention.

INJECTION: If this product is accidentally injected, flush injection site with water. Seek medical attention. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing hypersensitivity to Mitoxantrone Hydrochloride, hepatic and renal insufficiency, bone marrow or blood disorders, pre-existing multiple sclerosis, heart disease may be aggravated by exposures to this material. Workplace exposure may also aggravate these conditions.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. There is no known antidote to Mitoxantrone Hydrochloride. Persons developing hypersensitivity reactions should receive medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Unless incompatibilities exist for surrounding materials, carbon dioxide, water spray, 'ABC' type chemical extinguishers, foam, dry chemical and halon extinguishers can be used to fight fires involving this product.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

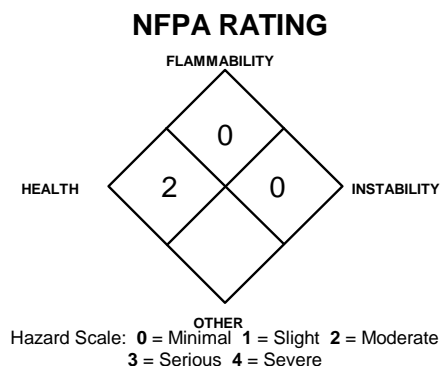
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This solution is not flammable or combustible. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic compounds (including sodium and nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. All personal protective gear and contaminated fire-response equipment should be decontaminated with soapy water and thoroughly rinsed before being returned to service. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Spill kits, clearly labeled, should be kept in or near preparation and administrative areas. It is suggested that kits include a respirator, chemical splash goggles, two pairs of gloves, two sheets (12" x 12") of absorbent material, 250-mL and 1-liter spill control pillows and a small scoop to collect glass fragments (if applicable). Absorbents should be incinerable. Finally, the kit should contain two large waste-disposal bags. Avoid generating aerosols from this product.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Small Spills/Spills in Hoods: Personnel wearing nitrile or other appropriate gloves, labcoat or other protective clothing and eye protection should immediately clean spills of less than 5 mL.

Large Spills: Use proper protective equipment, including double nitrile or appropriate gloves, protective clothing (i.e., Tyvek coveralls), and full-face respirator equipped with a High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filter. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used instead of an air-purifying respirator.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

Cleanup of Small Spills: The spilled product should be gently covered with absorbent pads. Clean spill with pad and dispose of properly. Decontaminate the spill area (three times) using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

Spills in Hoods: Decontamination of all interior hood surfaces may be required after the above procedures have been followed. If the HEPA filter of a hood is contaminated, label the unit "Do not use-contaminated" and have trained personnel wearing appropriate protective equipment change and dispose of the filter properly as soon as possible.

Large Spills: Restrict access to the spill areas. For spills of amounts larger than 5 mL, limit spread by gently covering with absorbent sheets, or spill-control pads or pillows. Be sure not to generate aerosols. The dispersion of aerosols into surrounding air and the possibility of inhalation is a serious matter and should be treated as such. Do not apply chemical in-activators as they may produce hazardous by-products. Thoroughly clean all contaminated surfaces three times using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

All Spills: Use procedures described above and then place all spill residues in an appropriate, labeled container and seal. Move to a secure area. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Prevent product from entering sewer or confined spaces, waterways, soil or public waters. Do not flush to sewer. For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: Review Sections 2, 8, 11 and 12 before proceeding with cleanup. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations for more information.

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

NOTE: Consistent with the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen regulation (29 CFR 1910.1030), observe Universal Precautions while using this product. Place used or product-contaminated hypodermic needles and syringes in a rigid "Sharps" container. Do not recap or clip used or product-contaminated hypodermic needles. Dispose of materials in accordance with regulations.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CYTOTOXIC AGENT. ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE DESIGNED TO REDUCE HUMAN EXPOSURE TO THE LOWEST LEVEL. All employees who handle this product should be thoroughly trained to handle it safely. Special attention must be paid in avoiding releasing aerosols of this product in areas in which this material is handled or used. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this material ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. After handling this material, wash face and hands thoroughly prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics. Ensure this material is used with adequate ventilation. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be worn (see Section 8, Exposure Controls - Personal Protection). Areas in which this product is used should be wiped down, so that this product does not accumulate. Particular care in working with this product must be practiced during manufacture of this product, in pharmacies and other preparation areas, and during patient administration. Operations of high risk associated with the use of this product include:

- Filling, packaging and handling of vials
- Withdrawal of needles from drug vials;
- Drug transfers using syringes and needles or filter straws;
- Opening ampoules; and
- Expulsion of air from drug-filled syringes.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING (continued):

DO NOT CLIP OR CRUSH NEEDLE WITH WHICH THIS PRODUCT WAS IN CONTACT. Preparation and administration of this product should meet the following provisions:

- Work should be performed in a designated area for working with hazardous drugs;
- Containment devices, such as a Biological Safety Cabinet, should be used; contaminated waste must be properly handled; and
- Work areas must be regularly decontaminated.

Good hygiene practices must be in place for workers handling this material, including change facilities and a work place clothing program. Workers whose clothing may have become contaminated should change into uncontaminated clothing before leaving the work premises. Contaminated protective clothing should be segregated in such a manner so that there is no direct personal contact by personnel who handle, dispose, or clean the clothing. Contaminated clothing is required to be disposed of properly or remain in the work place for cleaning. No contaminated clothing should be taken from the employee's place of work.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Containers of this material must be properly labeled. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight and sources of intense heat. Recommended storage temperature: 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). Do not freeze. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual material; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care and disposed of properly.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This material is a human pharmaceutical.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear nitrile or other appropriate gloves (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat or other protective clothing. Prevent dispersion of particulates by wetting or dampening surfaces prior to clean up of equipment. If applicable, wash equipment using a bleach and detergent solution and then rinse with clean water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: General: Use with adequate ventilation. Follow standard operating procedures and requirements for handling this product. Ensure eyewash stations and deluge showers are available and accessible in areas where this product is used. Wear appropriate personal protect equipment consistent with the recommendations of this SDS. Prevent accumulation of product on work surfaces by routinely cleaning areas appropriately.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS: Note: exposure limits for Sodium Hydroxide and Hydrochloric Acid are not necessarily applicable as these compounds are added for pH balancing and once reacted with other ingredients, no free Sodium Hydroxide remains. No exposure limits for Sodium Hydroxide are given in this SDS.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		OTHER	
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	ppm
Mitoxantrone HCl	57852-57-0	THIS IS A CYTOTOXIC AGENT. ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE DESIGNED TO REDUCE HUMAN EXPOSURE TO THE LOWEST LEVEL.							
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	10	15	10	NE	10	NE	50	DFG MAKs: TWA = 10 PEAK = 2•MAK 15 min. average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: C
Sodium Acetate	127-09-3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Water	7732-18-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established NIC = Notice of Intended Change

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Currently, the following exposure limits are in force for components of this product. Exposure limits change or are added and should be checked periodically.

ACETIC ACID:

Australia: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m³), JUL 2008
 Austria: MAK-TMW = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³); KZW = 20 ppm (50 mg/m³), 2007
 Belgium: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), STEL = 15 ppm (38 mg/m³), MAR 2002
 Denmark: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), MAY 2011
 Finland: TWA = 5 ppm (13 mg/m³), STEL = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), NOV 2011
 France: VLE = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), FEB 2006
 Hungary: TWA = 25 mg/m³, STEL = 25 mg/m³, SEP 2000
 Iceland: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), NOV 2011
 Japan: OEL = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), MAY 2009
 Korea: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m³), 2006
 Mexico: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³); STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m³), 2004
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 25 mg/m³, 2003
 New Zealand: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³); STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m³), JAN 2002

ACETIC ACID (continued):

Norway: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), JAN 1999
 Peru: TWA = 10 ppm (24.5 mg/m³); STEL = 15 ppm (37 mg/m³), JUL 2005
 The Philippines: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), JAN 1993
 Poland: MAC(TWA) = 5 mg/m³, MAC(STEL) = 35 mg/m³, JAN 1999
 Russia: STEL = 5 mg/m³, Skin, JUN 2003
 Sweden: TWA = 5 ppm (13 mg/m³); STEL = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), JUN 2005
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), KZG-W = 20 ppm (50 mg/m³), DEC 2006
 Thailand: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), JAN 1993
 Turkey: TWA = 10 ppm (25 mg/m³), JAN 1993
 In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, check ACGIH TLV
SODIUM ACETATE:
 Russia: STEL = 10 mg/m³, JUN 2003
SODIUM CHLORIDE:
 Russia: STEL = 5 mg/m³, JUN 2003

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: 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, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hand Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear), or 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (continued):

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above, if applicable. For materials without listed exposure limits, minimize respiratory exposure. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by U.S. 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 U.S. OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash goggles or safety glasses as appropriate for the task. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

HAND PROTECTION: Wash hands and wrists before putting on and after removing gloves. During manufacture or other similar operations, wear the appropriate hand protection for the process. When used in medical administration of the product, double glove with nitrile or other appropriate gloves to avoid contact and/or absorption of the product. Use double gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. Because all gloves are to some extent permeable and their permeability increases with time, they should be changed regularly (hourly is preferable) or immediately if torn or punctured. If necessary refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task (e.g., lab coat, etc.). If necessary, refer to the U.S. OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or other appropriate regulations.

SPECIAL NOTE: Any contaminated protective clothing or gloves should be changed immediately and disposed of properly. Hands and wrists should be washed immediately after removing contaminated gloves.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for the drug product.

PHYSICAL FORM: Liquid

ODOR: Odorless.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

pH: 3-4.5 (adjusted)

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (identification/warning properties): The color is a distinguishing characteristic of this product in event of accidental release.

COLOR: Dark blue.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

The following information is for the active ingredient.

FORM: Crystalline solid.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: C₂₂H₂₈N₄O₆•2HCl

ODOR: Odorless.

MELTING POINT: 204°C (399.2°F)

BOILING POINT @ 760 mmHg: 805.7°C (1482.3°F) [predict.]

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 25°C: 42.05E-27 mmHg [predict.]

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Sparingly soluble; 7.34e-01 g/L [predict.]

OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Slightly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in acetonitrile, chloroform and acetone.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Log P: 0.451 (predict.)

COLOR: Dark blue.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 517.41

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: Not available.

FLASH POINT: 441.1°C (826°F) [predict.]

pH: Not applicable to solid.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Normally stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Combustion:* Products of thermal decomposition may include sodium and nitrogen oxides and hydrogen chloride. *Hydrolysis:* None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong acids and bases. Avoid materials that are incompatible with water.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTION/POLYMERIZATION: None known.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: This product is a cytotoxic and anti-neoplastic agent that may cause significant health effects from workplace exposure. Although toxicity of this product is mainly by injection, as a cytotoxic product, all exposure must be minimized. The anticipated symptoms of exposure, by route of exposure are described further in this section.

INHALATION: Inhalation of aerosols may irritate the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May be harmful by inhalation, especially if exposure is chronic. No specific details are available.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Skin contact may be irritating, especially if prolonged. Eye contact may cause irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Caution in handling this material must be exercised due to potential toxicity by skin contact.

INGESTION: Ingestion of this material is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. Ingestion of this material (i.e., through poor hygiene practices) may be harmful.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product, by a contaminated needle or via laceration or puncture wound from a contaminated object may cause pain and irritation. In addition effects described under 'Other Potential Health Effects' may occur.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: May cause harm adverse effects on blood forming and cardiovascular system. In therapeutic use this material has caused severe depression of the bone marrow and can cause adverse cardiologic, neurological and peripheral nervous system effects. Secondary acute myeloid leukemia has also been reported in cancer patients treated with anthracyclines.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS (continued): Body systems adversely affected during therapeutic use are provided below. The actual risk in the workplace is not known. More details are also given in the Teva Active Ingredient SDS for Mitoxantrone Hydrochloride. For more detailed information on possible adverse effects associated with product administration to patients, consult the Prescribing Information Sheet for this product.

- Bone Marrow
- Blood System
- Cardiovascular System
- Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems
- Neurological System
- Reproductive System

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:

Acute: This product may be harmful by ingestion, skin contact and inhalation. May cause irritation by inhalation and skin or eye contact.

Chronic: Dermatitis (inflammation and redness of the skin) may occur after chronic, low-level skin contact. Blood system and cardiovascular effects may occur. No other chronic effects have been reported from workplace exposure. Chronic exposure may also lead to symptoms described under 'Other Potential Health Effects'.

TARGET ORGANS: It is anticipated that for Occupational Exposure the target organs are: **Acute:** Skin, eyes, respiratory system. **Chronic:** Skin. In Therapeutic Use this product may have an impact on the body systems listed under 'Other Potential Health Effects'.

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicity data are currently available for active ingredient of this product. Data are available for the excipient ingredient, but are not presented in this SDS. Contact Teva for more information.

MITOXANTRONE HYDROCHLORIDE:

TDLo (Intravenous-Woman) 4400 µg/kg/30 weeks-intermittent: Skin and Appendages: nails

TDLo (Parenteral-Man) 71 µg/kg/2 weeks-intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: flaccid paralysis without anesthesia (usually neuromuscular blockage)

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 682 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 502 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rat) 1640 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 125 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 8 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 15,560 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Dog) > 1200 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5500 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 19,700 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 4800 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 9700 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Dog) 375 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Monkey) > 1 mg/kg

TDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 2500 µg/kg/27 weeks-intermittent: Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea; Blood: changes in bone marrow (not otherwise specified); Related to Chronic Data: death

MITOXANTRONE HYDROCHLORIDE:

DNA Inhibition (Human Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 1 nmol/L

Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified (Human Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 1 nmol/L

Cytogenetic Analysis (Human Lymphocyte) 12 ng/L

Cytogenetic Analysis (Human HeLa Cell) 100 µg/L

Specific Locus Test (Oral-Insect-*Drosophila melanogaster*) 500 mg/L

Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Rat Liver) 100 µg/L

Cytogenetic Analysis (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2500 µg/kg/5 days

Cytogenetic Analysis (Intravenous-Rat) 300 µg/kg

Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster Lung) 8 µg/L

Mutation in Microorganisms (Mouse Lymphocyte) 30 µg/L

DNA Damage (Mouse Leukocyte) 20 µmol/L

DNA Damage (Mouse Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 7.7 nmol/L/4 hours

DNA Damage (Mammal-Cattle Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 25 µmol/L/1 hour

Mutation in Mammalian Somatic Cells (Mouse Lymphocyte) 300 ng/L

Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified (Hamster Ovary) 100 µg/L

Sister Chromatid Exchange (Hamster Ovary) 310 ng/L

Micronucleus Test (Mouse Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 1.5 nmol/L/4 hours

Specific Locus Test (Mouse Cells-Not Otherwise Specified) 0.06 nmol/L/4 hours



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2*
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Section 8		See Section 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: Intravenous treatment of rats and mice, once every 21 days for 24 months, with Mitoxantrone injection resulted in an increased incidence of fibroma and external auditory canal tumors in rats at a dose of 0.03 mg/kg (0.02 fold the recommended human dose, on a mg/m² basis), and hepatocellular adenoma in male mice at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg (0.03 fold the recommended human dose, on a mg/m² basis). Intravenous treatment of rats, once every 21 days for 12 months with Mitoxantrone injection resulted in an increased incidence of external auditory canal tumors in rats at a dose of 0.3 mg/kg (0.15 fold the recommended human dose, on a mg/m² basis).

Components are not found on the following lists: U.S. EPA, U.S. NTP, U.S. OSHA, U.S. NIOSH, GERMAN MAK, IARC, or ACGIH and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: May cause respiratory, skin or eye irritation.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No specific information available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product is rated Pregnancy Risk Category D (There is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data from investigational or marketing experience or studies in humans, but potential benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnant women despite potential risks). There are no studies of use of this product in pregnant women.

Mutagenicity: Mitoxantrone injection was clastogenic in the *in vivo* rat bone marrow assay. Mitoxantrone injection was also clastogenic in two *in vitro* assays; it induced DNA damage in primary rat hepatocytes and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells. Mitoxantrone injection was mutagenic in bacterial and mammalian test systems (Ames/Salmonella and E. coli and L5178Y TK+/-mouse lymphoma).

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: Mitoxantrone is considered a potential human teratogen because of its mechanism of action and the developmental effects demonstrated by related agents. Treatment of pregnant rats during the organogenesis period of gestation was associated with fetal growth retardation at doses ≥ 0.1 mg/kg/day (0.01 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). When pregnant rabbits were treated during organogenesis, an increased incidence of premature delivery was observed at doses ≥ 0.1 mg/kg/day (0.01 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis). No teratogenic effects were observed in these studies, but the maximum doses tested were well below the recommended human dose (0.02 and 0.05 times in rats and rabbits, respectively, on a mg/m² basis).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Reproductive Toxicity: Mitoxantrone injection is excreted in human milk and significant concentrations (18 ng/mL) have been reported for 28 days after the last administration. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in infants from Mitoxantrone injection, breastfeeding should be discontinued before starting treatment.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: No information is available on mobility of this product.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: No information on persistence or biodegradability is available for this product.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: No information available.

ECOTOXICITY: This product may be harmful to contaminated plant and animal life, especially in large quantities. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. No data are currently available for this product.

RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT: No Data Available. PBT and vPvB assessments are part of the chemical safety report required for some substances in European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The components of this product are not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL METHODS: 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. All protective clothing, gloves, and disposable materials used in the preparation or handling of this drug should be disposed of in accordance with established hazardous waste disposal procedures and/or regulated medical waste requirements. 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. Incineration is recommended for the product and disposable equipment. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters. Reusable equipment should be cleaned with soap and water and thoroughly rinsed.

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.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

EUROPEAN EWC WASTE CODE: Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans: cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines, 18-01-08

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product does not meet the criteria of classification of Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This product does not meet the criteria as Dangerous Goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): This product does not meet the criteria as Dangerous Goods of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN) and components are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This product 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 this material. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

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

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: This product is regulated under Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards; this product is not subject to requirements under TSCA.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: This product is regulated under FDA regulations.

STATE REGULATIONS: Regulated Medical Waste.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Mitoxantrone Hydrochloride component is on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING!** This product contains a compound known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL STATUS: This product is regulated by the Therapeutic Products Programme (TPP) of Health Canada; it is exempt from the requirements of CEPA.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: Components are not on the CEPA substances lists.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Requirements under the Canadian Health Canada, Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines may be applicable.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: The WHMIS Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act does not apply in respect of the advertising, sale or importation of any cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN REGULATIONS:

SAFETY, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE PRODUCT: Formulated, finished medicinal products for human use, are subject to Directive 2001/83/EC and subsequent amendments to the directive.

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT: No Data Available. The chemical safety assessment is required for some substances according to European Union Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 14.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information): **DANGER!** CONTAINS CYTOTOXIC AGENT. ALL EXPOSURE MUST BE MINIMIZED. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INGESTED, INHALED OR BY SKIN CONTACT. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, EYE, AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE HARM TO FETUS DURING PREGNANCY. MAY BE MUTAGENIC, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECTED OF LIMITED CARCINOGENIC EFFECT. MAY CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON BLOOD FORMING AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Keep container closed. Use gloves, safety glasses, and appropriate respiratory and body protection. **FIRST-AID:** If exposed, seek immediate medical attention. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If alert, give victim up to three glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with copious amounts of warm water for 20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical or CO₂, or alcohol foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Refer to Safety Data Sheet for complete spill response procedures. Spill response should be performed by persons properly trained to do so. Decontaminate area with bleach and detergent solution and triple rinse area. Place spill debris in a suitable container. Refer to SDS for additional information.

SPECIAL HANDLING AND DISPOSAL REQUIRED

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1, item 5 (a) of CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, medicinal products in the finished state for human use, as defined in 2001/83/EC, are excepted from classification and other criteria of 1272/2008.

67/548/EEC EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: According to Article 1 of European Union Council Directive 92/32/EEC, medical products in the finished state for human use (as defined by European Union Council Directives 67/548/EEC and 87/21/EEC) are not subject to the regulations and administrative provisions of European Union Council Directive 92/32/EEC.

CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS:

FULL TEXT GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008:

MITOXANTRONE HYDROCHLORIDE: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B, Carcinogenic Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

Hazard Statement Codes: H310: Fatal in contact with skin. H302: Harmful if swallowed. H340: May cause genetic effects. H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H360D: May damage the unborn child.

ACETIC ACID: This is a published classification.

Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Skin Corrosion Category 1A

Hazard Statement Codes: H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

ALL OTHER COMPONENTS:

An official classification for these substances has not been published in the CLP 1272: 2008 and is not applicable for self-classification.

16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS (continued):

FULL TEXT EU 67/548/EEC:

MITOXANTRONE HYDROCHLORIDE: This is a self-classification.

Classification: Very Toxic, Carcinogenic Cat. 3, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2

Risk Phrases: R27: Very toxic in contact with skin. R22: Harmful if swallowed. R45: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R46: May cause heritable genetic damage. R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.

ACETIC ACID: This is a published classification.

Classification: Flammable, Corrosive

Risk Phrases: R10: Flammable. R35: Causes severe burns.

ALL OTHER COMPONENTS:

An official classification for these substances has not been published in Commission Directives 93/72/EEC, 94/69 EC, 96/54/EC or subsequent directives and is not applicable for self-classification.

REVISION DETAILS: New

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721-1961 • (800) 441-3365

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

For information on medical terms used in this SDS consult an on-line database such as Medline Plus: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginformation.html>. A large number of abbreviations and

acronyms appear on a SDS. 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.

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

Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

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.

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 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat 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 LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit.* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat.* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials) that will not burn in air when exposure 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.];

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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 and 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:* Packing 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 and II 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 explosion. *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:* Packing 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. *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 and 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 with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): 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. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 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. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **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 accordance with Annex D. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

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 100W/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 and 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 **LD₀₁**, 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.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:

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.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms 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. **EU** 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.