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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Thu 6-Oct-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

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STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR
1910.1200.**

SUPPLIER

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
PO Box 218
Chalfont
PA, 18914-0218
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

PRODUCT USE

pH adjust for products 29 and 30.

SYNONYMS

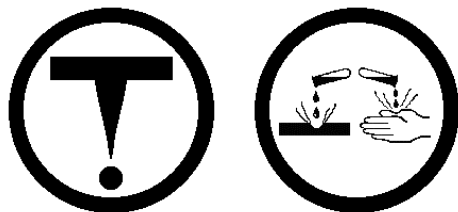
"Solution ID# 3183", "ph adjust"

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	<10

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
Possible cancer-causing agent following repeated inhalation*.

*(limited evidence)

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis of limited epidemiological or animal data, it has been concluded that prolonged inhalation of the material, in an occupational setting, may produce cancer in humans. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and eye contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterized by formation of a

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralize the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralizing agents or any other additives. Several liters of saline are required.
 - Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
 - Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 2625 feet in all directions.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of rigid containers.
 - May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)
Sulfuric acid		15

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

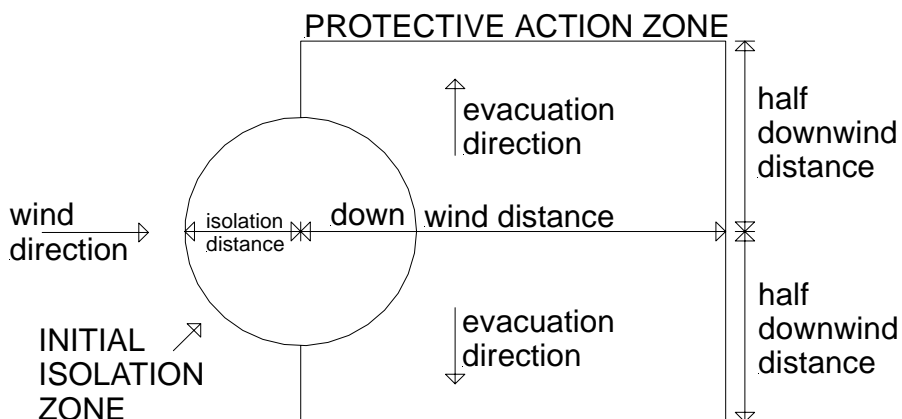
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	250 meters

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEG) (in ppm)

AEG 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEG 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sulfuric acid 30 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sulfuric acid 10 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sulfuric acid 2 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sulfuric acid 1 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T) >= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%	
else >= 10%	

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m ³	Max excursion duration (mins)
Z1	Sulfuric acid		1							

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
US California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Sulfuric acid	--	1	--	3		
US Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	Sulfuric acid		1				
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	Sulfuric acid		1				
US Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	Sulfuric acid		1				
US Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	Sulfuric acid		1				
Canada Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Sulfuric acid		1		3		
Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Sulphuric acid	-	1	-	1		

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

US Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	Sulfuric acid	1	3
Canadian British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Sulfuric acid, Thoracic (Revised 2004)	0.2 (M)	
NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	Sulfuric acid	1	

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

SULFURIC ACID:

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m³, are commercially available.

Based on controlled inhalation studies the TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of pulmonary irritation and incorporates a margin of safety so as to prevent injury to the skin and teeth seen in battery workers acclimatised to workplace concentrations of 16 mg/m³. Experimental evidence in normal unacclimated humans indicates the recognition, by all subjects, of odour, taste or irritation at 3 mg/m³ or 5 mg/m³. All subjects reported these levels to be objectionable but to varying degrees.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

PE/EVAL/PE Gloves.

Respirator:

Type E-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Elbow length PVC gloves.

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	E-1 P	-
1000	50	-	E-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	E-2 P
10000	100	-	E-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.
Corrosive.
Acid.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): 3.4
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 103.33
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.06
pH (as supplied): <1
Vapor Pressure (kPa): <0.04 @ 25 deg C
Evaporation Rate: <1 BuAC = 1
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

APPEARANCE

Clear acidic liquid with no odor; mixes with water.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from alkalis, oxidizing agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid strong bases.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

pH Down

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

SULFURIC ACID:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 510 mg/m³/2h

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 3 mg/m³/24w

Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

SENSITIZER

SKIN

MUTAGEN

REPROTOXIN

pH Down

sulfuric acid

Listed

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE

CARCINOGEN

ACGIH: sulfuric acid: A2 (M)

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SULFURIC ACID:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Sulfuric acid is soluble in water and remains indefinitely in the environment as sulfate.

Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of water and be fatal

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms.
Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of effluent treatment systems and injure sewage treatment organisms. [ICI UK]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Treat and neutralize at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralization with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by:
 - Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Information

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 8

SubRisk: None

UN/NA Number: 1760

Packing Group: II

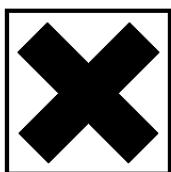
Labels Required: corrosive

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 1760

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes and skin.

US Federal Regulations

A. General Product Information

In addition to Federal and State regulation, local regulations may apply. Check with your local regulatory authorities.

B. Component Information

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 455 Appendix A) SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4):

sulfuric acid (7664-93-9, <10%)

SARA 313: form R reporting required for 1.0% de minimus concentration

CERCLA: final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)

Component	TSCA
sulfuric acid	Y

State Regulations

A. General Product Information

B. Component Information

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substance lists.

Component	CAS No	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y=Yes this material appears on that state's hazardous substances list.

N=No this material does not appear on that state's hazardous substances list.

Other Regulations

A. General Product Information

All components are listed in the European Inventory of New and Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

B. Component Information

CANADA

Component	CAS No	%	Min Conc.
sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	<10	1% item 1485 (138)

All of this product's components are on the Canadian Domestic

REGULATIONS

sulfuric acid (CAS: 7664-93-9) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

US Californian Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of NSRLs for Carcinogens

US ACGIH Carcinogens Listing

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

US EPA Hazardous Substances

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

US California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances

US Minnesota Hazardous Substance List

US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List For Reporting Year 2004

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)

US California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Respiratory

US Food Additive Database

Canada Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances

US Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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