

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS, Australian WorkSafe, and European Community Standards

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): **PIXIE SPARKLE T/5 CONCENTRATE INSTANT LEAF SHINE & CLEANER**

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Mineral Oil Emulsion

U.N. NUMBER: Not Applicable

U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS/SUBSIDIARY RISK: Not Applicable

HAZCHEM CODE (AUSTRALIA): Not Applicable

POISONS SCHEDULE NUMBER (AUSTRALIA): Not Applicable

MATERIAL USE: Plant Cleaner

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **TEITELBAUM BROTHERS, Inc.**

ADDRESS: 1940 Lehigh Avenue
Glenview, IL 60025

U.S. EMERGENCY PHONE: 01 (847) 729-3490 (9 a.m.-5 p.m. Eastern U.S. Time)

U.S. BUSINESS PHONE: 1/800-624-6883

DATE OF PREPARATION: March 25, 2002

DATE OF REVISION: October 25, 2010

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the definition of any hazard class as defined by the European Community Council Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.

EU HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable EU RISK PHRASES: Not Applicable EU SAFETY PHRASES: Not Applicable

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	% w/v	EU CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS
White Mineral Oil, USP Exposure limits are for Oil Mist, Mineral	8042-47-5	Unlisted	> 80%	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
Water and other components each present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).	N/A	Unlisted	Balance	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

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

NOTE: ALL Canadian WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR. All Australian WorkSafe and European Community required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a milky-white, oily, practically odorless liquid. **Health Hazards:** The product is not expected to irritate contaminated skin, unless contact is prolonged. When used by immersing plants to be cleaned (as a dip), due to its high viscosity, this product should not produce mists or sprays. If used as a spray, inhalable mists or sprays may be created and cause irritation of the respiratory system if breathed. Repeated inhalations of mists or sprays cause adverse lung conditions. Ingestion of large quantity of the product may be harmful. **Flammability Hazards:** This product must be heated to an extremely high temperature, causing evaporation of water, before ignition could occur. **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** If large amounts of this product are released into the environment adverse effects may occur. **Emergency Recommendations:** Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product, via route of entry, are as follows:

INHALATION: Due to its high viscosity, when used as a dip, this product should not produce mists or sprays. If used as a spray, inhalation may cause coughing and irritate the nose, throat, and other tissues of the respiratory system. Repeated inhalation exposure may result in adverse lung conditions.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Minor skin contact is not expected to cause adverse symptoms. Repeated or prolonged skin overexposure may cause irritation or dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact with this product can mildly to moderately irritate the eye and cause pain, tearing, and redness. No permanent damage to the eye is expected to occur; discomfort should be relieved upon rinsing of the contaminated eye(s).

SKIN ABSORPTION: No component of this product is known to be absorbed via intact skin.

INGESTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure, ingestion of large quantities of this product may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. A hazard of aspiration into the lungs may occur after ingestion. Aspiration of liquids into the lungs will cause immediate pain and coughing and can result in the development of pneumonia and pulmonary edema.



INJECTION: Accidental injection of this liquid (as may occur by a puncture with a contaminated object) may cause local pain, irritation, and redness.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed:

ACUTE: Acute exposure to low concentration levels of this product via skin contact, eye contact and inhalation should not cause significant adverse health effects. Due to its high viscosity, under normal circumstances of use, this product should not produce mists or sprays. However, if use results in mists or sprays of product, inhalation may cause coughing and irritation of the respiratory system. Ingestion of large amounts may cause headache, nausea, and diarrhea. Aspiration into the lungs after ingestion can result in life-threatening pulmonary edema or chemical pneumonia.

CHRONIC: Chronic skin exposure to this product may cause irritation or dermatitis in susceptible individuals. There is recent evidence of carcinogenic potential, by repeated inhalation for the White Mineral Oil, USP component. While this is not an expected route of exposure to this product due to its high viscosity, this information is being provided to ensure all possible health information is provided. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data.

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
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

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, wash skin with running water and soap. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If vapors, sprays, or mists of this product enter the eyes, open the contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect occurs.

INHALATION: If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove the contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by prolonged overexposures to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treatment symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not normally flammable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (for cooling) Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

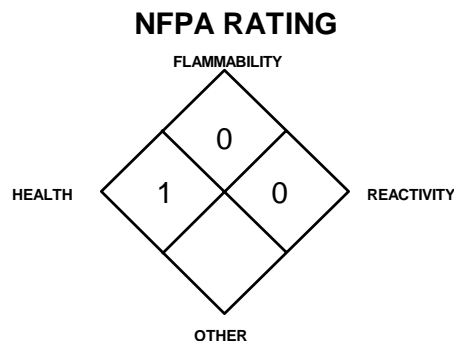
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should

wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Due to the presence of colorants, the runoff water from these products can discolor contaminated objects. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, rinse fire-response equipment with soapy water before returning to service and dispose of rinsate appropriately.



**See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings**

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Spill of this product may be slippery; caution should be use when cleaning up spills. For incidental spills (e.g., less than 1 L of liquid from a bottle), wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection. Trained personnel following pre-planned procedures should handle non-incidental releases (e.g., 10 L of liquid leaking from a crate of several containers). In the event of a non-incidental spill, clear the area and protect people. The minimum personal protective equipment for response to a non-incidental spill is as follows: rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. The minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus**. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Rinse area thoroughly with soapy water after liquid has dried. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. If necessary, discard all stained response equipment or rinse with soapy water before returning such equipment to service. Place all spill residues in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate standards of Canada, Australia, or EU Member States (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing sprays or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Spills of product may be slippery and present a slip hazard.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely, if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures and appropriate Canadian standards, those of EU Member States and Australia.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Use local exhaust ventilation. Normal office ventilation conforming to the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standards is adequate under normal circumstances of use. Persons using this product should consult a qualified Ventilation Engineer and/or Industrial Hygienist if concerns about exposures arise. If necessary, refer to Australian National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 2007 (1994)] for further information. As with all products that contain chemicals, ensure proper decontamination equipment (e.g., eyewash/safety shower stations) are available near areas where this product is used as necessary.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR									
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	AIHA WEELs		OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	mg/m ³
White Mineral Oil, USP Exposure limits are for Oil Mist, Mineral	8042-47-5	5 NIC = 0.2 (inhalable fraction)	10 NIC = 0.2 (inhalable fraction)	5	NE	5	10	2500	NE	NE	NE
Water and other components each present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).		None of the other components contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards; Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4); and the applicable Council Directives of the European Community and Australian Worksafe requirements.									

NE = Not Established.

NIC = Notice of Intended Change

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Currently, there are no international exposure limits for components of this product in greater than 1% concentration.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal circumstances of use. If use of product produces inhalable mists or spray, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN149, and EU member states, or the Australian Standard 1716-Respiratory Protective Devices and Australian Standard 1715-Selection, Use, and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under U.S. Federal OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998) or the regulations of various U.S. States, Canada, Australia, or EU Member States. If use leads to excessive mist or spray, it is recommended that the following NIOSH respiratory equipment guideline be followed for Oil Mists, Mineral.

OIL MIST, MINERAL CONCENTRATION

Up to 50 mg/m³:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Air-Purifying Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Supplied-Air Respiratory (SAR).

Up to 125 mg/m³:

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a high-efficiency particulate filter.

Up to 250 mg/m³:

Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any SAR that has a tight-fitting facepiece and is operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a Full Facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Up to 2500 mg/m³:

Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Emergency or Planned

Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

BODY PROTECTION: None needed under normal circumstances of use. Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., rubber apron when cleaning equipment; Tyvek suit and rubber boots during non-incident spill response). If necessary, refer to Australian Standard 3765-Clothing for Protection against Hazardous Chemicals for further information. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): > 1

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable

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

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: This product consists of a milky-white, colorless, oily, practically odorless liquid.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The oily appearance of this product may be a distinguishing characteristic.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): > 1

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

pH: Not applicable.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: If exposed to extremely high temperatures, this product can decompose to generate carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizer, strong bases, and compounds that are incompatible with water.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Specific toxicology data available for components greater than 1% in concentration are as follows.

WHITE MINERAL OIL, U.S.P.:

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 92 gm/kg/92 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Prolonged skin contact will be mildly to moderately irritating. Contact with the eyes will be irritating.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Currently, there is no information concerning the effects of the components on this product in greater than 1% concentration in the product on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No component of this product is reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: No component of this product is to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: No component of this product is reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: No component of this product is reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical that 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 that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: This product will eventually decompose into organic materials overtime in the environment.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: An adverse effect may occur if plants or animals are contaminated with a large amount of this product.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product may be harmful to aquatic plant or animal life, especially if large volumes of this product are released into a body of water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada, Australia, or EU Member States. 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.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not Applicable

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not Applicable

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not Applicable

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2004: Not Applicable

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated by the DOT to be a Marine Pollutant (per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101).

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada. Refer to above U.S. DOT shipping information for shipments to Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This material is not considered as dangerous goods by the International Air Transport Association.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is not considered as dangerous goods by the International Maritime Organization.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): This product is not considered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL OFFICE OF ROAD SAFETY CODE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD OR RAIL: This product is not considered as dangerous goods, per regulations of the Federal Office of Road Safety.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

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

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES: ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No.

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

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **CAUTION!** CAN CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. INHALATION, INGESTION AND ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS MAY BE HARMFUL. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact of liquid with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid exposure to vapors, mists, or sprays. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate hand and eye protection. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists or if any other adverse effect occurs. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, or CO₂, or alcohol foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert materials (e.g., polypads, dry sand). Rinse area with soapy water. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priority Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the definition of a hazardous substance, as defined by the European Community Council Directive 67/548/EEC.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ANNEX II HAZARD SYMBOL: Not applicable.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the AICS.

LIST OF DESIGNATED SUBSTANCES: Not applicable.

STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS: Not applicable.

LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the definition of any hazard classification criteria, based a review of the regulation [NOHSC: 10005 (1994)]:

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609

DATE OF PRINTING:

October 26, 2010

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet is true and accurate to the best of Teitelbaum Brothers, Inc.'s knowledge. However, since data, safety standards, and government regulations are subject to change conditions of handling, use, or misuse are beyond Teitelbaum Brothers, Inc. control, Teitelbaum Brothers, Inc. MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FOR RELIANCE THEREON. The user is required to comply with all laws and regulations relating to the purchase, use, storage, and disposal of the product. User must be familiar with and follow generally accepted safe handling procedures of chemicals, and is solely responsible for any effects caused by its misuse or mixing of this chemical with any other substance.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

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

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

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

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when 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;

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued):

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.]; **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.);

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):

1 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives*: Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases*: Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group III; *Solids*: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I 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 explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives*: Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases*: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics*: No Rating. *Oxidizers*: Packaging Group II *Solids*: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids*: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *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*: Packaging Group I *Solids*: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids*: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4** (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives*: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: Add to the definition of Flammability "4". *Oxidizers*: No "4" rating. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. **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. **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. **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. **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.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. **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. **4** Materials those in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **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: **EU** is the European Union (formerly known as the **EEC**, European Economic Community). **EINECS:** This is the European Inventory of 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. **AUSTRALIAN:** **AICS** is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **NOHSC:** National Occupational Health & Safety Code.