SAFETY DATA SHEET

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NAPA® MAC'S LOW VOC NON-CHLOR BRAKE PARTS CLEANER
NM4810

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Ashland P.O. Box 2219 Columbus, OH 43216	Regulatory Information Number Telephone Emergency telephone number	1-800-325-3751 614-790-3333 1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)
Product name	NAPA® MAC'S LOW VOC NON-CHLOR BRAKE PARTS CLEANER	
Product code	NM4810	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: aerosol

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes
Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact
Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact
Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion
Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation
Breathing aerosol and/or mist is possible when material is sprayed. Aerosol and mist may present a greater risk of injury because more material may be present in the air than from vapor alone. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material., Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), blood-forming system, Liver, kidney, Central nervous system, pancreas, Heart, auditory system, male reproductive system

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, effects on memory, muscle cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower back, Blurred vision, Shortness of breath, discomfort in the chest, redness of the skin, high blood sugar, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), visual impairment (including blindness), coma

Target Organs

Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., This material (or a component) shortens the timeof onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, blood abnormalities, central nervous system damage, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, liver damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, visual impairment, central nervous system effects

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard

Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain., This material (or a component) may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No. / Trade Secret No.	Concentration
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=80-<90%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	>=5-<10%

CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	>=5-<10%
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=1.5-<5%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	>=1.5-<5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification

not applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Maximum recommended storage temperature 50 degrees C (122 degrees F).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

ACETONE		**67-64-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3
ACGIH NIC	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH NIC	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
XYLENE		**1330-20-7**
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	655 mg/m3
CARBON DIOXIDE		**124-38-9**
ACGIH	time weighted average	5,000 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	30,000 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	5,000 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	9,000 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	30,000 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	54,000 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	5,000 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	9,000 mg/m3
METHANOL		**67-56-1**
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm

NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

ETHYL BENZENE		**100-41-4**
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.
Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable)

or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	aerosol
Flash point	-4 °F / -20 °C Value for Component
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1 %(V) / 36 %(V) Calculated Explosive Limit
Vapour pressure	(>)9,999.000 hPa @ 70 °F / 21 °C Value for Component
Density	0.756 g/cm3 @ 70.0 °F / 21.1 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable. Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible products

Acids, alkalis, Amines, Ammonia, halogens, peroxides, Reducing agents, Strong oxidizing agents, aluminum, calcium hypochlorite, hypochlorites, Lead, Peroxides, sodium, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, formaldehyde-like, Hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation
Skin absorption
Skin contact
Eye Contact
Ingestion

Product

Acute oral toxicity	:	no data available
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	no data available
Acute dermal toxicity	:	no data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	no data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	:	no data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	no data available
Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated exposure	:	Target Organs: Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., This material (or a component) shortens the timeof onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, blood abnormalities, central nervous system damage, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, liver damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, visual impairment, central nervous system effects
Aspiration toxicity	:	The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Components:

ACETONE:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg

XYLENE:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 Rat: 6700 ppm Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg

METHANOL:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm Exposure time: 4 h
		Slightly toxic by inhalation
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg

ETHYL BENZENE:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm Exposure time: 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Product:

no data available

Components:

ACETONE:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC 50 (Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 4,740 - 6,330 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test
		LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 8,733 - 9,482

mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Method: flow-through test

XYLENE:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 23.53 - 29.97 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): > 100 - < 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Method: static test

METHANOL:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC 50 (Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 18,000 - 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Method: static test

ETHYL BENZENE:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 9.1 - 15.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: static test LC 50 (Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: Renewal
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): 1.37 - 4.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Method: static test
Toxicity to algae	:	(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Method: Growth inhibition

Persistence and degradability

Product:

no data available

Components:

METHANOL:

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 99 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

no data available

Components:

ACETONE:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.24

XYLENE:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.16

METHANOL:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Green algae (Chlorella fusca vacuolata) Exposure time: 24 h Concentration: 0.05 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 28,400 Method: Static
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.77

ETHYL BENZENE:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.15

Mobility in soil

Product:

no data available

Components:

ACETONE:

Surface tension : 26.2 mN/m

23.7 mN/m

21.2 mN/m

CARBON DIOXIDE:

Surface tension : 16.2 mN/m

METHANOL:

Surface tension : 22.61 mN/m

ETHYL BENZENE:

Surface tension : 4.3 N/m

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.

MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

	ORM-D, CONSUMER COMMODITY	2			

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

	ORM-D, CONSUMER COMMODITY	2.1

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

	ORM-D, CONSUMER COMMODITY	2.1

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

UN	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1

TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1

TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL

UN	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1

TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD

UN	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1

U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	1950	Aerosols, flammable	ORM

U.S. DOT - RAIL

UN	1950	Aerosols, flammable	ORM

U.S. DOT - ROAD

UN	1950	AEROSOLES	ORM

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

Not dangerous goods

***ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	ETHYL BENZENE BENZENE

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.	METHANOL TOLUENE BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification
SARA 311/312 Classification
Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

XYLENE	6.11 %
METHANOL	3.72 %
ETHYL BENZENE	1.83 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

ACETONE	67-64-1
XYLENE	1330-20-7
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

ACETONE	67-64-1
XYLENE	1330-20-7
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

Notification status

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	1636 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

XYLENE	1330-20-7	100 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	4	4
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be, but not necessarily are, used in this safety data sheet :
ACGIH : American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
BEI : Biological Exposure Index
CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).
CMR : Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction

FG : Food grade
GHS : Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
H-statement : Hazard Statement
IATA : International Air Transport Association.
IATA-DGR : Dangerous Goods Regulation by the “International Air Transport Association” (IATA).
ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI (ICAO) : Technical Instructions by the “International Civil Aviation Organization”
IMDG : International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
ISO : International Organization for Standardization
logPow : octanol-water partition coefficient
LCxx : Lethal Concentration, for xx percent of test population
LDxx : Lethal Dose, for xx percent of test population.
ICxx : Inhibitory Concentration for xx of a substance
Ecxx : Effective Concentration of xx
N.O.S.: Not Otherwise Specified
OECD : Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit
P-Statement : Precautionary Statement
PBT : Persistent , Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PPE : Personal Protective Equipment
STEL : Short-term exposure limit
STOT : Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV : Threshold Limit Value
TWA : Time-weighted average
vPvB : Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WEL : Workplace Exposure Level

CERCLA : Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT : Department of Transportation
FIFRA : Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
HMIRC : Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission
HMIS : Hazardous Materials Identification System
NFPA : National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH : National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA : Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PMRA : Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency
RTK : Right to Know
WHMIS : Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System