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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):  CIDEX® OPA SOLUTION
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:  Aldehyde and Inorganic Salt Solution
PRODUCT USE:  High Level Disinfectant
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME:  ADVANCED STERILIZATION PRODUCTS
U.S. ADDRESS:  33 Technology Drive
                          Irvine, CA 92618
U.S. EMERGENCY PHONE:  CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
                          CHEMTREC INTERNATIONAL: 1-703-527-3887
U.S. BUSINESS PHONE:  1-800-595-0200
DATE OF PREPARATION:  October 25, 1999

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients that are 1% or greater need to be reported on an MSDS unless the component is carcinogenic. Since CIDEX OPA Solution has the active ingredient at 0.55% (99.45% inactive ingredients), and none of the components are carcinogenic, this section is not applicable.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:  This is a clear, light blue solution that is practically odorless. Health Hazards: This product is predominantly water and presents minimal hazards. The health hazards associated with contact with this product include the potential for slight irritation of the eyes, skin, nose, and other tissues. α-Phthalaldehyde (a component of this product present in less than 1% concentration) is a potential skin and respiratory sensitizer. Flammability Hazards: Minimal risk of water evaporating in a fire causing remaining material to burn and produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide. Reactivity Hazards: Negligible.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CIDEX® OPA SOLUTION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: This product is predominantly water and presents minimal hazards.

INHALATION: Breathing mists and sprays of this product may mildly irritate the nose, throat, or respiratory system. Symptoms of such exposure could include coughing and sneezing. Symptoms are generally alleviated when exposure ends. Pre-existing bronchitis or asthma conditions can be aggravated by exposure to this product. Heating of the solution will increase its potential for irritation.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Direct eye contact with the product may cause stinging, excess tearing, and redness. Skin contact with this product may cause staining and be mildly irritating, especially after prolonged exposure. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (red, cracked skin). Symptoms are generally alleviated when exposure ends.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not anticipated to be a significant route of overexposure for any component of this product.

INGESTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure, ingestion of this product (especially in large volumes) may irritate the tissues of the mouth, esophagus, digestive system. Symptoms of such overexposure may include vomiting, diarrhea, and nausea.

INJECTION: Though not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure, injection of this material would lead to pain, mild irritation, and swelling at the site of injection.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: ACUTE: The most likely symptom of acute overexposure would be slight irritation of contaminated skin, or eye irritation after contact with mists of this product.

CHRONIC: Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may lead to dermatitis. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional data.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, respiratory tract

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: S28: After contact with CIDEX OPA Solution, wash immediately with plenty of water. If a skin reaction should occur, seek medical advice.

EYE EXPOSURE: S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice if irritation or discomfort persists.

INHALATION: If vapors or mists of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air, and seek medical advice.

INGESTION: S48: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show package or label. CALL PHYSICIAN OR YOUR LOCAL POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):
Lower (LEL): Not applicable.
Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Select fire extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area.
Water Spray: YES (for cooling) Carbon Dioxide: YES
Foam: YES Dry Chemical: YES
Halon: YES Other: Any "ABC" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Minimal risk of water
evaporating in a fire causing remaining material to burn and produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.
Explosion 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. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, firefighters should control runoff water to prevent environmental contamination. Rinse contaminated equipment with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE RESPONSE: Small releases can be cleaned up using a damp sponge or a polypad. Responders should wear gloves, goggles, and suitable body protection during the clean up of small spills.

In case of a large spill, clear the affected area, respond with trained personnel and contain the spill. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level D: (safety glasses, gloves [do not use polyvinyl gloves], apron or lab coat). (If releases occur in confined spaces or poorly-ventilated areas, or when the level of oxygen is below 19.5%, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus is recommended due to the reduced oxygen levels)

For spill neutralization, sprinkle approximately 25 grams of glycine (free base) powder per gallon of estimated CIDEX® OPA Solution spill. With a mop or other tool, thoroughly blend the glycine into the spill. Allow 5 minutes for deactivation of 0-phthalaldehyde. For large spills, the addition of an absorbent may aid in containment of the spill. Close storm-water drains and take other measures to protect human health and the environment, as necessary. Place all neutralized spill residue and disposable clean-up materials in an appropriate container and seal. Rinse area and tools used with soap and water solution and follow with a water rinse. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, state, or local regulations, or appropriate standards of Canada or EC 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 mists and sprays of this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees working with this product must be properly trained. Store containers in a cool, dry location (15-30°C, 59-86°F), away from direct sunlight, or sources of intense heat. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; and must be triple rinsed prior to disposal.

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), if applicable. If existing ventilation is not adequate, product should be used with a local exhaust hood, or in ductless fume hoods/portable ventilation system, which contains filter media that can absorb the active component of the product, 0-phthalaldehyde. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used. INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Not applicable for the components of this product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None normally required for routine use. If respiratory protection is needed, such as during use of this product with other materials, or during emergency response to uncontrolled releases, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, applicable U.S. State regulations, or the appropriate standards of Canada and its Provinces or EC Member States (per European Standard EN 149).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses as authorized in 29 CFR 1910.133, applicable U.S. State regulations, or the appropriate standards of Canada and its Provinces or EC Member States (per European Standard EN 166).

HAND PROTECTION: Latex or nitrile rubber gloves for routine use. Do not use polyvinyl gloves. Latex gloves should be changed frequently (every 10-15 minutes) during use of product. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., fluid-resistant gowns or aprons).
9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.0003 g/cc
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not established.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.
COLOR: Clear, light blue.
VISCOSITY: Not established.
EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Similar to water.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: 0°C (32°F)
BOILING POINT: 100°C (212°F)
FORM: Liquid.
ODOR: Practically odorless.
FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The color may be a distinguishing characteristic for this product, if spilled. The product stains proteins on surfaces to grey/black.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY
STABILITY: Stable.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Products of thermal decomposition include carbon oxides.
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Materials that are incompatible with water. Strong acids and strong oxidizers. Strongly alkaline materials (> pH 10) will catalyze a redox reaction, which is exothermic, but is not expected to be of a violent nature.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure or contact to extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
TOXICITY DATA: The specific toxicology data available for the product are as follows.

CIDEX® OPA SOLUTION:
Eye exposure (rabbit) = slightly irritating, but reversible in seven days
LD₅₀ (oral, rat) > 5000 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (skin, rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: This product's components are not found on the following lists: U.S. FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may be mildly to moderately irritating to contaminated tissue, especially after prolonged or repeated exposure.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: o-Phthalaldehyde (a component of this product present in less than 1% concentration) is a potential skin and respiratory sensitizer. Due to the low concentration of o-Phthalaldehyde (0.55%) in the product, this hazard is greatly minimized.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on animal and human reproductive systems.

 Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.
 Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
 Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
 Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting asthma, bronchitis, or dermatitis and other skin disorders can be aggravated by exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Probable mucosal damage from oral exposure may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.
ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this product will slowly decompose into inorganic and organic compounds. The following environmental data are available for the components of this product:

- **o-PHTHALALDEHYDE**: Water Solubility = 53 g/L/20°C

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 or EC Member States. If permitted for disposal to the sewer by local and State authorities, spent CIDEX® OPA Solution may be put down the drain. See product insert for further information.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION


PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not applicable.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not applicable.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not applicable.

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not applicable.

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 1996: Not applicable.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated as a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS NOT CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): THIS MATERIAL IS NOT CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): THIS MATERIAL IS NOT CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS.

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

Additional information is as follows:

- Substance Identification No.: Not Applicable
- Name of Substance: Not Applicable
- Hazard Identification No. (Description): Not Applicable
- Label: Not Applicable
- Class and Item Number: Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. 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: Not applicable.

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

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

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! MAY CAUSE MILD SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing mists or sprays. Work in well-ventilated area. Do not taste or swallow. Wear gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if adverse effects develop. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb
spill with inert material (sand, poly pads, or other absorbent). For large spills, dike area. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.
OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Class D2B: Other Toxic Effects

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:
EC 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.
EC CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable.
EC RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
EC SAFETY PHRASES: Not applicable.
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION FOR CONSTITUENTS: The following information is available for components of this product.
- o-PHTHALALDEHYDE (100% solid):
  EC EINECS/ELINCS NUMBER: 211-402-2
  EC CLASSIFICATION: Toxic. [T]
  EC RISK PHRASES: Toxic if swallowed. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. [R: 25-42/43]
  EC SAFETY PHRASES: Keep out of reach of children. (This safety phrase can be omitted from the label when the substance or preparation is sold for industrial use only.) Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye/face protection. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. When using, do not smoke. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. [S.(2.)-25/37/39-5-21-24/26]

16. OTHER INFORMATION
PREPARED BY: Advanced Sterilization Products
             33 Technology Drive
             Irvine, CA 92618

DATE OF PRINTING: October 25, 1999

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Advanced Sterilization Products assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Advanced Sterilization Products assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.
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 which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

**EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:**

- **ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.
- **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which 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 Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.
- **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as 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 which was vacated by Court Order.
- **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. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany’s Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL.
- **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). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

**HAZARD RATINGS:**

- **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**: This rating 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 acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in a permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute or acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [75°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normal; stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures). PPE Rating B. Hand and eye protection is required for routine chemical use.

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**: 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 and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

**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:**

- 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: **LD0** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC0** - 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. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. 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 measures of toxicity include TDL0, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TLC0 the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TD0, LDLo, and LD0, or TC, TC0, LC0, and LC0, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - 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. A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generations. An embryo-toxic 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.

**REGULATORY INFORMATION:**

- This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, and Lien 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.

**EUROPEAN:** EC is the European Community (formerly known as the EEC, European Economic Community). **EINECS:** This is the European Inventory of New-Existing Chemical Substances. The ADR 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.