

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED ON SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SECTION I

Chemical Name and Synonyms—The product identification. The chemical or generic name of single elements and compounds.

Trade Names and Synonyms—The name under which the product is marketed and the common commercial name of the product.

Chemical Family—Refers to a grouping of chemicals that behave and react with other chemicals in a similar manner.

Formula—The chemical formula or single elements or compounds.

CAS Number—The Chemical Abstracts Service number, if applicable.

EPA—The code number assigned by the Environmental Protection Agency, if applicable.

DOT Classification—The appropriate classification as determined by the regulations of the Office of Hazard Material, Department of Transportation.

SECTION II

Hazardous Ingredients—The major components as well as any minor one(s) having potential for harm

that are considered when evaluating the product.

TLV—Threshold Limit Value (TLV) indicates the permissible exposure concentration, a limit established by a government regulatory agency, or an estimate if none has been established.

SECTION III

Physical Data

Boiling Point (°F)—The temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which the substances will boil.

Vapor Pressure—The pressure of saturated vapor above the liquid expressed in mm Hg at 20°C.

Vapor Density—The relative density or weight of a vapor or gas (with no air present) compared with an equal volume of air at ambient temperature.

Solubility in Water—The solubility of a material by weight in water at room temperature. The terms negligible, less than 0.1 percent, 0.1 to 1 percent; moderate 1 to 10 percent, applicable 10 percent or greater.

Appearance and Odor—The general characterization of the material, i.e., powder, colorless liquid, aromatic odor, etc.

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1)—The ratio of the weight of a volume of the material to its weight of an equal volume of water.

Percent, Volatile by Volume (%)—The percent by volume of the material that is considered volatile. (The tendency or ability of a liquid to vaporize.)

Evaporation Rate—The ratios of the time required to evaporate a measured volume of a liquid to the time required to evaporate the same volume of a reference liquid (ethyl ether) under ideal test conditions. The higher the ratio, the slower the evaporation rate.