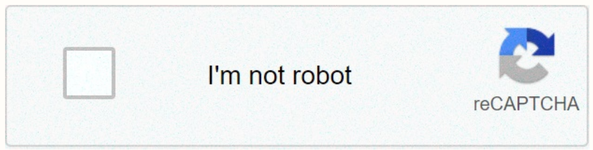

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Safety data sheet means in urdu

CARCINOGEN: Substance or agents that may cause or produce cancer in mammals. Suspected carcinogen in humans A substance suspected of causing cancer based on human evidence or demonstration by appropriate methods, or carcinogenesis in two or more animal species or strains. Confirmed carcinogens in humans that are recognised as carcinogenic or cocarcinogenic potential in humans. CARCINOMA: Malignant tumor or cancer; a new growth that consists of epithelial cells tends to grow rapidly, infiltrate other cells, and give rise to metastasis (proliferation). (CAS) CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE NUMBER: An assigned number used to identify a chemical. CAS stands for Chemical Abstracts Service, an organization that indexes information published in Chemical Abstracts of the American Chemical Society and provides index guides that information about specific substances may be placed in abstracts. Sequentially assigned CAS numbers identify specific chemicals, except when followed by an asterisk(*), which means a compound (often naturally occurring) of variable composition. the figures have no chemical significance. The CAS number is a concise, unique material identification agent. CATALYST: Substance that changes a chemical reaction (makes it faster or slower) without being consumed. CATARACT: Loss of transparency in the crystalline lens of the eye or its capsule. CAUSTIC: See Alkali. CC: Closed cup. Identifies one of the methods used to measure flash points of combustible liquids. cc, cm 3 : Cubic centimetre. CEILING: Maximum permissible human exposure to airborne substances must not be exceeded even for a moment. CENTIPOISE: cgs unit of the measurement of viscosity corresponding to 1/100 poise. The viscosity of water at 20C is about 1 centipose. CENTIMETERS, cm: 1/100 meters. One cm = approx. 0.4 i. CERCLA: Comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability law. Superfund Law, Public Law PL 96-510, found at 40 CFR 300. CFCs: Chlorofluorocarbon. Associated with damage to the Earth's ozone layer. CFR: Code of Federal Regulations. A collection of the rules laid down by law. cgs: Metric units of measurement based on centimeters, grams and seconds. Chelatiing AGENT: Chemical compound capable of forming multiple chemical bonds into a metal ion. Used to treat metal poisoning. CHEMICAL: Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds. CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR: Respiratory protection using various chemical substances to clean inhaled air of certain polluting gases or vapours. Typically effective for concentrations not more than 10 times TLV of contaminants if it has warning properties (odor or irritation) during TLV. CHEMICAL FAMILY: Group of individual elements or compounds with a common general name. CHEMICAL FORMULA: Provides the number and types of atoms that form a molecule of a CHEMICAL NAME: Scientific name of name that clearly identifies chemical at risk hazard Purpose. CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS: Inflammation of the lungs caused by accumulation of fluids due to chemical irritation. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY: The ability of a material to change chemically. Adverse and dangerous effects such as heat, explosions or the manufacture of harmful substances may occur. CHEMTREC: 24-hour toll-free phone number (800-424-9300), primarily intended for use by those responding to chemical transportation emergencies. Created by the Chemical Manufacturer's Association. CHEMILUMINESCENCE: Emission of light during a non-combustible chemical reaction. CHLORACNE: Acne-like outbreaks caused by excessive contact with certain compounds. CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN (CHP): AS OF 29 CFR 1910.1450, OSHA STANDARD; Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. 1/90 5/90. A written plan covering specific working practices, standard procedures, equipment, technical controls and policies to ensure that employees are protected from hazardous exposure levels to all potentially hazardous chemicals used in their work areas. The OSHA standard offers training, employee access to information, medical consultations, examinations, hazard identification procedures, respiratory use and registration practices. CHRONIC EFFECT: Negative effect on a human or animal body with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time or that recur frequently. CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Prolonged contact with a substance. CHRONIC TOXICITY: Adverse reactions due to repeated doses of or exposure to a material over a relatively longer period of time. Usually used to denote effects noted in experimental animals. CNS: Central nervous system, brain and spinal cord. Coefficient of water/oil distribution: Also known as the distribution coefficient, it is the ratio of the solubility of a chemical in water to its solubility in oil. Use to indicate how easily human or other organisms can absorb or store a material. Sometimes Ko/w abbreviated; can also be expressed as logarithm, log Ko/w. combustible liquids: Term used by NFPA and DOT to classify certain liquids that will burn on the basis of flash points. NFPA and DOT generally define flammable liquids as having a flash point of 100F or higher. They do not ignite as easily as flammable liquids; however, they may ignite under certain conditions and must be handled with caution. COMMON NAME: Name of material other than chemical name, e.g. COMPRESSED GAS: Material under pressure (dissolved gas, liquid by compression or cooling). CONCENTRATION: Relative quantity of a substance when combined or mixed with other substances. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Conditions during handling or storage that may cause a substance to become unstable. LIMITED SPACE: Any area that has limited openings for entry and exit that would make escaping difficult in an emergency, has a lack of ventilation, contains potential hazards and are not intended or designated for continuous human coating. CONJUNCTIVITIS: Inflammation of the conjunctivitis, the delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeball. CONTAINER: Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or similar containing a dangerous chemical. According to Hazard Communication Standard pipes or piping systems and engines, fuel tanks or other operating systems in a vehicle are not considered containers. CORNEA: Transparent structure of the outer layer of the eyeball. CORROSION RATE: Expressed in inches per year; accompanied by temperature. CORROSIVE: Liquid or solids that cause visible destruction or irreversible changes in skin tissue at the contact point or, in the event of leakage from the packaging, liquid having severe corrosion velocity on steel. CRITICAL PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE: Temperature above which a gas cannot be fluent in pressure. The critical pressure is the pressure necessary to liquiden a gas at the critical temperature.' CRYOGENICALLY: At extremely low temperature as for refrigerant gases. cu ft, ft 3 : Cubic foot. Cu ft is more usual. cu m, m 3 : Cubic meter. m3 is preferred. CURETTAGE: Cleansing a sick surface. CUTANEOUS: Concerning the skin. CYANOSIS: Dark purple staining of the skin and mucous membrane caused by deficient oxygenation of the blood. HAZARDOUS REACTIVE MATERIAL: Material that can react alone or with water/air producing hazardous condition. DEGRADATION: Breakdown of a material or substance into parts or elements or simpler compounds. AFFATTING: Removal of natural oils from the skin by fat-dissolving solvents or other chemicals. DELIQUESCENT: Water soluble salts (usually powdered) absorb moisture from the air and soften or dissolve as a result. DEMULCENT: Material that can calm or protect inflamed, irritated mucous membranes. DENSITY: The ratio of weight to volume of a material, usually in grams per cubic centimeter. DEPRESSANT: A substance that reduces a bodily functional activity or an instinctive desire, such as appetite. DERMAL: Applied to or applied to the skin. DERMAL TOXICITY: Classifications, derived from the following definitions are derived from data from the test methods as described in 16 CFR 1500.40 and toxicity categories as described in 16 CFR 1500.3. NON-TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals, determined from dermal toxicity studies (LD50), is greater than 2 g/kg body weight. TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals determined on the basis of dermal toxicity studies (LD50) is greater than 200 mg and less than or equal to 2 g/kg body weight. VERY TOXIC: The probable lethal dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals determined on the basis of dermal toxicity studies (LD50) is less than or equal to 200 mg body weight per kg. Dermatitis: skin. DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE: Any person or organization that an employee grants written permission to exercise such employee's rights under the Hazard Communication Standard. DESIGNATED AREA: An area (or device within) a laboratory to be used for work on select carcinogens, reproductive toxins, and other materials that have a high level of acute toxicity. An administrative control designed to minimise the risk of employee exposure to hazardous chemicals. DIAPHORESIS: Sweat, especially violent. DIKE: A barrier designed to control or limit hazardous substances and prevent them from entering sewers, ditches, streams or other flowing waters. DILUTION VENTILATION: Air flow designed to dilute pollutants to an acceptable level. DISTRIBUTOR: A company other than a chemical manufacturer or importer that supplies hazardous chemicals to other distributors or employers. DRY CHEMICAL: Powdered fireextinguisher normally consisting of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc. DUST: Solid particles suspended in air produced by a mechanical process, such as crushing, grinding, blasting or blasting. Most dust is a inhalation, fire and dust explosion hazard. DYSPLASIA: An abnormality of development. DYSPNEA: Feeling difficulty breathing; Breathless. DYSURIA: Difficult or painful urination. EDEMA: Abnormal accumulation of clear, aqueous fluid in body tissue. EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION (EC50): Concentration of a material in water, a single dose, which is expected to cause a biological effect of 50 % of a group of experimental animals. ELECTROLYTE: Non-metallic fabric that conducts electrical current in solution by moving ions instead of electrons. EMBOLISM: Obstruction of a blood vessel with a transported blood clot, a lot of bacteria, etc. EMBRYO: Organism in the early stages of development before birth. EMBRYOTOXIN: Material harmful to an embryo in development at a concentration that does not adversely affect the pregnant woman. EMETIC: Agent who induces vomiting. EMPHYSEMA: Irreversible disease of lung disease, where alveolar walls have lost their resilience, resulting in an excessive reduction in lung capacity. EMPLOYEE: A worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in predictable emergencies. EMPLOYER: A person engaged in a company where chemicals are either used, distributed or manufactured for use or distribution, including a subcontractor or subcontractor. ENDOTHERMIC: A chemical reaction that absorbs heat. TECHNICAL CONTROLS: Systems that reduce potential hazards by isolating the worker from danger or by removing the hazard from the working environment. The methods include ventilation, insulation and cabinetry. EPIDEMIOLOGY: Science dealing with disease in a general population. EPIPHORA: Excessive stream of tears. EPISTAXIS: Nosebleeds. ERGONOMICS: Examination of human characteristics with appropriate design of the life and work characteristics of work characteristics ERYTHEMA: Abnormal red skin from capillary overload. ETIOLOGY: All the factors that contribute to the cause of a disease or an abnormal condition. Evaporation rate: The speed at which a particular material will evaporate in relation to the rate of evaporation of a known material. The evaporation rate can be useful for assessing the health and fire hazards of a material. EXPLOSIVE: Material that gives a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat when exposed to sudden shock, pressure or high temperature. EXPOSURE OR EXPOSED: condition of being open and vulnerable to a hazardous chemical by inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, absorption or any other course includes potential (accidental or possible) exposure. EXPOSURE LIMITS: Concentration in the air of a chemical that is thought to be acceptable. EXTINGUISHING AGENTS: Fire extinguisher or extinguishing method suitable for use on specific material. EYE IRRITATION: Classifications corresponding to the following definitions, derived from data from test methods described in 16 CFR 1500.42 classified according to the Draize scale to score eye lesions and temporal reverbility criteria as stated in NAS Publication 1138. PRACTICAL NON-IRRITATING: The undiluted product when instilled in the eyes of rabbits causes no noticeable irritation or slight transient conjunctivitis. (Average Draize score 0.00-15.0). SLIGHTLY IRRITATING: The undiluted product, when instilled in the eyes of rabbits, provides mild to moderate conjunctivitis, slight corneal involvement and/or mild iritis. (Average Draize score 15.1-25.0). MODERATELY IRRITATING: The undiluted product, when instilled in the eyes of rabbits, produces moderate corneal involvement with or without severe iritis. (AverageDraize score range 25.1-50.0). Effects ready within 21 days. HIGHLY IRRITATING (OR CORROSIVE): The undiluted product, when instilled in the eyes of rabbits, causes severe corneal involvement with or without severe iritis. (AverageDraize score range 50.1-110.0). The effects persist for 21 days or more. FASCICULATION: Muscular twitching. FEDERAL REGISTER: Daily disclosure that lists and discusses the rules of federal agencies. FIBER: Basic form of fabric, usually crystalline, with a high ratio of length and diameter. FIBROSE: Formation of fibrous tissue, as in the repairing or reactive process to particles, in addition to amounts usually found in lung tissue walls. This reduces oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange efficiency. FIFRA: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act require that certain useful toxins, such as chemical pesticides sold to the public, contain labels that carry health hazard warnings to protect users. It is administered by the EPA. FINES: Finely crushed or powdered material or fibres; especially those that are smaller than average in a mixture of Sizes. FOUR DIAMOND: Symbol designed by NFPA to give a quick number rating rating the health rate (blue), flammability (red), reactivity (yellow) and specific (white) hazard. FIRE POINT: Lowest temperature, where the liquid will produce enough steam to flash near the surface and continue to burn. FLAMMABLE: Defined by DOT and NFPA as a liquid with a flash point below 100 degrees F. Flammable liquids are: Class 1 Liquids and can be divided as follows: Class 1A Flashpoint below 73 degrees F and boiling point below 100 degrees F. Class 1B Flashpoint below 73 degrees F and boiling point at or above 100 degrees F. Class 1C Flashpoint at or above 73 degrees F and below 100 degrees F. : Product packed in an aerosol container and capable of releasing a combustible material. COMBUSTIBLE GAS: Gas which, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13 % by volume or less or a gas which, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a series of combustible mixtures with air above 12 % by volume, regardless of the lower limit. FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Minimum and maximum concentrations of flammable gas or vapour between which the ignition takes place. FLAMMable LIQUID: Liquid emitting vapours that can ignite at room temperature; liquids with flash point below 100F. COMBUSTIBLE SOLID: Solids which are easily ignited and continue to burn or may cause fire under general conditions or during transport through friction or retained heat from manufacture or processing, and which burn so strongly and continuously that a serious transport hazard arises. FLASH BACK: Occurs when a trace of combustible material is ignited by a distant spark or ignition source. The flame then travels along the trail of the material back to its source. FLASH POINT: Temperature at which a liquid emits enough flammable vapour to ignite. There are several test methods for the flash point and flash points may vary for the same material depending on the method used, so that the test method is indicated when the flash point is indicated. FOAM: Firefighting material consisting of small bubbles of air, water and means of concentration. Foam will extinguish a fire by blanketing it, except for air and blocking the escape of volatile fumes. FOG: Visible suspension of fine drops in a gas. PREDICTABLE EMERGENCY: Potential incident such as equipment failure, rupture of containers or failure of control equipment that may result in uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical. FORMULA: The scientific expression of the chemical composition of a material (e.g. water H2O, sulphuric acid H2SO4, sulphur dioxide is SO2). FREEZING POINT: Temperature at which a material changes its physical state from liquid to solid. This information is important because a frozen material can burst or the dangers may change. FROSTBITE: Damage to tissues due to extreme coldness or contact with extremely cold liquids or solids. REFUGEE ISSUE: Gas, liquid, solid, steam, smoke, mist, mist or dust get out of process equipment or a product. FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Full protective equipment that keeps gases, vapour, liquid and solids from any contact with the skin and prevents them from being inhaled or ingested. FUME: Airborne suspension consisting of minutes of solid particles due to heating of a solid. This heating is often accompanied by a chemical reaction in which the particles react with oxygen to form an oxide. g: Gram. Metric unit of weight. COLD HEAT: Death of tissues combined with decay. GAS: Formless liquid that occupies the space of its enclosure. Can settle to the bottom or top of a cabinet when mixed with other materials. Can only be changed to its liquid or solid state by increased pressure and reduced temperature. GASTRIC LAVAGE: Wash out of the stomach using a tube and liquid. GASTRITIS: Irritation of the lining of the stomach, which may be obvious as abdominal pain, vomiting, or diarrhea, etc. GASTROENTERITIS: Inflammation of the stomach and bowel. gastrointestinal tract: Stomach and bowel as a functional unit. GAVAGE: Feeding using a stomach tube. GENERAL VENTILATION: Removal of polluted air and its replacement with clean air from the general working area as opposed to local ventilation, which is specific air change in the immediate air of a contaminant source. GENERIC NAME: Designation or identification for the identification of a chemical using other than its chemical name. GENETIC: Concerning or carried by genes. Hereditary. GINGIVITIS: Inflammation of the gums. GRAM: Metric mass weight unit. An American ounce is about 28 grams and a pound is 454 grams. GRAM/KILOGRAM: Expression of the dose used for oral and dermal toxicology tests to indicate the grams of substance dosed per kilogram of the animal's body weight. GROUNDING: Safety practices to perform electrical charge to the ground, which prevents the ignition of sparks of a material. DANGEROUS DEGRADATION: Degradation or separation of a substance in its constituents, elements or in simpler compounds accompanied by release of heat, gas or hazardous materials. HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL: Any chemical whose presence or use is a physical hazard or a health hazard. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Hazardous substances that form a mixture. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: Any substance or mixture of substances with properties that may have harmful effects on the health or safety of a person. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS): Developed by the NPCA to provide information on health, flammability and reactivity hazards that occur in the workplace. A number shall be assigned to a material indicating the hazard level from 0 for at least up to 4 for the most serious. Letters are used to denote personal protective equipment. HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER: Identification number assigned to identification number for identification and traces of hazardous waste under the RCRA Act. DANGER: Chemical from which acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed HÆMATOPOIETISK SYSTEM: SYSTEM: blood-forming mechanism in the human body. HEMATURIA: Presence of blood in the urine. HEMOLYSIS: Separation of hemoglobin from red blood cells. HEPATIC: Concerning the liver. HEPATOTOTOIN: A substance that causes damage to the liver. HIGHLY TOXIC: A chemical in one of the following categories: A chemical with a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 mg or less per kg of body weight when administered orally to albinolists between 200 and 300 grams each. A chemical with a median lethal dose (LD50) of 200 mg or less per kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits, each weighing between 2 and 3 kg. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of 200 parts per volume or less of gas or steam, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, smoke or dust when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each. HYDROCARBON: Organic compound consisting only of carbon and hydrogen. Oil, natural gas and coal are the main sources of hydrocarbons for industry. HYDROPHILIC: Materials that have large molecules that absorb and retain water cause them to swell and often turn into gel. HYGROSCOPIC: Easy adsorbing available moisture in any form. HYPEREMIA: Overload of blood in a body part. HYPERGOLIC: Self-igniting when in contact with its components without spark or external assistance. HYPOCALCEMIA: Calcium deficiency in the blood. HYPOXIA: Insufficient oxygen, especially applied to the body's cells. IGNITION TEMPERATURE: The lowest temperature at which a combustible material will ignite in the air and will continue to burn independently of the heat source when heated. Inhalation toxicity: Non-TOXIC classifications corresponding to the following definitions are derived from the test methods and categories of toxicity described in 16 CFR 1500.3 NON-TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of the undiluted product to 50 % of the test animals (LC50) is greater than 200 mg/litre per volume when inhaled continuously for one hour or less. TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of the undiluted product to 50 % of the test animals (LC50) is greater than 2 mg and less than or equal to 200 mg/litre of volume when inhaled continuously for one hour or less. VERY TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of the undiluted product to 50% of the test animals (LC50) is less than or equal to 2 mg/litre of volume by inhalation continuously for one hour or less. IMMEDIATE USE: The hazardous chemical will only be controlled by and only used by the person transferring it from a marked container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred. IMMEDIATE LIFE AND HEALTH HAZARD (IDLH): Maximum concentration from which to escape within 30 minutes without avoidable symptoms, irreversible health effects. IMPORTER: First business with employees of Customs Territory in the United States who receive hazardous chemicals produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the United States IMPERVIOUS: Material that does not allow another substance to pass through or penetrate it. INCOMPATIBLE: Materials that can cause hazardous reactions by direct contact with each other. INERT INGREDIENTS: Anything but the active substance in a product; does not have active properties. COMBUSTIBLE: Easily can be set on fire and continues to burn, especially violently. INFLAMMATION: A number of reactions produced in tissues by an irritant, injury or infection. Characterized by swelling and redness caused by an influx of blood and fluids ingestion: Taking in of a substance by mouth. INHALATION: Breathing of a substance in the form of gas, steam, smoke, mist or dust. INHIBITOR: Chemical, which is added to another substance to prevent an unwanted chemical change from occurring. Inorganic materials: Compounds derived from sources other than plant or animal sources generally do not contain carbon atoms. INSOLUBLE: Unable to dissolve in a liquid. INTERSTITIAL FIBROSIS: Scarring of the lungs. IRIDAL: Concerning the iris of the eye. IRIDOCYCLITIS: Inflammation of both the iris and ciliate the body of the eye. Irritating: Substance which, when in contact at sufficient concentration for a sufficiently long period of time, will cause an inflammatory reaction or reaction in the eye, skin or respiratory system. ISOMERS: Compounds that have the same molecular weight and atomic composition but differ in molecular structure. JAUNDICE: Yellowish discoloration of tissues, whites of the eyes, and bodily fluids with bile pigment caused by any of several pathological conditions that interrupt the liver's normal production and discharge of bile. KETOSIS: Condition characterized by excessive production or accumulation of ketone substances in the body caused by disturbed carbohydrate metabolism. KILOGRAM: Metric weight unit; about 2.2 pounds. Lethal concentration LC50 - Median lethal concentration The atmospheric concentration was found to be fatal for 50 percent of a group of experimental animals exposed during the specified period. LD-50 - Median lethal dose The dose that was found fatal in 50 percent of a group of experimental animals when administered by the specified route, e.g. LCLO: Fatal concentration low. The lowest concentration of a substance in the air that has been reported to have caused death in humans or animals. The reported concentrations may be indicated for exposure periods less than 24 hours (acute) or greater than 24 hours (subacute and chronic). LDLO: Lethal dose low. The lowest dose of a substance introduced by means other than inhalation, which is reported to have caused death in humans or animals. LABEL: All written, printed or graphic signs or symbols displayed on or affixed to the with dangerous hazardous Laboratory SCALE (ACTIVITY): The work includes containers of substances used for reactions and transfers and intended for easy and safe handling of one person. Workplaces producing commercial quantities of materials are not covered by the definition of Laboratory. LACRIMATION: Secretion and discharge of tears. LACRIMATOR: Material that produces tears. LANDFILL: Disposal of waste and waste products in a controlled location sealed and buried underground. Latency: The time that passes between exposure and the first manifestations of disease or disease. LAVAGE: Washing a hollow organ, such as the stomach, using a tube and fluids. READION: Abnormal alteration, injury or damage to tissues or an organ. LEUKEMI: Progressive, malignant disease in the blood forms organs. LIPID GRANULOMA: Mass of chronically inflamed tissue that is usually infected. LIPID PNEUMONIA: Chronic condition caused by aspiration of oily substances in the lungs. LOCAL EFFECTS: Toxic or irritants that occur at the site of contact with a chemical or substance. LOCAL VENTILATION: De-hatching and replacement of contaminated air directly from the source. LOWER EXPLOSIVE (COMBUSTible) LIMIT (LEL): Lowest concentration (the lowest percentage of the substance in the air) which will give a flash of light when there is a source of ignition (heat, arc or flame). MAAC - Maximum acceptable concentration in the environment The maximum permitted 24 hours average concentration in the air of a toxic air pollutant. MALAISE: Feeling of general discomfort, anxiety or anxiety. MELTING POINT: Temperature at which a solid changes to liquid state. For mixtures, a melting area may be given. METABOLISM: Chemical and physical processes by which the body functions. METASTASIS: Transmission of a disease from one part of the body to another. METHEMOGLOBINEMIA: Presence of methemoglobin in the bloodstream caused by the reaction of materials with hemoglobin in red blood cells that reduces their oxygen-carrying capacity. mg: Milligrams (1/1000, 10-3, of one gram). mg/kg: Milligrams per kg. Dosage used for toxicology tests to indicate a dose administered per kilogram of body weight. mg/m3: Milligrams per cubic metre of air. mg/m3 = ppm x MW/24,45 at 25 C. Microgram (ug): One millionth (10-6) of one gram. Micrometer (um): One millionth (10-6) of a meter; often referred to as a micron. Millimetre (mm): 1/1000 of one metre. MISCIBLE: The extent to which liquids or gases can be mixed or mixed. MIST: Suspended liquid droplets in the air generated by condensation from the gas form to the liquid state or by mechanically breaking up the liquid by spraying or atomising. MIXTURE: Heterogeneous group of materials which cannot be represented by a chemical formula and which do not undergo chemical changes as interaction between the mixed materials. ml: Milliliters. 1/1000 of a litre. A metric capacity unit, for all practical purposes equal to 1 cubic centimeter. A cubic inch is about 16 ml. mm. Hg: A measure of pressure in millimeters of a mercury column above a reservoir, or the difference in level in a U-tube. MOLE: The amount of a chemical that has a weight in a unit numerically equal to the molecular weight. MOLECULAR WEIGHT: The sum of the atomic weights of the atoms in a molecule. mppcf: Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impingsamples counted with light field techniques (OSHA). MUCOUS MEMBRANE: The mucous membrane-secretes the lining, lines hollow organs in the body. MUTAGEN: Substance or agents that can alter the genetic material in a living cell. n-: Normal.Used as prefix in chemical names that means a straight chain structure. NARCOSIS: Stupor or unconsciousness produced by drugs or other materials. NAUSEA: Tendency to vomit, a feeling of disease in the stomach. NECROSIS: Localized death of tissue. NEOPLASM: New or abnormal tissue growth that is uncontrollable and progressive. NEPHROTOXIC: Toxic to the kidneys. NEURITIS: Inflammation of the nerves. NEUTRALIZE: To make chemically harmless; returning ph to the neutral level of 7. NON-COMBUSTIBLE: Failure to easily ignite or burn with extreme speed when switched on. In addition, a DOT hazard class for any compressed gas other than flammable. NOx: A general formula for nitric oxides (NO,NO2). They react with moisture in the airways to produce acids that corrode and irritate tissue, causing congestion and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of acute exposure can develop over 6 to 24 hours. Chronic exposure to low levels can cause irritation, cough, headache, and tooth

corrosion. Exposure to 5 to 50 ppm NO2 can cause slow-developing pulmonary edema. Generally manufactured by combustion processes, including motor vehicles. NUISANCE PARTICLES: Dust that does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effect from reasonable concentrations and exposures. NYSTAGMUS: Spastic, involuntary movement of eyes ODOR Description of the smell of the substance. ODOUR THRESHOLD: Lowest concentration of a substance steam, in the air that can be smelled. OEL - Occupational exposure limit value The most restrictive 8-hour weighted average concentration specified for working room air is chosen from either the thresholds for 1986-1987 and the biological exposure index as adopted by the American Conference of State Industrial Hygienes; the recommended occupational exposure standards set out in the summary of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in July 1985 or 1986 Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels established by the American Industrial Hygiene Association. OLFACTORY: In connection with the sense of smell. OLIGURIA: Sparse or low amounts of urine. Opaque: to light beams. OPEN TRANSFER: Any transfer that involves contact with a moving liquid with the atmosphere, air or oxygen at any time. Open transfer of flammable liquids, especially class IA liquids, is dangerous due to the release of flammable fumes in the work area. As there is a risk of fire or explosion if an ignition source is present, these transfers should only be transferred in a cap. ORAL: Used in or taken into the body by mouth. ORAL TOXICITY : Non-TOXIC classifications corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data from test methods and toxicity categories as described in 16 CFR 1500.3. NON-TOXIC: The likely light-rated dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals determined by ingestion studies (LD50) is greater than 5 g/kg body weight. TOXIC: The likely missible dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals determined by ingestion studies (LD50) is greater than 50 mg and less than or equal to 5 g/kg body weight. VERY TOXIC: The likely missible dose of undiluted product for 50 % of the test animals determined by ingestion studies (LD50) is less than or equal to 50 mg body weight per kg. ORGANIC MATERIALS: Compounds consisting of carbon, hydrogen and other elements with chain or ring structures. OVEREXPOSURE: Exposure to hazardous material beyond the permitted exposure levels. OXIDATION: Reaction where a substance is combined with oxygen from an oxidizing agent or an oxidising agent. An oxidation reaction is always accompanied by a corresponding reduction reaction in which (1) oxygen is removed from a substance; or (2) atoms, molecules or ions get electrons. OXIDE POX: Dermatitis caused by contact with oxides under poor personal hygienic conditions. OXIDIZER: Substance that provides oxygen to easily stimulate the combustion of organic matter. Oxidising agents: Chemical or substance that causes an oxidation reaction. PALPITATION: Irregular, rapid heartbeat. PARATHESIA: Feeling prickly, tinkling, or creeping on to the skin that has no objective cause. Particles: Small, separate pieces of airborne material. Generally something that is not a fiber and has a height-width ratio of 3 to 1. PARTS PER MILLION (PPM): Unit for measuring the concentration of a gas or steam in the air. Parts of gas or steam in one million parts of air. Also used to indicate the concentration of a particular substance in a liquid or solid. PERCENT VOLATILE: Percentage volatile volume is the percentage of a liquid or solid (by volume) that will evaporate at an ambient temperature of 70 degrees F (unless another temperature is specified). Examples: butane, gasoline and thinner (mineral spirits) are 100 percent volatile; their individual evaporation rates vary, but over time each evaporation will completely evaporate. PERMITTED EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL): Limit of legally enforced exposure to a substance established by OSHA. indicates the permitted concentration of air pollutants substances; almost all workers can be exposed to repeatedly 8 hours a day, 40 hours per week, over a lifetime (40 years), without side effects. PERSONAL HYGIENE: Precautions taken to maintain good health when exposed to harmful materials. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PV): Equipment or clothing worn to help insulate a worker from direct exposure to hazardous materials. KEROSESTILLAT: Complex mixture of hydrocarbons, liquid by normal ambient conditions, separated from crude oil and other refinery process flows by distillation. pH: Scale of 0 to 14 representing acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solution. Clean water has pH-7. Substance in aqueous solution will be ionized to varying degrees with different concentrations of H+ and OH ions. SLIM: Thick mucus from respiratory passage. PHOTOPHOBIA: Intolerance to light. PHYSICAL HAZARD: a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that there is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyroture, unstable (reactive) or walking asset. PHYSICAL CONDITION: Condition of a material (solid, liquid or gas) at room temperature. POISON: Any substance that is hazardous to health and can lead to death when relatively small amounts are taken either internally or externally. PRODUCT ID NUMBER: Four-digit number in front of the United Nations or NA used in Canada under the Dangerous Goods Regulation for the use of emergency personnel to identify a material in the event of an accident. PNEUMOCONIOSIS: Respiratory and lung diseases caused by inhalation and retention of irritating mineral or metallic particles. An X-ray can detect changes that include fibrosis. POISON, CLASS A: DOT designation of an extremely dangerous poison such as a toxic gas or liquid of such a nature that a very small amount of gas or vapor in the liquid mixed with air is dangerous for life. POISON, CLASS B: Designation of liquid, solid, paste or semi-sheolide substances other than class A toxins or irritants which, by or are presumed to be as toxic to humans, as a health hazard during transport. POISON CONTROL CENTER: Provides medical information on a 24-hour basis for accidents involving ingestion of potentially toxic materials. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB): Pathogenic and teratogenic compounds used as heat transfer medium. IT accumulates in tissues. A dangerous polymerization is such a reaction that takes place at a rate that releases large amounts of energy that can cause fires or explosions or burst containers. Materials that can polymerize usually contain inhibitors that can delay the reaction. POUR POINT: Temperature at which a liquid ceases or begins to flow or where it researches. POx: A general term for the more oxides Phosphorus. PPE: Personal protective equipment. Devices or clothing worn to isolate a worker from direct exposure to hazardous materials. Examples include gloves and respirators. PRECORDIAL: In front of the heart, stomach. PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANT: A non-corrosive substance that causes severe skin irritation. PRODUCE: To manufacture, process, formulate or repackage. PROSTRATION: Physical exhaustion, incapacitation. PROTEINURIA: Presence of protein in urine. psia: Pounds per square inch absolutely. psig: Pound per square inch meter (i.e. above atmospheric pressure). PSYCHOTROPIC: Acting on the mind. PULMONARY EDEMA: Fluid in the lungs. PYOLYSIS: Chemical degradation or degradation of molecules produced by heating. PYROPHORIC: Materials that ignite spontaneously in the air below 130 degrees F. Occasional friction will ignite them. REACTION: Chemical transformation or modification; two or more substances to form a new substance. REACTIVE MATERIAL: Chemical substance or mixture that strongly polymerizes, degrades, condenses or becomes self-reacting due to shock, pressure or temperature. Includes explosive materials, organic peroxides, pressure-creating materials and water-active materials. REACTIVITY: A substance's tendency to undergo chemical reaction when released. REAGENT: Substance used in a chemical reaction for the manufacture of another substance or for the detection of its composition. RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT: The maximum permissible airborne concentration not expected to harm a worker. Expressed as a ceiling limit or as a time-weighted average, usually for 10-hour work shifts. REDUCING AGENT: Substance that (1) combines with oxygen or (2) loses electrons to the reaction during a reduction reaction. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES: Published by NIOSH. Presents basic toxicity data for thousands of materials. The purpose is to identify all known toxic substances and to refer to original studies. RENAL: Concerning the kidneys. REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): The amount of material that is wasted must be reported to federal, state and local authorities under CERCLA, EPCRA and CWA. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH HAZARD: Any remedy that has a detrimental effect on the adult male or female reproductive system or the developing foetus or child. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Respiratory system, including lungs and air passages, as well as the associated system of nerves and circulatory supply. RESPIRATOR: Devices that protect the user's respiratory system from overexposure by inhalation to airborne pollutants. Respiratory protection is used when a worker is going to work in an area where he/she may be exposed to concentration exceeding the permitted exposure limit. RESPONSIBLE PARTY: A person who can provide further information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures if necessary. ROUTES OF ENTRY: Means through which material can access the body (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact). SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS Used in transport packaging; This means that away from food. SARCOMA: A tumor that is often malignant. SARA: Superfund Amendments and the Reauthorization Act. Signed into law October 17, 1986. Title III of SARA is known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. An audit and extension of CERCLA, SARA aims to promote and support local and state contingency planning efforts. It provides citizens and local authorities with information on potential chemical hazards in their communities. SARA calls for facilities that store hazardous materials to provide officials and citizens with data on the types (flammable, corrosive substances, etc.); amount on hand (daily, annually) and their specific locations. The facilities must prepare and send inventory lists, MSDs, and list 1 and 2 inventory forms. The disaster in Bhopal, India in 1987, gave impetus to the adoption of this law. SCBA: Self-contained respirator. SCLERAE: Hard, white, fibrous covers of the eyeball. SENSIRIC: State of immune response reaction where additional exposure induces an immune or allergic reaction. A person who has previously been exposed to a particular material is more sensitive when he experiences further contact with it. SENSITIZER: Substance which at first exposure causes little or no reaction in humans or experimental animals, but which, at repeated exposure, can cause a significant reaction that is not necessarily confined to the contact point. SIDEROSIS: Pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of iron particles. Also, tissue pigmentation caused by contact with iron. SIGNS: Abnormality of the body indicates poisoning or disease that can be observed by another person. SIGNAL WORDS: Distinctive words on an MSDS that serve to alert the reader to the existence and relative degree of danger. Signal words are limited to: Danger: Materials that are: very toxic; corrosive to living tissue; highly flammable; suspected carcinogens in humans. Warning: Materials that are: moderately toxic; have the potential for severe skin irritation cause allergic skin reactions; flammable. Caution: Materials that: have a low order of toxicity; produce only mild to moderate skin irritation or is combustible. SILICOSIS: State of massive fibrosis in the lungs causes shortness of breath due to prolonged inhalation of silica dust. HUDIRRITATION: Classifications corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data from the test methods as described in CFR 16 1500.41 and or NAS publication 1138 and categories of toxicity as described in 16 CFR 1500.3. PRACTICAL NON-irritating: The undiluted product causes no noticeable irritation or causes slight inflammation (edema and erythema skin reaction values of 0 to 1) intact or deseed skin of rabbits during the study period. Primary irritant index of 0 - 1.9. MODERATE IRRITATING: The undiluted product causes well-defined inflammation (edema and erythema skin reaction values of 2) during the study period. Primary on 2 - 4.9. PRIMARY SKIN SKIN The undiluted product causes moderate to severe inflammation (edema and erythema skin reaction values of 3 or 4) of the intact or de-lubricated skin in rabbits during the study period. Primarily irritant index of 5 or more. CORROSIVE: The undiluted product causes visible destruction or irreversible changes to the tissue structure of the contact point of intact or abrasive skin of rabbits during the investigation period. SLURRY: Pourable mixture of solid and liquid. SMOKE: Dry particles and droplets formed by incomplete combustion of organic matter combined with and suspended in the gases from combustion. SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Percentage of a material (by weight) dissolved in water at ambient temperature. SOLUTION: Uniform dispersed mixture. Consists of a solvent and a dissolved substance, called dissolved. SOLVENT: Substance, usually liquid, where other substances are dissolved. Water is the most common solvent.| SOOT: Fine particles, usually black, formed by combustion consisting mainly of carbon. Gives smoke color. SOx: Sulphur oxides where x equals the number of oxygen atoms. SPASM: Involuntary, seizures muscular contraction. SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY: Chemical name, CAS number or other information revealing the exact chemical name of the substance. DENSITY: Material weight compared to the same water volume: expression of the density of the material. STABILITY: The ability of a material to remain unchanged. A material is stable if it remains in the same shape under expected and reasonable storage or use conditions. FRAME: Short-term exposure limit. STEV: Short-term exposure value. STOMATITIS: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. STUPOR: Partial or almost complete unconsciousness. SUBCUTANEOUS: Under the skin. SUBLIME: Switch from solid to steam phase without passing through the liquid phase. SYNERGY: Interaction of materials to give a combined result that is different from both materials alone. SYNONYM: Another name or name from which a material is known. SYSTEMIC EFFECTS: Acute or chronic adverse health effects that occur in parts of the body removed from the site where it has been exposed to the material. TLV - Threshold Limit Limit Airborne concentration of substances established by the U.S. Conference of State Industrial Hygiene, which represents conditions under which it is believed that almost all workers can be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect. TLV-C: Ceiling limit, concentration that should not be exceeded yet immediately. TLV-STEL: Short-term exposure limit, maximum concentration for a continuous exposure period of 15 minutes. TLV-TWA: Time-weighted average, concentration for a normal 8-hour working day or 40-hour work week. TACHYCARDIA: For rapid heartbeat with a heart rate above 100. TACHYPNEA: Increased respiratory rate. TARGET ORGAN TOXIN: Toxic substance that attacks a particular organ in the body. Substance or ant, for which exposure of a may result in malformations in the fetus. THRESHOLD PLANNING NUMBER (TPQ): Per 40 CFR 302. The amount of material on an installation requiring emergency planning and notification according to CERCLA. TINNITUS: Ringing sound in the ears. TOXICITY: The sum of side effects due to exposure to a material, generally in the mouth, skin or airways. Substances with low toxicity The substances that have been shown to produce low toxicity or irritation, or chemicals with an acute toxicity of either (1) median lethal dose single oral dose, rat, greater than 500 mg/kg, but less than 5 g/kg, or (2) Median lethal concentration, four hours of inhalation exposure, rat, greater than 1,000 ppm, but less than 10,000 ppm, or (3) Median lethal dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, greater than 1,000 mg/kg, but less than 3,000 mg/kg. Substances with moderate toxicity Substances those which have been shown to produce moderate post-exposure toxicity or which have been shown to produce carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic actions in a single species with little or no human evidence of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects, or chemicals with an acute toxicity of either (1) median lethal dose of the oral dose, rat, greater than 50 mg/kg, but less than 500 mg/kg, or (2) Median lethal concentration, four hours of inhalation exposure, rat, greater than 100 ppm but less than 1,000 ppm, or (3) Median lethal dose, skin exposure, rabbits, greater than 100 mg/kg but less than 500 mg/kg. Substances with high toxicity The chemicals that have an acute toxicity of either (1) median lethal dose, single oral dose, rate, less than or equal to 50 mg/kg, or (2) Median lethal concentration, four hours of inhalation exposure, rat, less than or equal to 100 ppm, or (3) Median lethal dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, less than or equal to 100 mg/kg. TOXICOLOGY: Study of the species, effects and detection of toxins in living organisms. Also substances that are otherwise harmless but prove toxic under special conditions. TOXIC SUBSTANCE: Chemical or material which (1) has signs of an acute or chronic health hazard and (2) is listed in the RTECS manual, provided that the substance causes damage at any dose level; causes cancer or reproductive effects in animals at any dose level having a median dose level of less than 500 mg/kg body weight, when administered orally to rats have an average unit of light dose of less than 1000 mg/kg body weight, when given by continuous contact with the bare skin of albino rabbits or have a median lethal concentration in air of less than 2000 ppm in volume of gas or steam, or less than 20 mg per litre of fog, smoke or dust when given to albino rats. LAW ON THE CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES (TSCA): Public law PL 94-469. Found in 40 CFR 700-799. EPA has jurisdiction. 1 January 1977. Controls the exposure to and use of not covered by other laws. Chemicals must be evaluated in advance of and can be controlled on the basis of risks. The law provides for a list of all chemicals to be evaluated before manufacture or use in the United States. TRADE NAME: Trade name or trade name of a material given by the manufacturer. TRADE SECRET: Any confidential formula pattern, process, equipment, information or collection of information used in an employer's business and allows the employer to gain an advantage over competitors. TWA: Time-weighted average exposure is the airborne concentration of a material to which a person is exposed, on average, above the total exposure time, usually the total working day (8 to 12 hours). UPPER EXPLOSIVE (COMBUSTIBLE) LIMIT (UEL): Highest concentration (the highest percentage of the substance in the air) which will give a flash of light when there is an ignition source (heat, arc or flame). UNSTABLE: Tendency to decomposition or other unwanted chemical change during normal handling or storage. USE: To package, handle, respond or transfer. UTRICARIA: Nettle rash; beehives; elevated, itching white spots. STEAM: Gaseous condition of a material suspended in air that would be a liquid or solid under normal conditions. STEAM DENSITY: Weight of steam or gas in relation to an equivalent amount of air; of the mass density of the vapour or gas. VAPOUR PRESSURE: Press from a saturated vapor over the liquid in a closed container. Important facts to remember: Vapour pressure of a substance at 100 F will always be higher than the vapour pressure of the substance at 60 F. Vapour pressure reported on MSDS/s in mmHg is usually very low pressure; 760 mmHg corresponds to 14.7 psi. The lower the boiling point of a substance, the higher its vapour pressure. STEAM: Gas form of a solid or liquid substance as it evaporates. VENTILATION: Circulating fresh air to replace polluted air. VERTIGO: Feeling revolving in the room; dizziness, dizziness. VISCOSITY: A liquid's tendency to withstand the internal flow regardless of its density. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Used in coatings and paints because they evaporate very quickly. VOLATILITY: Measure how quickly a substance forms a vapor at normal temperatures. WANDERABLE: Material that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or posing a health hazard. WORK AREA: A space or a demarcated space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used and employees are present. WORKPLACE: A company in one geographic location that contains one or more workspaces. ZINC FUME FEVER: Caused by inhalation of zinc oxide smoke characterized by flu-like symptoms, a metallic taste in the mouth, cough, weakness, fatigue, muscle pain, and nausea, followed by fever and chills. Z LIST: OSHA's Toxic and Hazardous Substances Tables Z-1, Z-2, and Z-3 of Air Pollutants, found in 29 CFR 1910.1000. These tables record the concentrations of PEL, TWA and ceiling materials listed. All material found on these tables is dangerous. Dangerous.