



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: **ULTRA-LOW SULFUR DIESEL**

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS: Low Sulfur Diesel; Tax-Exempt Diesel (Low Sulfur); Tax-Exempt Diesel; Premium Low Sulfur Diesel; Premium Tax-Exempt Diesel (Low Sulfur); Premium Diesel; Tax-Exempt Premium Diesel; #2 Diesel; Premium #2 Diesel

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Mixed Petroleum Hydrocarbons

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: **FRONTIER REFINING INC.**

ADDRESS: PO Box 1588
Cheyenne, WY 82003

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
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DATE OF PREPARATION: August 21, 2006

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% v/v	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Diesel Fuel #2 [*]	68476-34-6	>94	300 (Gasoline)	500 (Gasoline)	100 (Petroleum Distillates)	NE	10,000 (Petroleum Distillates)	NIOSH REL: 350 mg/m ³
Sulfur	7704-34-9	<0.00018	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Red Dye (Tax Exempt Version ONLY)	Not Applicable	< 0.1	NE	Due to the low concentration of the dye in the product, this component does not contribute significantly to the hazards associated with the Tax-Exempt version of this product. All applicable hazard information has been presented in the following sections, as is required by the Federal Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).				

NE = Not Established

C = Ceiling Level See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This clear to light-yellow liquid (or red liquid, if Tax-Exempt) is combustible and slightly toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Vapors from this material (especially when the liquid is at an elevated temperature) may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flashback. A fire involving this liquid may produce heavy, black smoke. Provide adequate fire protection and ventilation. Control vapor with a fog or mist spray.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Over-exposure to this product may cause the symptoms described in this section. The product is slightly toxic by inhalation and ingestion.

INHALATION: Inhalation of excessive amounts of vapors or mists of this product may cause respiratory difficulty, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, and, at high concentrations, unconsciousness or death. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Occasional contact of the liquid with the skin, if promptly removed, usually does not cause observable symptoms. Irritation, itching, redness, possibly blisters, and dermatitis may occur if the liquid is allowed to remain in contact with the skin. If splashed into the eyes, pain and irritation will occur. If exposed to vapors in excess of several hundred ppm, eye irritation may occur.

SKIN ABSORPTION: This product contains a petroleum hydrocarbon mid-distillate. Some studies suggest that the product may enter the body via prolonged contact with the skin and produce symptoms described under "INHALATION".

INGESTION: Ingestion of this product may cause all of the symptoms indicated under "Inhalation Exposure", as well as indigestion, vomiting, and chemical pneumonia.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product cause local irritation, and possible systemic effects, similar to those of ingestion and inhalation, depending upon the amount injected.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: Over-exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: The most likely route of over-exposure is inhalation. Symptoms including respiratory difficulty, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, and, at high concentrations, unconsciousness or death. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color. Ingestion may cause stomach distress, vomiting, dizziness, and respiratory problems, including pneumonia-like symptoms.

CHRONIC: This product contains components associated with various forms of skin cancer, as a result of prolonged contact with the liquid. Brief or intermittent contact with this product is not expected to produce any serious effects if it is washed from the skin promptly.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	0
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	2
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine industrial applications			

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: For splashes which are associated with routine chemical use and which contaminate a small area of the skin, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops or persists, consult a physician. For major contaminations, begin decontamination with running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victims must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product is splashed in eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The victim must seek immediate medical attention after eye exposures.

INHALATION: If vapors of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers. The victim of inhalation exposure must seek medical attention if such an exposure results in any adverse health effect.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Victim should drink milk, egg whites, or large quantities of water. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or who cannot swallow.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT, °F (method): > 130°F (CC)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °F: > 494°F

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): 0.4%

Upper (UEL): 6.0%

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES (cooling)

Carbon Dioxide: YES

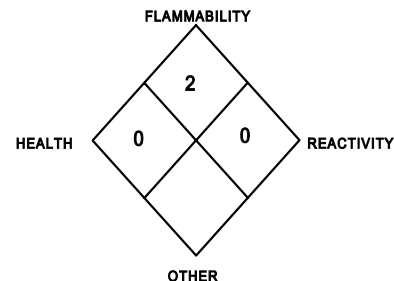
Foam: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Halon: YES

Other: Any "B" Class.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, and heavy, black soot.



Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Static discharge may cause this product to ignite or cause vapors to explode.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Liquid may evaporate when heated to form flammable vapors that can ignite explosively. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. A fog or mist should be used to control vapor spread and to keep exposed containers cool.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Adequate fire protection should be provided. Absorb liquid with activated carbon, sand, or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13).

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling chemicals. Employ engineering controls to maintain employee exposures below values recommended in Section 2.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after using this material. All transfer and storage equipment must be grounded and bonded. Do not pressurize, weld, cut, braze, solder, grind or drill on or near full or empty containers. Empty containers retain residue and may explode if subjected to heat or fire. Release of vapors must be controlled to prevent vapor accumulation or ignition.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment by steaming, purging with an inert gas, or using soapy water before maintenance begins. Entry into vessels used to store this material should be done after proper cleaning, purging, and with proper confined-space entry and testing (per 29 CFR 1910.146). Collect all rinse water and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to outside. Maintain vapor concentrations below levels recommended in Section 2.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Respiratory protection may be needed if working in an enclosed location and this product is heated. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. Use supplied air respiration protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5%. If oxygen levels are appropriate, an air-purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used when the concentration of this product is below 1,000 ppm. Otherwise, a supplied air system must be used, if respiratory protection is needed.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Transfer of large quantities under pressure may require use of a full face shield.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear nitrile or neoprene rubber gloves for routine industrial use.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Transfer of large quantities under pressure may require the use of liquid impervious clothing.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING: C.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

VAPOR DENSITY: > 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.83 - 0.88

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20 °C: < 10

Log K_{ow}: 2 - 4

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear to light yellow transparent liquid (or red liquid for the Tax Exempt version of this product) with an aromatic odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The aromatic odor is detectable below the TLV.

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

MELTING POINT or RANGE: Not applicable.

BOILING RANGE: 360 - 700°F

pH: Not applicable.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers, highly reactive chemicals.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials and exposure to heat, sparks and other sources of ignition.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Toxicology data for Low Sulfur Diesel are provided below.

LOW SULFUR DIESEL:

LD₅₀ (oral-rat) = 20 ml/kg

The actual symptoms observed depend on whether the product is aspirated into the lungs.

Chemical induced pneumonia may be delayed for several hours following aspiration.

SULFUR:

Eye irritancy (human) 8 ppm

LDLo (intravenous-rat) 8 mg/kg

LDLo (intravenous-dog) 175 mg/kg

LDLo (oral-rabbit) 175 mg/kg

LDLo (intravenous-rabbit) 5 mg/kg

LDLo (intraperitoneal-guinea pig) 55 mg/kg

RED DYE (Tax-Exempt Product Only): The primary health effect associated with over-exposure to the Red Dye would be irritation of contaminated skin, eyes, or other tissue. Clinical studies involving test animals (mainly rats and rabbit) exposed to relatively high doses of components of the product indicate adverse effects on the following systems: liver, kidney, central nervous system, blood system, respiratory system, eye.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: This product contains a petroleum mid-distillate. Toxicology data from studies on similar hydrocarbon mid-distillates indicate that lifetime application to the skin of mice resulted in a low-level skin carcinogenicity response characterized by low tumor incidence and long latency. Other similar materials caused gene mutations in the Mouse Lymphoma Assay and the Rat Bone Marrow Assay.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Low Sulfur Diesel is a mild irritant.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Low Sulfur Diesel is not believed to cause sensitization.

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

Mutagenicity: While no mutagenicity effects have been described for Low Sulfur Diesel, petroleum mid-distillates have been reported to cause mutagenic effects during clinical studies of animals exposed to relatively high doses.

Teratogenicity: While no teratogenicity effects have been described for Low Sulfur Diesel, petroleum mid-distillates have been reported to cause teratogenic effects during clinical studies of animals exposed to relatively high doses.

Reproductive Toxicity: While no reproductive toxicity effects have been described for Low Sulfur Diesel, petroleum mid-distillates have been reported to cause reproductive toxicity effects during clinical studies of animals exposed to relatively high doses.

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

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Any pre-existing medical condition that affects the Target Organs (Section 15) for this product may be aggravated by over-exposure to Low Sulfur Diesel.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and reduce or eliminate exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: Alkanes (which are the main components of this product) are rapidly volatilized from soil and water sources. They are not photolyzed or hydrolyzed to any great extent. Alkanes are generally not mobile in soil. The K_{oc} is in the range of 5500 - 15,000. The half-life in ponds and rivers is estimated at less than 30 days. Aromatic compounds may volatilize from soil, but residue tends to be highly mobile and may leach into groundwater. Biodegradation of aromatic compounds may occur in shallow soil and in shallow, aerobic water; it probably is not significant in anaerobic soil or water. Because local conditions may prevent loss from soil or water, all work practices should be aimed at preventing releases to the environment. In the event of a release to soil, the contaminated soil should be removed, if possible.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: The effect of Low Sulfur Diesel on plants is related to the removal of natural oils from the plants or the prevention of respiration. Plants may die if Low Sulfur Diesel is spilled on them. Animals may exhibit narcotic symptoms and inhalation or ingestion symptoms similar to those described in Section 3, for humans.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: Low Sulfur Diesel floats on water and may prevent oxygen from entering the water. The bio-concentration factor is estimated in the range of 3.5 -4.3 (log scale), indicating that bio-concentration may be an important factor in aquatic systems. Releases of Low Sulfur Diesel to water systems may prove damaging to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: D001 (Characteristic-Ignitable), for wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Diesel Fuel
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: NA 1993
PACKING GROUP: III
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: None
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (1996): 128

NOTE: The bulk packaging requirements of 49 CFR 173.241 are applicable.

MARINE POLLUTANT: Low Sulfur Diesel is not a Marine Pollutant (per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Fuel Oil
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1202
PACKING GROUP: III
LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Flammable Liquid
CANUTEC RESPONSE GUIDE NUMBER: 15

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Facilities that have Low Sulfur Diesel on-site must report such information to the local Agency, or provide them with a copy of this MSDS, (as the Agency requires) under SARA 311. This information may be included in the employer's Tier I report. Additional reports, (Tier II) under SARA 312, may be required by local or State authorities.

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Low Sulfur Diesel is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Oil Pollution Act - 1990. For certain operations, the requirements of the Federal OSHA Permit-Required Confined Spaces Standard (29 CFR 1910.146) may be applicable.

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: None.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: None.

Florida - Substance List: None.

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: None.

Kansas - Section Massachusetts - Substance List: None. 302/313 List: None.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: None.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: None.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: None.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: None.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Diesel Fuel.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Diesel Fuel.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: None.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: None.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: None.

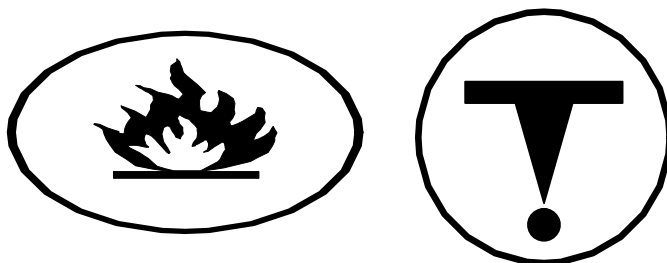
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Low Sulfur Diesel is not listed on the California Proposition 65 lists; however, Diesel Fuel Exhaust is listed as known to the State of California to cause cancer.

LABELING (Precautionary Statements): DANGER! Combustible when heated. May cause skin irritation. May be harmful upon prolonged or repeated skin contact or inhalation. May cause dizziness, drowsiness, or eye irritation. Ingestion may cause severe gastric distress. Avoid heat, sparks, or sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread over a considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back. Vapors may explode. Do not allow vapor accumulation in confined locations. Provide adequate ventilation to avoid over-exposure. Do not get this product on your skin. If skin or eyes are splashed with this product, rinse the affected area immediately for at least 15 minutes. Promptly seek medical attention. Trained employees must clean-up spills promptly, using procedures designed to prevent fire. Do not flush to a sewer. In case of fire, use fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Liquid will float on water and may reignite.

Keep away from oxidizing material. Keep container closed and away from heat or direct sunlight. Static electricity may be generated when handling. Use proper grounding and bonding procedures. Do not pressurize, weld, cut, braze, solder, grind or drill on or near full or empty containers. Empty containers retain residue and may explode if subjected to heat or fire. Release of vapors must be controlled to prevent vapor accumulation or ignition. For industrial use only. Keep away from children. See MSDS for additional information.

TARGET ORGANS: Skin, eyes, lungs.

WHMIS SYMBOLS:



16. OTHER INFORMATION

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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. Frontier Refining Inc. 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, Frontier Refining Inc. 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear of 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**. Skin adsorption 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 a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The **IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health** 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 Levels (RELs)**. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). **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: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. 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 **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause death. **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. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, the lowest dose to cause death.

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 Hazard information System. **DOT** and **CTC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Canadian Transportation Commission, respectively. These are: **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)**; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the materials package label.