



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:

CLEAR SOLV LST
Industrial Solvent

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

PRODUCT USE:
USES ADVISED AGAINST:

Industrial use, anti-foaming agent
None known

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:
ADDRESS:

Clear Solutions USA
47 North Ski Court
Gilbert, AZ 85233

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY PHONE:
BUSINESS PHONE:

1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
480/539-4276

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to OSHA HCS 2012.

SKIN SENSITIZATION:
ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY:
CHRONIC AQUATIC TOXICITY:

Category 1B
Category 1
Category 2

2.2 Label elements

Pictogram



Signal Word



Warning

Hazard Statements

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

P261: Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear eye protection / face protection.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391: Collect spillage.
P501: Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other Hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	Trade Secret
Proprietary Mixture	-----	>99.8%	*
Isoparaffinic hydrocarbon	64742-48-9	<0.2%	

NE = Not Established.

See Section 8 for Exposure Guidelines and Section 15 for Regulatory Classifications.

*NOTE: The chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

SKIN CONTACT: If spilled on skin, begin decontamination with copious amounts of running water and soap. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Continue washing/flushing of skin for at least 5 minutes.

EYE CONTACT: If the product is splashed in eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. The recommended minimum flushing time is 15 minutes. If any adverse effect occurs, seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If aerosols or mists of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If adverse effect occurs, seek medical assistance.

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. Rinse mouth with water immediately, if conscious. If conscious, have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

PROTECTION OF FIRST-AIDERS: Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

<u>Water Spray:</u> YES	<u>Carbon Dioxide:</u> YES
<u>Foam:</u> YES	<u>Dry Chemical:</u> YES
<u>Halon:</u> YES	<u>Other:</u> Any "ABC" Class.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH MUST NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: This product is combustible and must be moderately to severely preheated for ignition to occur. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce caustic vapors and toxic gases (e.g., oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, and oxides of sulfur).

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Prevent the spread of any released product to source of ignition. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers of this product out of area, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If this product is involved in a fire, fire runoff water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Product should not be released into the environment.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. Do not store above temperatures of 93°C (200°F). Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

For Non-Bulk Containers: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). When using this product, open valves on pipelines and other production equipment that contains this product slowly. Periodically inspect totes or tanks of this product for leaks or damage. Perform routine maintenance on all process equipment. Storage areas should be made of corrosion resistant materials. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers that held this product.

Bulk Containers: All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks promptly.

Tank Car Shipments: Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level and wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Use in industrial applications.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS No.	TWA TLV (ACGIH)	STEL TLV (ACGIH)
Alkanes and cycloalkanes (C5 – C8)	-----	1500 mg/m3	-----
Alkanes and cycloalkanes (C9 – C15)	-----	1200 mg/m3	-----

8.2 Exposure controls

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. If necessary, vent material to outside, taking appropriate precautions to prevent environmental contamination. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear neoprene or vinyl gloves for routine industrial use. 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. An apron or other impermeable body protection is suggested. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 0.793

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not determined.

PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water): 6.08 @ 25°C

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

FLASH POINT: 97°C, 206°F

APPEARANCE and COLOR: This is colorless liquid with a bland odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor may be a distinguishing characteristic in event of accidental release.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Not determined.

MELTING POINT: Not determined.

BOILING POINT: 412 F

pH: N/A

VISCOSITY: < 2 cPs

9.2 Other information: NOT AVAILABLE

SECTION 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

10.1 Chemical stability

Stable.

10.2 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions:

None under normal processing.

10.3 Materials to avoid

None known.

10.4 Incompatible materials

This product is incompatible with strong oxidizers and chemicals incompatible with water.

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored normally.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- (a) acute toxicity: Oral: LD50 Rat: > 5,000 mg/kg (literature). Dermal: LD50 Rat: > 5,000 mg/kg (literature)
- (b) skin corrosion/irritation; Slightly irritating
- (c) serious eye damage/irritation; Not irritating
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitization; Causes sensitization on guinea pigs
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity; No data available
- (f) carcinogenicity; No data available
- (g) reproductive toxicity; No data available on the product itself
- (h) STOT-single exposure; No data available
- (i) STOT-repeated exposure; Rat; Oral; 90-day; OECD Test Guideline 408
NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg (literature value)
This substance is not classified as specific target or organ
Toxicant, repeated exposure
- (j) Target Organs Skin, Respiratory system, Eyes
aspiration hazard; No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish:** No data available.
- Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:** EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 21 d: > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l; semi-static test; OECD Test
- Toxicity to algae:** No data available.

- 12.2. Persistence and degradability** Readily Biodegradable. OECD Test Guidelines 301F (28d): > 60%
- 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential** QSARBCD: 38; Bioaccumulation is unlikely
- 12.4. Mobility in soil** Medium: Adsorption/Soil/Sewage sludge; QSAR
log Koc: 3.6
Slightly mobile in soils
The substance and its relevant degradation products decompose rapidly.
- 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** No data available.
- 12.6. Other adverse effects** This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Code Any unused product or empty containers may be disposed of as non-hazardous in accordance with state and federal requirements. Re-evaluation of the product may be required by the user at the time of disposal since the product uses, transformations, mixtures, contamination, and spillage may change the classification. If the resulting material is determined to be hazardous, please dispose in accordance with state and federal (40 CFR 262) hazardous waste regulations.

Disposal methods Dispose of only in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Empty containers. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, triple-rinsed,

SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT).

<u>PROPER SHIPPING NAME:</u>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
<u>HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:</u>	9, Miscellaneous Hazardous Products
<u>UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</u>	UN 3082
<u>PACKING GROUP:</u>	III
<u>DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:</u>	Not regulated in non-bulk packaging of 119 gallons or less or a net mass of 882 pounds or less per package.
<u>MARINE POLLUTANT:</u>	Yes.

IATA UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. 9, III Not regulated in non-bulk packaging of 5L or less or a net mass of 5kg or less per package.

IMDG UN 3082, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., 9, III, Marine pollutant
This product is regulated as a Marine Pollutant when shipped by water in all quantities according to the IMDG Code.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC. Remarks: No data available.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

SARA 302 Status

Components CAS-No. Weight percent

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 311/312 Classification

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria of 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classification and Section 3 for components that meet the hazardous classification.

SARA 313 Chemical

Components CAS-No. Weight percent

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

Components Reportable Quantity Weight percent: None

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

WHMIS Classification

Skin sensitization Category 1B

Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 2

European Union

Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008.

Skin sensitization, Category 1B

Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2

Australia. Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Listed
Japan. Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) Listed
Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances Listed
Canada. Domestic Substances List (DSL) Inventory Listed
Canada. Non-Domestic Substance Listing (NDSL) Not listed
Philippines. Inventory of Chemicals / Chemical Substances (PICCS) Listed
Korea. Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) Listed
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC) Not listed
Mexico. National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ) Listed
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemical Substances (NZIoC) Not listed
Switzerland. Inventory of Notified New Substances (CHINV) Listed
Taiwan. National Existing Chemical Inventory (NECI) Listed
Please note: The names and CAS numbers which are used for this product in the stated inventories may deviate from the information which is listed in Section 3.

STATE REGULATIONS

California Prop. 65
Components CAS-No.: None

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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NEITHER SELLER NOR MANUFACTURER SHALL BE LIABLE EITHER IN TORT OR IN CONTRACT FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE, DIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR THE INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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.

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 a 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 Levels (**RELs**). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: 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 permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme 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 [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally 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).

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 causes 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:

Human and Animal Toxicology: 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. 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 lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** 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 Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH 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. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **U.S.:** **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **DOT** is the U.S. Department of Transportation. **SARA** is the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA** is the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA (or Superfund)** refers to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Labeling is per the American National Standards Institute (**ANSI Z129.1**). **CANADA:** **CEPA** is the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC** is Transport Canada. **DSL/NDL** are the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances Lists.