

**GLOSSARY AND DIRECTORY
OF
DOW MSDS TERMS**

Prepared by
**Chemical Hazard Evaluation and Communication
Health and Environmental Sciences**

October 1989 (*revised*)



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This glossary has been prepared for use when trying to locate answers to questions on the Dow Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The glossary is arranged alphabetically with cross references to the MSDS sections where that particular subject would be found. Definitions for each term have also been provided, but may not, in themselves, provide an answer to the questions.

The Dow Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

Section 1. Ingredients

Section 2. Physical Data

Section 3. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Section 4. Reactivity Data

Section 5. Environmental and Disposal Information

Section 6. Health Hazard Data

Section 7. First Aid

Section 8. Handling Precautions

Section 9. Additional Information

**GLOSSARY AND DIRECTORY OF
DOW MSDS TERMS**

----- A -----

Absorption	SECTION 6. See Skin Absorption.
Acute Effect	SECTION 6. An adverse effect that might occur from a short exposure (minutes to hours) to relatively high levels of a chemical.
Adverse Effects	SECTION 6. Harmful effects.
ACGIH	SECTION 8. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; an organization of professional personnel in governmental agencies or educational institutions engaged in occupational safety and health programs. ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limit for hundreds of chemical substances. See TLV.
Aerosol	SECTION 6 or 8. A solid or liquid particulate in air, such as a dust or mist.
AIHA	SECTION 8. American Industrial Hygiene Association; develops exposure guidelines. See WEEL.
Air Line Respirator	SECTION 8. See Supplied-Air Respirator.
Air-Purifying Respirator	SECTION 8. A type of respirator that removes specific gases, vapors or particulate matter from the air.
Allergic Reaction	SECTION 6. An abnormal physiological response to a chemical by a sensitive person. Examples are hives and skin rashes. Same as Hypersensitivity.
Anemia	SECTION 6. A condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, hemoglobin, or total volume.
Anesthetic Effects	SECTION 6. The loss of the ability to perceive pain or other sensations.
Antidote	SECTION 7. Treatment for a poison. Contact physician.

Appearance	SECTION 2. A description of a substance at normal room temperature and normal atmospheric conditions. Appearance includes the color, size, consistency, physical state (liquid, gas, solid) of a material.
Arrhythmia	SECTION 6. Irregular or abnormal rhythm of the heartbeat.
Asphyxiant	Section 6 or 8. A chemical that displaces oxygen in the air potentially resulting in insufficient oxygen to sustain life, especially in poorly ventilated areas.
Atmosphere-Supplying Respirator	SECTION 8. See Supplied-Air Respirator.

----- B -----

Birth Defects	SECTION 6. See Teratogen.
Bioaccumulation	SECTION 6. The potential for a material to accumulate or concentrate in the human body, or other animals, over a period of time.
Boiling Point	SECTION 2. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a vapor.
Burn	SECTION 6. The visible destruction or permanent change in skin tissue at the site of contact.

----- C -----

C	SECTION 2, 3 or 4. Abbreviation for centigrade. SECTION 8. Abbreviation for "ceiling", an exposure guideline term for the concentration which should not be exceeded even for brief periods (minutes).
Cancer	SECTION 6. A growth of abnormal tissue or tumors in humans or animals. A material identified as an animal carcinogen does not necessarily cause cancer in humans.
Carcinogen	SECTION 6. A substance that causes cancer.
Carcinogenicity	SECTION 6. Related to cancers.
Cardiac Arrest	SECTION 6. Heart attack.

Cartridge Color Codes	SECTION 8. See Respirator Color Codes.
CAS Number	SECTION 1. "CAS number" is a concise, unique means of material identification developed by Chemical Abstracts Service.
Celling	SECTION 8. See C.
Central Nervous System (CNS)	SECTION 6. The brain and spinal cord. These organs coordinate the activity of the entire nervous system. CNS effects can include drowsiness, dizziness, etc.
CFR	SECTION 6, 8 or 9. <u>Code of Federal Regulations</u>. A collection (book) of the regulations that have been established under U. S. law.
Chemical Asphyxiant	Section 6. A chemical, such as carbon monoxide, that reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen.
Chemical Goggles	SECTION 8. Eye protection that fits snugly against the face, providing greater protection from liquid splashes than safety glasses provide.
Chronic Effect	SECTION 6. Those effects that might occur from repeated exposure (up to a lifetime) to relatively low levels of a substance.
Closed Cup	SECTION 3. A method used to test flash points.
CNS Effects	Section 6. See Central Nervous System.
Code of Federal Regulations	SECTION 6, 8 or 9. See CFR.
Combustible	SECTION 3 or 4. Able to catch on fire and burn.
Combustible Liquid	SECTION 3. Usually a liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8°C), but below 200°F (93.3°C). See also Flammable Liquid.
Composition	SECTION 1. See Ingredients.
Compressed Gas	SECTION 2, 3 or 4. Any gas or mixture of gases reduced in volume by use of pressure and stored in a container.

Cornea	SECTION 6. The transparent part of the eyeball; covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior.
Conjunctivitis	SECTION 6. Inflammation of the conjunctiva, the delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the eyeballs.
Corrosive (metal)	SECTION 2. A corrosive material is a liquid or solid that causes the erosion of a metal (steel) by chemical action.
Corrosive (skin)	Section 6. A liquid or solid that causes burns to skin tissue at the site of contact. As defined by DOT: a burn produced in 4 hours or less.
Cyanosis	SECTION 6. Insufficient oxygen in the blood that causes the skin to appear bluish or purplish.

----- D -----

Decomposition Product	SECTION 4. MSDS lists only known decomposition products which are hazardous. See Hazardous Decomposition Products .
Defatting	SECTION 6. The removal of skin oils that results in dryness, flakiness and/or a whitish appearance.
"Delayed Health Hazard"	SECTION 9. A defined category under SARA Title III, Section 311-312. Effects described in Section 6.
Depressant	SECTION 6. A substance that retards bodily functions, activity or instinctive desire, such as appetite.
Dermal	SECTION 6. Related to the skin.
Dermatitis	SECTION 6. Inflammation of the skin.
Disposal Method	SECTION 5. Gives a general statement of acceptable methods for disposal of the chemical.
Dralze Score	SECTION 6. Result of a methodology for eye and skin testing not normally used at Dow. Frequently requested but not on the MSDS. See eye and skin contact statements for comparable information or contact TOX Specialist in CHEC.

DOT **U.S. Department of Transportation; regulates the transportation of chemicals and other substances. See Corrosive, Poison Class A&B, Flammable Liquid, Combustible Liquid.**

----- E -----

Edema **SECTION 6. Swelling due to fluid accumulation in the tissues.**

Embryo **SECTION 6. The unborn human or animal in an early stage of development.**

Environmental Data **SECTION 5. Information about the effects of a material on the air, water, birds, fish, etc. Rarely on Dow MSDS. Contact H&ES, 636-9387 or 636-9126.**

Epidemiology **SECTION 6. The science which deals with the study of disease incidence/occurrence in a human population or workforce.**

Erythema **SECTION 6. Redness of skin.**

Excessive **SECTION 6. As in "excessive exposure" -- an amount which may cause any harmful effect.**

Exfoliation **SECTION 6. Peeling or flaking of skin.**

Exothermic Polymerization **SECTION 4. A polymerization reaction that involves the production of heat. See Hazardous Polymerization.**

Explosive **SECTION 3 or 4. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.**

Exposure **SECTION 6. Contact with a chemical by any route (inhalation, ingestion, skin or eye).**

Exposure Guidelines **SECTION 8. Concentrations of a chemical in air which are believed safe for repeated workday exposures. These are developed by several organizations as well as by Dow. See TLV, PEL, WEEL and IHG.**

Exposure Limits **SECTION 8. See Exposure Guidelines.**

Extinguishing Media	SECTION 3. Materials such as water, fog, foam, etc., used to put out a fire.
Eye Effects	SECTION 6.
Eye Protection	SECTION 8. Precautions for preventing eye contact. Includes safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, etc. to be used when handling a hazardous material.

----- F -----

Fetotoxicity	SECTION 6. Toxic effects to the fetus.
Fetus	SECTION 6. The later stage of development of the unborn human or animal.
Fibrosis	SECTION 6. An abnormal thickening of fibrous connective tissue, usually in the lungs.
Fire and Explosive Hazard	SECTION 3. Statements which warn of toxic fumes and other hazards upon burning.
Fire Fighting Equipment	SECTION 3. Personal protective equipment needed in fire fighting.
"Fire Hazard"	SECTION 9. A defined category under SARA Title III, Section 311-312, including flammable, combustible, pyrophoric, and oxidizer materials.
First Aid	SECTION 7. Emergency care given immediately to an injured person. Contact physician.
Flammable Limits	SECTION 3. The range of gas or vapor concentration in the air that may ignite or explode if an ignition source is present. See LFL and UFL.
Flammable Liquid	SECTION 3. Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100 F (37.8 C).
Flash Point	SECTION 2. The lowest temperature at which a liquid or solid will give off enough vapor to ignite, if an ignition source is present, when tested under defined conditions.

Freezing Point	SECTION 2. The temperature at which the liquid becomes a solid.
Frostbite	SECTION 6. The "freezing" of tissue by rapid evaporation of a liquid (i.e., liquid nitrogen).
Fume	SECTION 3, 4, 6 or 8. Very small solid particles formed in air when vapors generated by heating a solid, such as a molten metal, condense.

----- G -----

g/kg	SECTION 6. Grams per kilogram; an expression of dose used in oral and dermal toxicology testing to indicate the grams of substance dosed per kilogram of animal body weight. 1 kg = 2.2 lbs.
Gastrointestinal Tract	SECTION 6. The stomach, intestines and related organs.
General Ventilation	SECTION 8. The normal ventilation in a work area which removes or exhausts air by diluting with fresh air.
GI Tract	Section 6. See Gastrointestinal Tract .
Goggles	Section 8. See Chemical Goggles .

----- H -----

Hazard	SECTION 3, 6, etc. The likelihood that adverse effects will result from exposure to a material under specific conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	SECTION 4. Hazardous materials which evolve when the product decomposes or breaks down, such as during a fire.
Hazardous Material	SECTION 3, 6, 9, etc. Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard. Various regulations may designate materials "hazardous" based on specific criteria.

**Hazardous
Polymerization**

SECTION 4. Polymerization is a chemical reaction in which one or more small molecules combine to form larger molecules. A hazardous polymerization is such a reaction which takes place at a rate which releases large amounts of energy.

"Health Hazard"

SECTION 6. As defined by OSHA: a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

**Hematopoietic
System**

SECTION 6. The blood-forming organs of the human body, such as the spleen and bone marrow.

Hematuria

SECTION 6. The presence of blood or blood cells in the urine.

Hepatotoxin

SECTION 6. A substance that affects the liver.

Hyperactivity

SECTION 6. Excessively active.

Hypersensitivity

SECTION 6. An abnormal physiological response to a chemical by a sensitive person. Same as **Allergic Reaction**. See **Sensitizer**.

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IARC

SECTION 6. International Agency for Research on Cancer. IARC evaluates and classifies potential carcinogens.

**"Immediate
Health Hazard"**

SECTION 9. A defined category under SARA Title III, Section 311-312. Effects described in Section 6.

Impervious

SECTION 8. Protective clothing that does not allow a chemical to pass through or penetrate it, thus preventing skin contact.

Incompatibility

SECTION 4. Materials which could cause dangerous reactions from contact with one another are described as incompatible.

Inflammation	SECTION 6. A local response to injury that is marked by redness, heat and pain.
Ingestion	SECTION 6. The taking in of a substance through the mouth. Same as Oral route.
Inhalation	SECTION 6. The breathing in of a substance in the air (gas, vapor, fume, mist, or dust).
Inhibitor	SECTION 4 or 9. A chemical which is added to another substance to prevent an unwanted chemical change from occurring.
Ingredients	Section 1. The composition of a product. At Dow, includes all components 1% or greater (not just "OSHA hazardous" materials), many components below 1%, and all listed carcinogens at 0.1%.
"Irritant"	Section 6. As defined by OSHA: a chemical which is not corrosive, but causes reversible inflammation to skin or eyes by chemical action at the site of contact as determined by specific test methods. This term is not generally used on the Dow MSDS.
Irritation	SECTION 6. An inflammatory response or reaction of the eye, skin, or respiratory system resulting from contact with a material.

----- J-----

Jaundice	SECTION 6. A yellowish skin discoloration due to liver or kidney effects.
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----- K -----

Kidney Effects	Section 6.
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----- L -----

Lacrimation	SECTION 6. Watering or tearing of eyes.
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LC	SECTION 6. Lethal concentration; a concentration of a substance which will cause death in a test animal.
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LC₅₀	SECTION 6. Lethal concentration 50%; the concentration of a material in air which is expected to cause death in 50% of test animals when administered as a single exposure.
LC₁₀₀	SECTION 6. Lethal concentration 100%; the concentration of a material in air which is expected to cause death in 100% of test animals when administered as a single exposure.
LD	SECTION 6. Lethal dose; a concentration of a substance being tested which will cause death in a test animal.
LD₅₀	SECTION 6. Lethal dose 50%; a single dose of a material which is expected to cause death in 50% of test animals. If a material has a low LD ₅₀ , then only a very small amount is needed to cause an adverse effect and that substance would be considered highly toxic. Generally, substances with low LD ₅₀ s have high toxicity and vice versa.
LD₁₀₀	SECTION 6. Lethal dose 100%; a single dose of a material which is expected to cause death in 100% of test animals.
LEL	SECTION 3. Lower explosive limit. See LFL.
Lethargy	SECTION 6. General tiredness, drowsiness or indifference.
LFL	SECTION 3. Lower flammability limit or lower explosive limit of a vapor or gas; the lowest percentage of the substance in air that will produce a flash of fire when ignited under certain test conditions.
Local Exhaust Ventilation	SECTION 8. A system for removing contaminated air close to the source of contamination, such as a hood over a paint spray booth.
Lower Respiratory Tract	SECTION 6. The lungs.
----- M -----	
mg/kg	SECTION 6 or 8. Milligrams of chemical per kilogram body weight of test animal; an expression of toxicological dose.
mg/m³	SECTION 6 or 8. Milligrams of a chemical per cubic meter of air; a unit used to express concentrations of dusts, gases, fumes, or mists in air.

Mist	SECTION 2, 6, etc. Small droplets of a liquid suspended in air.
Mixture	SECTION 1. Any combination of two or more chemicals which do not result in a chemical reaction.
mmHg	SECTION 2. Millimeters (mm) of mercury (Hg); a unit of measurement for atmospheric pressure. See Vapor Pressure .
Mottling	SECTION 6. Colored spots or blotches on tissue.
Mutagen	SECTION 6. A material that alters a cell's genetic information and may lead to inherited conditions.
Mutagenicity	Section 6. Related to mutagens.

----- N -----

Narcosis	SECTION 6. A state of stupor or unconsciousness, produced by the influence of narcotics or other chemicals.
Nausea	SECTION 6. Tendency to vomit, feeling of sickness in the stomach.
Necrosis	SECTION 6. Tissue death, burn.
Nephrotoxin	SECTION 6. A substance that affects the kidneys.
Neurotoxin	SECTION 6. A substance that affects the nerve cells.
NIOSH	SECTION 6. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); federal agency which assists OSHA in technical matters.
Nonflammable	SECTION 2. Not easily ignited or, if ignited, does not burn rapidly.
NTP	SECTION 6. National Toxicology Program. The NTP publishes an <u>Annual Report on Carcinogens</u> , a listing of potential carcinogens.

----- O -----

Ocular	SECTION 6. Relating to the eyes.
Odor	SECTION 2. The smell.
Odor Threshold	SECTION 6 or 8. The lowest concentration of a chemical, in air, that can be smelled. Very few odor thresholds are found on the MSDS.
Open Cup	SECTION 3. A method used to test flash points.
Oral	SECTION 6. Relating to, or taken into, the body through the mouth. Same as Ingestion.
Oral Toxicity	SECTION 6. Adverse health effects resulting from taking a substance into the body via the mouth.
Organic Peroxide	SECTION 4. An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be highly reactive or unstable.
OSHA	SECTION 1, 6 or 8. Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor; federal agency which sets and enforces standards for most U.S. industry and business. Issued the Hazard Communication Standard. See also PEL.
OSHA Regulated Carcinogen	SECTION 6. A chemical listed and regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.
Overexposure	SECTION 6. A nonspecific term meaning exposure to a material in amounts which could cause harmful effects. Does not imply exposures above any specific concentration such as a TLV. A term generally not used on the Dow MSDS.
Oxidizer	SECTION 4. A chemical that produces oxygen readily and may start or assist the combustion of other materials, thereby causing fire.

PEL	SECTION 8. Permissible Exposure Limit; the exposure limit for a substance established by OSHA and legally enforced in the U.S. If no PEL is listed on the MSDS, give whatever information is listed under "Exposure Guidelines".
Peripheral Neuropathy	SECTION 6. Effects to the peripheral nervous system; generally the nerves of the arms and legs.
Physical Hazard	SECTION 3 or 4. A chemical that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.
Physical State	SECTION 2. Solid, liquid or gas.
Pneumoconiosis	SECTION 6. A condition of the lung in which there is permanent deposition of small particles and tissue reaction to their presence.
Poison, Class A	SECTION 6. A DOT hazard class for extremely dangerous poisons; indicates that a very small amount mixed with air is dangerous to life.
Poison, Class B	SECTION 6. A DOT hazard class for liquid or solid substances - other than Class A poisons or irritating materials - which are known or presumed to be so toxic that they are a hazard to health during transportation.
Polymerization	SECTION 4. See Hazardous Polymerization.
ppm	SECTION 6, 8, 9 etc. Parts per million; a unit for expressing the concentration of a gas or vapor in air (used for exposure guidelines or doses in toxicology studies).
Primary Irritation Score	SECTION 6. Results of a Draize test. See Draize.
PROP 65	SECTION 9. A California law regulating listed materials considered by the State of California to be carcinogens and reproductive hazards.
Proprietary Ingredients	SECTION 1. A trade secret; identified only by a generic name on the MSDS.

Protective Clothing	SECTION 8. Includes gloves, boots, aprons, slicker suits, etc. used to protect skin from contact with chemicals.
psi	SECTION 2. Pounds per square inch; for MSDS purposes, a unit for measuring the pressure a material exerts on the walls of an enclosure.
Pulmonary	SECTION 6. Relating to, or associated with, the lungs.
Pulmonary Edema	SECTION 6. Fluid in the lungs.
Pyrophoric	SECTION 3 or 4. A chemical that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130°F (54.4°C) or below. See Air-Reactive .

----- R -----

Reaction	SECTION 4. A chemical change; the interaction of two or more substances to form new substances.
Reactive	SECTION 4. See Unstable .
"Reactive Hazard"	SECTION 9. A defined category under SARA, Title III, Section 311-312 including unstable, organic peroxide, or water-reactive materials.
Reactivity	SECTION 4. The tendency of a substance to undergo chemical reaction with the release of energy.
Reducing Agent	SECTION 4. In a reduction reaction, the chemical or substance which combines with oxygen or loses electrons to the reaction.
Renal	SECTION 6. Relating to the kidney.
Reproductive Effect	SECTION 6. Effects on the ability of male or female to produce offspring.
Respirator	SECTION 8. See Respiratory Protection .
Respirator Color Codes	SECTION 8. No information provided on the MSDS; refer to Product Steward or Industrial Hygiene.

Respiratory Effects	SECTION 6, 7. An effect anywhere in the respiratory tract.
Respiratory Protection	SECTION 8. Devices that will protect the wearer from excessive exposure by inhalation of airborne contaminants. Respiratory protection should be used when working in an area where airborne concentrations might exceed the allowable exposure guideline. See Air-Purifying Respirator and Supplied-air Respirator .
Respiratory Sensitizer	SECTION 6. Sensitization of respiratory tract. See Sensitizer .
Respiratory Tract	SECTION 6. The breathing system; includes the lungs and air passages (trachea or "windpipe", larynx, mouth, and nose). See Lower Respiratory Tract and Upper Respiratory Tract .
Reversible Effect	SECTION 6. An effect which is not permanent.
Routes of Entry	SECTION 6. The ways by which material may gain access to the body; for example, inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact. On Dow MSDS's, statements about hazards from specific routes of entry are found in the subsections Eye, Skin, Ingestion and Inhalation.
----- S -----	
SARA	SECTION 9. Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act of 1986.
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	SECTION 3 or 8. A respiratory protection device that provides clean air or oxygen from a tank. See Supplied-Air Respirator .
Sensitizer	SECTION 6. A substance which, on first exposure, causes little or no reaction but which, on repeated exposure, may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site. Skin sensitization is the most common form of sensitization in the industrial setting, although respiratory sensitization to a few chemicals is also known to occur. Examples of sensitizers include poison ivy and pollen.
Silicosis	SECTION 6. A progressive and disabling disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of silica dust.

"Skin"	SECTION 8. When the word 'skin' is used with an exposure guideline such as a PEL or TLV, it warns that the substance may be absorbed through the skin, thus entering the body through the skin as well as by inhalation.
Skin Absorption	SECTION 6. Ability of some chemicals to pass through the skin and enter the bloodstream - sometimes in amounts sufficient to cause toxic effects. See also LD50.
Skin Sensitizer	SECTION 6. See Sensitizer.
Solubility	SECTION 2. Ability to dissolve in water or other solvent. See Water Solubility.
Specific Gravity	SECTION 2. The weight of a material compared to the weight of an equal volume of water; an expression of the density (or heaviness) of the material.
Spills and Leaks	Section 5. Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or leaked.
Spontaneously Combustible	SECTION 4. A material that ignites as a result of heat retained from processing, or which will oxidize to generate heat and ignite, or which absorbs moisture to generate heat and ignite.
Stability	SECTION 4. The ability of a material to remain unchanged.
STEL	SECTION 8. Short-Term Exposure Limit; type of exposure guideline. Maximum concentration for a continuous 15-minute exposure period provided that the daily TWA guideline is not exceeded.
"Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard"	SECTION 9. A defined category under SARA, Title III, Section 311-312 including explosives and compressed gases.
Supplied-Air Respirators	SECTION 8. A type of respiratory protection in which the respirator is attached directly to a source of clean air (a tank or line).
Systemic Effects	SECTION 6. Adverse effects throughout the body, affecting body systems and organs other than at the site of contact.

----- T -----

Target Organ	SECTION 6. An organ of the body that is affected by a particular toxic substance. For example, a target organ for carbon tetrachloride is the liver .
Teratogen	SECTION 6. A substance which may cause birth defects to the fetus if the mother is exposed during pregnancy. An example is thalidomide.
Teratogenicity	SECTION 6. Related to teratogens.
Teratology	SECTION 6. The study of birth defects.
Thermal Decomposition	SECTION 4. Decomposition of a material that occurs when heat is applied. See Hazardous Decomposition Products.
TLV	SECTION 8. Threshold Limit Value; an exposure guideline term used by ACGIH to express the airborne concentration of a material to which nearly all persons can be exposed for repeated workdays without adverse effects.
Toxicity	SECTION 6. A property of all materials; the ability of a substance to produce adverse effects.
Transient	SECTION 6. Something which lasts only a very short period of time.
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act.
Tumor	SECTION 6. Abnormal mass of tissue which may or may not be cancerous.
TWA	SECTION 8. Time-weighted average; the most frequently used exposure guideline term. The average concentration for an 8-hour workday .

----- U -----

UEL	SECTION 4. Upper explosive limit. See UFL.
UFL	SECTION 4. Upper flammable limit or upper explosive limit of a vapor or gas. Maximum concentration above which the vapor/air mixture will not burn.

Unstable **SECTION 4.** A chemical which will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or become self-reactive under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature. These chemicals are also referred to as reactive.

**Upper
Respiratory
Tract**

SECTION 6. The mouth, nose, sinuses and throat.

----- V -----

Vapor **SECTION 2.** The gaseous form a solid or liquid chemical as it evaporates.

Vapor Density **SECTION 2.** The weight of a vapor or gas compared to the weight of an equal volume of air at the same temperature; an expression of the density of the vapor or gas.

Vapor Pressure **SECTION 2.** The pressure exerted by a saturated vapor above its liquid in a closed container; an indication of how volatile a material is. The lower the vapor pressure, the lower the amount of material that evaporates. Vapor pressures reported on MSDS's are in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) at 68°F (20°C), unless stated otherwise.

Ventilation **SECTION 8.** Circulating fresh air to replace contaminated air. See **General Ventilation and Local Exhaust Ventilation.**

----- W -----

Water-reactive **SECTION 4.** A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.

Water Solubility **SECTION 2.** A term expressing the percentage of a material that will dissolve in water, usually at room temperature.

WEEL **SECTION 8.** Workplace Environmental Exposure Level; exposure guidelines developed by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

WHMIS **Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System** - the Canadian legislation comparable to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.