PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! CAUSES EYE AND SKIN BURNS, HARMFUL IF INHALED, MAY CAUSE NEUROLOGIC SYMPTOMS.

DANGEROUS HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD:

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: May be fatal if inhaled in high concentrations. May cause irritation of the respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. Symptoms of acute exposure may include coughing, wheezing, nausea, emesis, dizziness, or lethargy. Symptoms of long-term exposure may include irritation of the respiratory tract, skin, and eyes.

OTHER POSSIBLE DELAYS HEALTH EFFECTS:

May cause neurologic symptoms, abortion, adverse neurobehavioral effects, chromosomal and congenital changes, and cancer.

PEL: 1 ppm TWA (as per the Ethylene Oxide Standard 26 CFR 1910.1047)

OSHA: 2 ppm; 15 minutes

Carcinogenic to humans exposed to high concentrations. Exposure to toxic levels may occur without warning or detection by the user.

PRECAUTIONS:

Do not breathe vapor. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Store and use with adequate ventilation in accordance with the Ethylene Oxide Standard (26 CFR 1910.1047).

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE):

A material fact is chemical resistance to the product is rubbery. All handlers must wear a minimum of:

- Eye protection and long hair.
- Seeds and petals.
- Non-hazardous gloves, and long sleeves.
- Fiber seal or liquid seal.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, and long sleeves.
- The employer should provide a respirator that is adequate to prevent the inhalation of toxic materials and ensure compliance with applicable federal and state laws. The respirator must be selected by the employer and worn by the employee in a manner that does not interfere with the operation of the respirator. A respirator shall be removed if it is not within the range of the factory.</p>

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

- EXPOSURE TO ETHYLENE OXIDE MAY BE HARMFUL TO EMBRYOS AND FETUSES. PREGNANT WOMEN OR WOMEN WHO MIGHT BE PREGNANT SHOULD NOT BE EXPOSED TO ETHYLENE OXIDE.

- IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT AND KEEP PERSON VALVE CLOSED. SHUT OFF ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. USE SUCTION, PERIODIC BREATHING APPARATUS AND ANY OTHER APPARATUS TO BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR RESCUE.

- EXPOSURE TO ETHYLENE OXIDE MAY BE HARMFUL TO EMBRYOS AND FETUSES. PREGNANT WOMEN OR WOMEN WHO MIGHT BE PREGNANT SHOULD NOT BE EXPOSED TO ETHYLENE OXIDE.

4. Respirator users must be examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical fitness prior to the use of a respirator. If a medical examination reveals that the employee is not fit to wear a respirator, the employer shall remove the employee from the exposure to ethylene oxide until a medical examination indicates that the employee is fit to wear a respirator. If a medical examination indicates that the employee is fit to wear a respirator, the employee shall be rejoined to the ethylene oxide exposure program. The respirator must be immediately removed to prevent further exposure to ethylene oxide. The respirator must be replaced at the first opportunity. The respirator must be replaced at the first opportunity. The respirator must be replaced at the first opportunity.

5. Respirator users must be given the following instructions for cleaning and maintaining the respirator. If, for any reason, the user fails to follow these instructions, the respirator must be replaced at the first opportunity.

- Wash the respirator with soap and water after each use.
- Clean the respirator with a suitable cleaning solution.
- Inspect the respirator for any visible damage or wear.
- Replace any damaged or worn parts.

6. Respirator users must be instructed to use a respirator that is appropriate for the type of exposure. The respirator must be selected by the employer and used by the employee in a manner that does not interfere with the operation of the respirator. A respirator shall be removed if it is not within the range of the factory.

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IN CASE OF OVEREXPOSURE GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. TAKE PERSON TO A DOCTOR OR A DOCTOR'S FACILITY TREATMENT FACILITY AT ONCE.

IF INHIBITED:

- Move person to fresh air. Keep warm. If gas is not breathing, give all or an emergency, check for artificial respiration before administering any resuscitation equipment. If gas is breathing, give all or an emergency, check for artificial respiration before administering any resuscitation equipment.

- Apply oxygen (or a mixture of 21% oxygen in nitrogen) to breathing apparatus and all oxygen used to treat resuscitation equipment.

- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have person take glasses of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting.