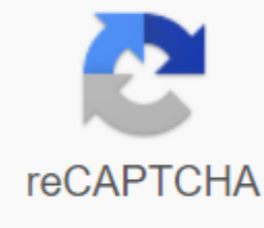




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## Material safety data sheet pdf in hindi

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See if you can get into the Hall of Fame grid! English Dictionary Basic Links Most English definitions are provided by WordNet. English thesaurus mainly comes from the Integral Dictionary (TID). The English Encyclopedia is licensed by Wikipedia (GNU). Translation Change target language to find translations. Tips: View semantic fields (see ideas to words) in two languages to learn more. 6201 online visitors calculated in 0.062s You need to always fill out your data sheet on the security of the materials correctly to keep accurate records of what is all up to the code. 16 people found it useful before working with dangerous material that day, the men and my partner made sure to navigate the material sheet of security data. The 14 people found it useful to have a sheet of data on material safety indicated what precautions and standards should be implemented in the new inventory control project. 14 people have found this useful CARCINOGEN: A substance or agent capable of causing or producing cancer in mammals. A suspected human carcinogen is a substance suspected of inducing cancer based on human evidence or demonstrating appropriate methods, or carcinogenesis in two or more animal species or strains. Confirmed human carcinogenic substances are recognized as carcinogenic or cocarcinogenic potentials in humans. CARCINOMA: Malignant tumor or cancer; new growth, consists of epithelial cells like grow rapidly, penetrate into other cells, and lead to metastases (spread). (CAS) CAS advocates chemical annotations an organization that indexes information published in the Chemical Annotations of the American Chemical Society and provides index guides by which information about specific substances can be located in the abstracts. Consistently assigned CAS numbers identify specific chemicals, unless followed by an asterisk, which means a compound (often natural) variable composition, these figures have no chemical value. The CAS number is a brief, unique means of identifying materials. CATALYST: A substance that alters the chemical reaction (makes it faster or slower) without consumption. CATARACT: Loss of transparency of the eye lens or its capsule. CAUSTIC: See Yale. CC: Closed cup. Identifies one of the methods used to measure flash points of flammable liquids. cube.cm, cm 3 : Cubic centimeter. CEILING: Maximum permissible limit of exposure to airborne substances on humans; should not be exceeded even for a moment. CENTIPOISE: cgs a unit of viscosity is 1/100 equilibrium. Water viscosity at 20C is about 1 cent. ATTIMETER, see: 1/100 m. See and about 0.4 inches. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Responsibility Act. The Superfund Act, public law PL 96-510, found on 40 CFR 300. The EPA has jurisdiction. CFC: Chlorofluorocarbon. It is associated with damage to the Earth's ozone layer. CFR: Code of federal rules. A collection of regulations set by law. cgs: Metric units based on centimeter, gram and second. CHELATIING AGENT: A chemical compound capable of forming several chemical bonds with metal ion. Used to treat metal poisoning. CHEMICAL: Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds. CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR: A respirator using a variety of chemicals to clean inhaled air from some polluting gases or vapors. Usually effective for concentrations of no more than 10 times TLV contaminants if it has warning properties (smell or irritation) below TLV. CHEMICAL FAMILY: A group of individual elements or connections with a common common name. CHEMICAL FORMULA: Gives the number and types of atoms that make up the molecule of the material. CHEMICAL NAME: A scientific name designation that clearly identifies a chemical for hazard assessment purposes. CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS: Pneumonia caused by fluid buildup due to chemical irritation. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY: The material's ability to chemically change. Unwanted and dangerous consequences such as heat, explosions, or the production of harmful substances can result. CHEMTREC: 24-hour toll-free phone number (800-424-9300) designed for the first for use by those who respond to chemical transportation emergencies. Established by the Association of Chemicals Manufacturers. CHEMILUMINESCENCE: Light release during unburnable chemical CHLORACNE: Acne is like an eruption caused by excessive contact with certain compounds. CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN (CHP): For 29 CFR 1910.1450, OSHA standard; Professional exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. Effectively 5/1/90. A written plan that includes specific working methods, standard operating procedures, equipment, engineering controls and policies to protect workers from hazardous exposure levels of all potentially hazardous chemicals used in their work zones. The OSHA standard provides for training, staff access to information, medical advice, examinations, hazard identification procedures, airway use and record-keeping practices. CHRONIC EFFECT: Adverse effects on the human or animal body with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time or that are repeated frequently. CHRONIC EXPOSURE: Long-term contact with the substance. CHRONIC TOXICITY: Adverse effects resulting from repeated doses or exposure to the material over a relatively long period of time. It is commonly used to refer to effects noted in experimental animals. CNS: Central nervous system, brain and spinal cord. COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Also called the section coefficient, it is the ratio of the chemical's tact in water to its salt in oil. It is used to indicate how easily a person or other organisms can absorb or store material. Sometimes abbreviated Ko/w; can also be expressed in the form of logarithm, the journal Ko/w. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS: The term used by NFPA and DOT to classify certain liquids that will burn, based on flash points. NFPA and DOT usually define flammable liquids as having an outbreak point of 100F or higher. They do not ignite as easily as flammable liquids; however, they can be ignited under certain conditions and should be treated with caution. NAME COMMON: Designation for a material with no chemical name such as code, trade, brand or common name. COMPRESSED GAS: Pressed material (dissolved gas, liquefied by compression or cooling). CONCENTRATION: Relative amount of matter combined or mixed with other substances. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Conditions that are faced with processing or storage, which can lead to an unstable situation with the substance. TEND SPACE: Any area that has limited openings to enter and exit that would make escaping difficult in an emergency, has a lack of ventilation, contains known and potential hazards, and is not designed and is not intended for continuous human stay. CONJUNCTIVIT: Inflammation of the conjunctiva, a delicate membrane, sticks out the eyelid and covers the eyeball. CONTAINER: An bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a dangerous chemical. In accordance with standard Hazard Communication pipes or pipeline systems, as well as engines, fuel tanks or other operating systems in the vehicle be containers. CORNEA: Transparent structure of the outer layer of the eyeball. CORROSION RATE: Expressed in inches per year; accompanied by temperature. CORROSIVE: Liquid or solid, which causes visible destruction or irreversible changes in the skin tissues at the point of contact, or, in the case of leakage on the packaging, a liquid that has a strong corrosion rate on the steel. CRITICAL PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE: Temperature above which gas cannot be liquefied under pressure. The critical pressure is that the pressure is needed to liquefy the gas at a critical temperature. CRYOGENIC: Attitude to extremely low temperature, both for chilled gases. cu ft, ft 3 : Cubic leg. Cu foot is more conventional. Cubic m, m 3 : Cubic meter. m3 is preferred. CURETTAGE: Cleansing the sore surface. CUTANEOUS: Attitude to the skin. CYANOSIS: Dark magenta coloration of the skin and mucous membrane caused by insufficient blood oxygenation. DANGEROUSLY REACTIVE MATERIAL: A material that can react on its own or with water/air producing a dangerous state. DECOMPOSITION: Breaking down material or matter into parts or elements or simpler compounds. DEFATTING: Removing natural oils from the skin with fat solvents or other chemicals. DELISESCENT: Water-soluble salts (usually powdered) absorb moisture from the air and as a result soften or dissolve. DEMULCENT: A material that can soothe or protect inflamed, irritated mucous membranes. DENSITY: The ratio of weight to material volume is usually in grams per cubic centimeter. DEPRESSANT: A substance that reduces the body's functional activity or instinctive desire, such as appetite. DERMAL: Used or applied to the skin. DERMAL TOXICITY: Ratings corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data from the testing methods described in 16 CFR 1500.40 and the toxicity categories described in 16 CFR 1500.3. NON-TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test, determined by dermal toxicity (LD50) studies, exceeds 2 grams per kilogram of body weight. TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test, determined by the studies of dermal toxicity (LD50), exceeds 200 milligrams and is less or equal to 2 grams per kilogram of body weight. HIGHLY TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of animal subjects, determined by dermal toxicity studies (LD50), is less or equal to 200 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. DERMATITIS: Inflammation of the skin. DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE: Any person or organization to whom an employee gives written permission to exercise the rights of such an employee in accordance with the Standard for Risk Communication. DESIGNATED An area (or device inside) of the laboratory to be used to work with select carcinogens, reproductive toxins and other materials that have a high degree of acute toxicity. An An monitoring aimed at minimizing the impact of hazardous chemicals on employees. DIAFORES: Sweat, especially abundant. DAILY: A barrier built to control or restrict hazardous substances and prevent them from entering sewers, ditches, streams or other flowing water. DILUTION VENTILATION: Airflow designed to dilute pollutants to acceptable levels. DISTRIBUTOR: A business other than a chemical manufacturer or importer who supplies hazardous chemicals to other distributors or employers. DRY CHEMICAL: A powdered fire-fighting agent usually consisting of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc. DUST: Solid particles suspended in the air are produced through certain mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, abrasing or blasting. Most dust inhalation, fire and dust blast danger. DYSPLASIA: Developmental anomaly. DYSPNEA: Feeling difficulty breathing; Dyspnea: Feeling difficult or painful urination. EDEMA: Abnormal accumulation of pure, watery fluid in the body's tissues. EFFECTIVE CONCENTRATION (EC50): Concentration of material in water, a single dose that is expected to cause a biological effect on 50% of the animal test group. ELECTROLYTE: A non-metallic substance that conducts an electric current in a solution, moving ions rather than electrons. EMBOLISM: The obstruction of blood vessels is transported by a clot, a mass of bacteria, etc. EMBRYO: The body is in the early stages of development before birth. EMBRYOTOXIN: The material is harmful to the developing embryo in concentration, which does not have a negative effect on the pregnant female. EMETIC: The agent that causes vomiting. EMPHYSEMA: An irreversibly painful lung condition in which the alveolar walls have lost their stability, resulting in an excessive decrease in lung capacity. EMPLOYEE: An employee who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals in normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies. EMPLOYER: A business person in which chemicals are either used, distributed or manufactured for use or distribution, including a contractor or subcontractor. ENDOTHERMIC: A chemical reaction that absorbs heat. ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Systems that reduce potential hazards by isolating an employee from danger or removing danger from the work environment. Methods include ventilation, insulation and enclosure. EPIDEMIOLOGY: A science that studies diseases in the general population. EPIPHORA: Excessive flood of tears. EPISTAXIS: Nosebleeds. ERGONOMICS: Exploring human characteristics for appropriate design living and working conditions. ERYTHEMA: Abnormally red skin from capillary congestion. ETIOLOGY: All factors that contribute to the cause of the disease or abnormal EVAPORATION RATE: The rate at which a particular material evaporates compared to the rate at which a known material evaporates. Evaporation fumes can be useful in assessing the health hazards and fire material. EXPLOSIVE: A material that produces a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat at a sudden impact, pressure or high temperature. EXPOSURE OR EXPOSED: a state of openness and exposure to a dangerous chemical when inhaled, ingested, contacted with the skin, absorption or any other course; includes a potential (accidental or possible) impact. EXPOSURE LIMITS: Concentration in the air of a chemical that is considered acceptable. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: A fire extinguisher or way of extinguishing suitable for use on a particular material. EYE IRRITATION: Ratings corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data derived from the testing methods described in 16 CFR 1500.42, graded according to the Draize scale for the evaluation of eye lesions and the time criteria for reversibility set out in NAS Publication 1138. PRACTICALLY NON-IRRITATING: Undiluted product, when inculcate in the eyes of rabbits does not cause noticeable irritation or mild transient conjunctiva irritation. (Average Draize score 0.00-15.0). SLIGHTLY IRRITATING: An undiluted product, when grafted into the eyes of rabbits, produces mild to moderate conjunctiva irritation, a slight corneal involvement, and/or small irit. (Draize average score 15.1-25.0). MODERATELY IRRITATING: An undiluted product, when grafted into the eyes of rabbits, produces a moderate corneal involvement with or without heavy iritis. (Average Draize score range 25.1-50.0). The effects are clear within 21 days. SEVERELY IRRITATING (OR CORROSIVE): An undiluted product, when grafted into the eyes of rabbits, produces heavy corneal involvement with or without heavy irita. (Average Draize score range 50.1-110.0). The effects persist for 21 days or more. FASCICULATION: Muscle twitching. FEDERAL REGISTER: A daily publication that lists and discusses the rules of federal agencies. FIBER: The main form of matter, usually crystalline, with a high ratio of length to diameter. FIBROSIS: The formation of fibrous tissue, as in the reparative or reactive process of particulate matter, over quantity, is usually present in the walls of the lung tissue. This reduces the efficiency of the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. FIFRA: The federal law on insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides requires that certain useful poisons, such as chemical pesticides sold to the public, contain labels containing health warnings to protect users. It is administered by the EPA. FINES: Finely shredded or powdered material or fibers; Especially those smaller than average in a mixture of different sizes. FIRE DIAMOND: A symbol developed by NFPA to give a quick number rating for the health degree of a particular material (blue), flammability (red), (yellow), and specific (white) hazards. FIRE POINT: The lowest temperature at which the liquid will produce enough steam steam flares near its surface and continue to burn. FLAMMABLE: Defined by DOT and NFPA as a liquid with an flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Flammable Liquids: Class 1 Liquid and can be divided as follows: Class 1A Flash points below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and boiling points below 100 degrees F. Class 1B Flash point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and boiling point at or above 100 degrees F. Class 1C Flash point at or above 73 degrees Fahrenheit and below 100 degrees : The product is packed in an aerosol container and can release flammable material. FLAMMABLE GAS: Gas, which at ambient temperature and pressure forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13% by volume or less; or gas, which at ambient temperature and pressure forms a series of flammable mixtures with air of more than 12% in volume, regardless of the lower limit. FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Minimum and maximum concentrations of flammable gas or steam between which a fire occurs. FLAMMABLE LIQUID: A liquid that sucks out vapors that can ignite at room temperature; Liquid with an flash point below 100F. FLAMMABLE SOLID: Solids that will flame easily and continue to burn or can cause fires under normal conditions or during transportation through friction or stored heat from production or processing, and that burns so vigorously and persistently to create a serious transport hazard. FLASH BACK: Happens when a trace of flammable material ignites from a distant spark or ignition source. The flame then moves along the material trail back to its source. FLASH POINT: The temperature at which the liquid will produce enough flammable vapor to ignite. There are several flashpoint testing methods, and flash points can vary for the same material depending on the method used, so the testing method is indicated when the flash point is received. FOAM: A fire-fighting material consisting of small air bubbles, water and a counter-center of combat agents. The foam extinguishes the fire, covering it, eliminating air and blocking the escape of volatile vapors. FOG: Visible suspension of small drops in gas. SEE FEMA: Potential occurrences such as equipment failure, container rupture or failure of control equipment that could lead to uncontrolled release of a dangerous chemical. FORMULA: Scientific expression of the chemical composition of the material (e.g. H2O water, sulphuric acid H2SO4, so2 sulphur dioxide). FREEZING POINT: The temperature at which the material changes its physical condition from liquid to solid. This information is important because the frozen material may burst its container or the dangers may change. FROSTBITE: Tissue damage exposure to severe cold or contact with extremely cold liquids or solids. FUGITIVE EMISSIONS: Gas, liquid, solid, vapor, smoke, fog, liquid or dust that eludes the equipment process or product. FULL PROTECTION: Fully protective gear keeps gases, vapor, liquid and solids from any contact with the skin and prevents them from being inhaled or ingested. FUME: Airborne suspension consisting of tiny particulate matter resulting from solid heating. This heating is often accompanied by a chemical reaction when particles react with oxygen to form oxide. g: Grammatical metric unit of weight. GANGRENE: Death tissue combined with rotten. Gas: A shapeless liquid that occupies the space of its body. Can settle on the bottom or top of the body when mixed with other materials. It can be changed to liquid or solid state only at high pressure and lower temperature. GASTRIC LAVAGE: Washing your stomach with a tube and liquid. GASTRITIS: Irritation to the stomach mucosa, which can be obvious as abdominal pain, vomiting, or diarrhea, etc. GASTROENTERITIS: Inflammation of the stomach and intestines. GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT: stomach and intestines as a functional device. GAVAGE: Feeding with a stomach tube. GENERAL VENTILATION: Removing contaminated air and replacing it with clean air from a common work area, as opposed to local ventilation, which is a specific air change in the vicinity of the source of pollution. GENERIC NAME: Appointment or identification to identify the chemical by other than its chemical name. GENETIC: Attitudes to genes or their transfer. Hereditary. GINGIVITIS: Inflammation of the gums. GRAM: Metric weight unit. One American ounce is about 28 grams and one pound is 454 grams. GRAM/KILOGRAM: The expression of the dose used in oral and skin toxicology testing indicates gram substances per kilogram of animal weight. GROUNDING: Safety practices to carry an electrical charge to the ground, preventing flammable material sparks. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Destruction or separation of a substance into its constituent parts, elements or simpler compounds, accompanied by the release of heat, gas or hazardous materials. WARNING: Any chemical whose presence or use is a physical hazard or health hazard. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Dangerous substances that make up the mixture. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: Any substance or mixture of substances with properties that can have an adverse effect on human health or safety. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS): Developed by NPCA to provide information on the health, flammability and reactivity that occur in the workplace. The number is assigned to the material, indicating the degree of danger, from 0 to the least to 4 for the heaviest. Letters are used to indicate a means of individual protection. HEALTH: Identification number. The EPA, under the RCRA act, is to detect and track hazardous waste. HEALTH HAZARD: A chemical from which acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed individuals, the blood-making mechanism of the human body. GEMATURIA: The presence of blood in the urine. GEMOLYS: Separating haemoglobin from red blood cells. HEPATICH: Refers to the liver. HEPATOTOXIN: A substance that causes liver damage. HIGHLY TOXIC: A chemical in any of the following categories: a chemical with an average lethal dose (LD50) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally by albino rats between 200 and 300 grams each. A chemical with an average lethal dose (LD50) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when injected with continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing 2 to 3 kilograms each. A chemical that has an average lethal concentration (LC50) in the air is 200 parts per million in volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of fog, smoke or dust when injecting continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) for albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each. HYDROCARBON: The organic compound consists only of carbon and hydrogen. Oil, natural gas and coal are the main sources of hydrocarbons for industry. HYDROPHILIC: Materials with large molecules that absorb and retain water, causing them to swell and often gel. HYGROSCOPIC: Ready to absorb available moisture in any form. HYPEREMIA: Blood accumulation in body parts. HYPERGOLIC: Self-flammable when its components come into contact without spark or external assistance. HYPOCALCEMIA: Calcium deficiency in the blood. HYPOXIA: Not enough oxygen, especially applied to the body's cells. IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Low temperature, at which the combustible material will light up in the air and will continue to burn regardless of the heat source when heated. INGALLATION TOXITY: Ratings corresponding to the following definitions derive from the testing methods and categories of toxicity described in 16 CFR 1500.3. NON-TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test subjects (LC50) exceeds 200 milligrams per liter by volume when continuously inhaled for one hour or less. TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test (LC50) exceeds 2 milligrams and is less or less than 200 milligrams per liter by volume when continuously inhaled for one hour or less. HIGHLY TOXIC: The likely lethal concentration of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test subjects (LC50) is less or equal to 2 milligrams per liter by volume with continuous inhalation for one hour or less. IMMEDIATE USE: A dangerous chemical will only be controlled and used by the person who transfers it from the labeled container and only to the work shift to which it is transferred. DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH (IDLH): Максимальный Максимальный of which could be avoided within 30 minutes without any symptoms worsening escape or any irreversible health effects. IMPORTER: First business with employees in U.S. Customs who receive hazardous chemicals produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the U.S. IMPERVIOUS: Material that prevents another substance from passing or entering it. INCOMPATIBLE: Materials that can cause dangerous reactions from direct contact with each other. INERT INGREDIENTS: Anything other than an active ingredient in the product; not having active properties. INFLAMMABLE: Capable of being easily set on fire and continues to burn, especially hard. INFLAMMATION: A series of reactions produced in tissues by an irritant, injury or infection. Characterized by swelling and redness caused by the flow of blood and fluids INGESTION: The intake of the substance through the mouth. INGALLITION: Breathing the substance in the form of gas, vapor, smoke, fog or dust. INHIBITOR: A chemical that is added to another substance to prevent unwanted chemical changes. INORGANIC MATERIALS: Compounds derived from other sources of vegetables or animals; generally do not contain carbon atoms. INSOLUBLE: Incapable of dissolving in liquid. INTERSTITIAL FIBROSIS: Lung scars. IRIDAL: Refers to the iris. IRIDOCYCLITIS: Inflammation of the iris and ciliary body of the eye. IRRITANT: A substance that, when exposed to sufficient concentration for a sufficient period of time, will cause inflammatory reactions or reactions of the eyes, 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, white eyes and bodily fluids with bile pigment caused by any of several pathological conditions that interrupt normal liver production and bile secretion. KETOSIS: A condition marked by excessive production or accumulation of ketone bodies in the body caused by impaired carbohydrate metabolism. KILOGRAM: Metric unit of weight; about 2.2 pounds. Deadly concentration LC50 - The average lethal concentration of atmospheric concentrations was fatal to 50 percent of the group of test animals exposed over a period of time. LD-50 - The average lethal dose was fatal to 50 percent of the animal test group when administered by a given route, such as oral or skin. LCL0: Lethal concentration is low. The lowest concentration of the substance in the air is reported to have resulted in the death of humans or animals. Reported concentrations can be administered during periods of exposure that are less than 24 hours (acute) or more than 24 hours (small and chronic). LDLO: The lethal dose is low. Lowest substances injected by any any in addition to inhalations, which are reported to have caused the death of humans or animals. LABEL: Any written, printed or graphic sign or symbol displayed or attached to containers of hazardous chemicals. Must contain material identification, appropriate hazard warnings, and the name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer or other responsible party. LABORATORY SCALE (ACTIVITY): The work includes containers with substances used for reactions and transfers that are designed for easy and safe treatment by one person. Workplaces that produce commercial volumes of materials are excluded from the Laboratory definition. LACRIMATION: Secretion and the discharge of tears. LACRIMATOR: The material that produces tears. LANDFILL: Recycling waste and waste in a controlled area that is sealed and buried underground. LATENCY PERIOD: The time that passes between exposure and the first manifestations of illness or disease. LAVAGE: Washing a hollow organ, such as the stomach, using a tube and fluid. RELATED: Abnormal changes, injuries, or damage to tissues or organs. LECEMIA: Progressive, malignant disease of blood-forming organs. LIPID GRANULOMA: A mass of chronically inflamed tissue that is usually infectious. LIPID PNEUMILIA: A chronic condition caused by the aspiration of oil substances into the lungs. LOCAL EFFECTS: Toxic or irritating effects that occur at the point of contact with a chemical or substance. LOCAL VENTILATION: By weeding out and replacing contaminated air directly from its source. LOWER EXPOSURE (FLAMMABLE) LIMIT (LEL): The lowest concentration (the lowest percentage of substance in the air) that will produce a flash of fire when the ignition source (heat, electric arc, or flame) is present. MAAC - Maximum allowable concentration of the environment Maximum allowable twenty-four-hour average concentration in the ambient air of a toxic air pollutant. MALAISE: Feeling of general discomfort, distress or anxiety. MELTING POINT: The temperature at which the solid changes in liquid state. A melting range can be given for mixtures. METABOLISM: The chemical and physical processes in which the body functions. METASTASIS: Transfer of the disease from one part of the body to another. METHEMOGLBINEMIA: The presence of methamphetamine in the blood is caused by the reaction of materials with hemoglobin in red blood cells, which reduces their ability to carry oxygen. mg: Milligram (1/1000, 10-3, gram). mg/kg: Milligram per kilogram. The dosage is used in toxicological testing to indicate the dose is administered to kg of body weight. mg/m3: Milligram per cubic meter of air. mg/m3 and ppm x MW/24.45 at 25 C. Microgram (ug): Million (10-6) grams. Micrometer (mm): million (10-6) meters; often referred to as Millimeter (mm): 1/1000 meters. MISCIABLE: The degree to which fluids or gases can be mixed or mixed. MIST: Suspended liquid liquid in the air generated by condensate from liquid to liquid state or mechanically breaking the liquid by spraying or spraying. MIX: A heterogeneous association of materials that cannot be represented by a chemical formula and which does not undergo chemical changes as a result of interaction between mixed materials. ML: Milliliter. 1/1000 litre. The metric unit of power for all practical purposes is 1 cubic centimeter. One cubic inch is about 16 ml mmHg. Art: Measure pressure in millimeters of a mercury column above the tank, or the difference in levels in the U-tube. MOLE: The amount of chemical that weighs in a unit is numerically equal to molecular weight. MOLECULAR WEIGHT: The sum of atomic atoms in a molecule. mppcf: Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on samples of impppping, calculated by light field methods (OSHA). MUCOUS MEMBRANE: A mucous lining that aligns the hollow organs of the body. MUTAGEN: A substance or agent capable of altering genetic material in a living cell. n-: Normal.Used as a prefix in chemical names that signify the structure of a straight chain. NARCOSIS: Stupor or unconsciousness produced by drugs or other materials. SICKNESS: Tendency to vomit, feeling sick in the stomach. NECROSIS: Localized tissue death. NEOPLASM: New or abnormal tissue growth that is uncontrollable and progressive. NEPHROTOXIC: Poisonous for the kidneys. NERITIS: Nerve inflammation. NET: Make it chemically harmless; return ph to neutral level 7. NON-FLAMMABLE: Not able to be easily ignited or lit with extreme speed when illuminated. In addition, the DOT danger class for any compressed gas other than flammable gas. NOX: Total nitrogen oxide formula (NO,NO2). They react with moisture in the airways to produce acids that corrode and irritate tissues, causing congestion and swelling of the lungs. Symptoms of acute exposure can develop within 6 to 24 hours. Chronic exposure to low levels can cause irritation, cough, headache and tooth corrosion. Exposure to 5 to 105 ppm of NO2 can cause slow-paced pulmonary swelling. Usually produced as a result of combustion processes, including vehicle engines. RELATED PARTICULATES: Dust that does not produce significant organic diseases or toxic effects from reasonable concentrations and effects. NYSTAGMUS: Spastic, involuntary movement of eyeballs ODOR Description of the smell of the substance. ODOR THRESHOLD: Low concentration of vapor is a substance in the air that can be smelled. OEL - Limiting occupational impact The most restrictive eight-hour weighted average time concentration indicated for working air selected from 1986-1987 thresholds and biological indices adopted by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists; Teh Teh Standards of Occupational Impact outlined in the July 1985 summary of the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety standards; or the 1986 workplace impact levels set by the American Industrial Hygiene Association. OFACTORY: Attitude to the olfactory sense. OLIGURIA: Scanty or low urine volume. OPAQUE: Immune to light rays. OPEN TRANSFER: Any transmission that at any time involves contact of a moving liquid with the atmosphere, air or oxygen. The open transmission of flammable liquids, especially IA-class fluids, is dangerous due to the release of flammable vapors into the work area. Since there is a risk of fire or explosion, if the ignition source is present, do these transmissions only in the hood. RELATED: Used in or taken into the body through the mouth. ORAL TOXICITY : Ratings corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data derived from testing methods and toxicity categories described in 16 CFR 1500.3. NON-TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test subjects determined by ingestion studies (LD50) exceeds 5 grams per kilogram of body weight. TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test subjects determined by ingestion studies (LD50) exceeds 50 milligrams and is less or less than 5 grams per kilogram of body weight. HIGHLY TOXIC: The likely lethal dose of undiluted product of up to 50% of the animal test subjects, determined by studies of ingestion (LD50), is less or equal to 50 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. ORGANIC MATERIALS: Compounds consisting of carbon, hydrogen and other elements with chain or ring structures. OVEREXPOSURE: Exposure to hazardous material beyond acceptable levels of exposure. OXIDATION: A reaction in which the substance is combined with oxygen provided by an oxidizer or oxidizer. The oxidation reaction is always accompanied by a compensatory reduction reaction, in which (1) oxygen is removed from the compound; or (2) atoms, molecules or ions acquire electrons. OXIDE POX: Dermatitis caused by contact with oxides in poor personal hygiene conditions. OXIDIZER: A substance that gives oxygen is easy to stimulate the combustion of organic matter. OXIDIZING AGENT: A chemical or substance that causes an oxidation reaction. PALEPITATION: Irregular, rapid heartbeat. PARATHESIA: A feeling of tingling, ringing, or creep on the skin, which has no objective cause. PART: Small, individual pieces of air-drop material. Normally, anything that is not fiber and has a 3 to 1 ratio. PARTS PER MILLION (PPM): Block to measure the concentration of gas or steam in the air. Parts of gas or steam in a million parts of air. is used to indicate the concentration of a particular substance in a liquid or solid substance. PER PERCENT VOLATILE: Percentage volatile by volume is liquid or solid (by volume) that evaporates at 70 degrees Fahrenheit (unless any other temperature is indicated). Examples: butane, petrol and paint thinner (mineral alcohols) are 100 percent volatile; their individual evaporation rates vary, but over time each of them evaporates completely. PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL): Legally binding limit on exposure to a substance set by OSHA. PEL points to the allowable concentration of air pollutants, which almost all workers may be exposed to for 8 hours a day, 40 hours a week, for the duration of their life (40 years), without adverse effects. PERSONAL HYGIENE: Precautions taken to maintain good health when exposed to harmful materials. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Devices or clothing that are worn to help isolate an employee from the direct impact of hazardous materials. PETROLEUM DISTILLATE: A complex blend of hydrocarbons, liquid in normal environments, separated from crude oil and other refinery process flows by distillation. pH: Scale from 0 to 14, representing the acidity or alkalinity of the aquier solution. Clean water has a pH of 7. The substance in the aqueous solution will ionize to varying degrees giving different concentrations of H and OH-ions. PHLEGM: Thick mucus from the respiratory passage. PHOTOS: Intolerance to Light. PHYSICAL HAZARD: Meaning a chemical for which there is scientifically reliable evidence that it is a flammable liquid, compressed gas, explosives, flammable, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophor, unstable (reactive) or reactive. PHYSICAL STATE: The condition of the material (solid, liquid or gas) at room temperature. POISON: Any substance that is harmful to health and can lead to death when relatively small amounts are taken both within and outside the country. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: A four-digit number, a un- or NA foreword used in Canada under the Dangerous Goods Regulations for use by emergency services to identify material in the event of an accident. PNEUMONIOSIS: A condition of the airways and lungs caused by inhalation and the retention of irritant mineral or metal particles. X-rays can detect changes that include fibrosis. POISON, CLASS A: Dot the term for extremely dangerous poison, such as poisonous gas or liquid of such nature that a very small amount of gas or vapor of liquid mixed with air is life-threatening. POISON, CLASS B: The term for liquid, solid, paste or semi-solid substances other than Class A poisons or irritants known or suspected animal tests is so toxic to humans as to be dangerous for during transportation. POISON CONTROL CENTER: Provides 24-hour medical information for accidents related to the use of potentially poisonous materials. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB): A pathogenic and teratogenic compound used as a means of heat transmission. It's This, in the tissues. POLYMERIZATION: A chemical reaction in which one or more small molecules are combined into larger molecules. Dangerous polymerization is a reaction that occurs at a rate that releases a large amount of energy that can cause fires or explosions or container explosions. Materials that can polymerize usually contain inhibitors that can delay the reaction. POUR POINT: The temperature at which the liquid stops or begins to flow or at which it freezes. POX: A common term for multiple phosphorus oxides. SIS: Personal protective equipment. Devices or clothing were worn to help protect the worker from the direct impact of hazardous materials. Examples include gloves and respirators. PRECORDIAL: Before the heart, the stomach. PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANT: a non-corrosion substance that causes severe skin irritation. PRODUCE: For production, processing, formulation or repackaging. RELATED: Physical exhaustion, disability. PROTEINURIA: The presence of protein in the urine. psig: Pounds per square inch absolute. psig: Pounds per square inch of sensor (i.e. above atmospheric pressure). PSYCHOTROPIA: Acting on your mind. PULMONARY EDEMA: Fluid in the lungs. POLYLYSIS: Chemical decomposition or destruction of molecules produced by heating. PYROPHORIC: Materials that ignite spontaneously in the air below 130 degrees Fahrenheit. Sometimes friction will ignite them. REACTION: Chemical transformation or change; interaction of two or more substances to form a new substance. REACTIVE MATERIAL: A chemical or mixture that will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or become self-reactive due to shock, pressure or temperature. Includes explosives, organic peroxides, pressure-generating materials, and water-reactive materials. REACTIVITY: The tendency of the substance to chemical reaction with the release of energy. REAGENT: A substance used in a chemical reaction to produce another substance or to detect its composition. RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT: The highest allowable concentration in the air, which is not expected to injure the worker. Expressed as a ceiling limit or as a weighted average, usually for a 10-hour work shift. REDUCING AGENT: A substance that (1) is combined with oxygen or (2) loses electrons to a reaction during a reduction reaction. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES: PUBLISHED BY NIOSH. Represents basic toxicity data on thousands of materials. The goal is to identify all known toxic substances and refer to the original research. RENAL: It's about the kidneys. REPORT COUTERIA (RH): The number of materials that can be reported to federal, state and local governments in the case of a spill is required according to CERCLA, EPCRA and CWA. HEALTH HAZARD: Any agent that has harmful effects on an adult male or female reproductive system or a developing fetus or child. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Respiratory system, including light and air as well as the associated system of nerves and circulatory supplies. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Devices that protect the wearer's respiratory system from overexposure when inhaling pollutants in the air. Respiratory protection is used when an employee has to work in an area where he/she may be subjected to concentrations beyond the permissible exposure limit. RESPONSIBLE PARTY: Anyone who can provide additional information about hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures if necessary. ROUTES OF ENTRY: Means by which the material can access the body (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact). SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS (X): Used in packaging for transportation; This means harmful - to be stored for food. SARCOMA: A tumor that is often malignant. SARA: The law on amendments and reauthorization of the super fund. Section III of SARA is known as the Emergency Planning Act 1986 and the right of communities to participate in society. Revising and expanding CERCLA, SARA is designed to encourage and support local and government emergency planning efforts. It provides citizens and local authorities with

information on potential chemical hazards in their communities. SARA encourages facilities that store hazardous materials to provide officials and citizens with data on types (flammable substances, corrosive substances, etc.); amounts on hand (daily, annually); and their specific location. Agencies must prepare and submit inventory lists, MSDS, and levels 1 and 2 of the inventory forms. The 1987 Bhopal disaster in India gave impetus to the adoption of the law. SCBA: Autonomous breathing apparatus. SCLERAE: Hard, white, fibrous eyeball coating. SENSITIZATION: A state of immune response that causes further exposure to the immune or allergic response. A person who has previously been exposed to a certain material is more sensitive when he experiences further contact with it. SENSITIZER: A substance that, on the first exposure, causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which, when re-exposed, can cause a noticeable response, is not necessarily limited to the contact area. SIDEROSIS: Pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of iron particles. Also, tissue pigmentation is caused by contact with iron. SIGN: An anomaly in the body that indicates poisoning or a disease that is observed by another person. SIGNAL WORDS: Distinctive words on MSDS that serve to alert the reader of the existence and relative degree of danger. Word signal limited: Danger: Materials that are: highly toxic; corrosive to living tissue; Extremely flammable; or suspected human carcinogens. Warning: Materials that are: moderately toxic; Serious potential skin irritation; Cause allergic skin reactions; or flammable. Warning: Materials that: have low levels of toxicity; Produce only mild and moderate skin irritation; or combustible. SILICOS: State of massive massive lungs causes shortness of breath due to prolonged inhalation of silica dust. SKIN IRRITATION: Ratings corresponding to the following definitions are derived from data derived from the testing methods described in CFR 16 1500.41 and or NAS publication 1138 and the toxicity categories described in 16 CFR 1500.3. PRACTICALLY NON-IRRITATING: The undiluted product does not cause noticeable irritation or causes slight inflammation (swelling and erythema skin reactions of values 0 to 1) of untouched or abrasive skin of rabbits during the study period. The primary irritation index is 0 - 1.9. MODERATELY IRRITATING: An undiluted product causes clearly defined inflammation (swelling and erythema skin reaction 2) during the study period. The primary irritation index is 2 - 4.9. PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANT: An undiluted product causes moderate and severe inflammation (swelling and erythema skin reaction values 3 or 4) of untouched or abrasive skin of rabbits during the study period. The primary irritation index is 5 or more. CORROSIVE: An undiluted product causes visible destruction or irreversible changes in the structure of tissues at the point of contact on the untouched or abrasive skin of rabbits during the study period. SLURRY: Poured mixture of solid and liquid. SMOKE: Dry particles and droplets formed as a result of incomplete combustion of organic material in combination with gases and suspended in them during combustion. SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Percentage of material (by weight) that will dissolve in water at ambient temperature. RELATED: Evenly scattered mixture. It consists of a solvent and a dissolved substance called soluble. SOLVENT: A substance usually liquid in which other substances dissolve. Water is the most common solvent. SOOT: Small particles tend to be black, formed by combustion, consisting mainly of carbon. Gives a smoke color. SOx: Sulphur oxides where x equals the number of oxygen atoms. SPAS: Involuntary, convulsive muscle contraction. SPECIFIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY: Chemical name, CAS number or other information that shows the exact chemical designation of the substance. SPECIFIC GRAVITY: The weight of the material compared to the equal volume of water: the expression of the density of the material. STABILITY: The material's ability to remain the same. The material is stable if it remains in the same form under expected and reasonable storage or use conditions. STEL: Limiting short-term exposure. STEV: A brief value of exposure. STOMATITIS: Inflammation of the mouth mucosa. STEPHANOPOULOS: Partial or almost total unconsciousness. SUBCUTANEOUS: Under the skin. SUBLIME: Going from solid to steam phase without going through a liquid phase. SYNERGY: The interaction of materials to give a combined result is different from any material alone. SYNONYM: Other names or names under which the material SYSTEMIC EFFECTS: Acute or chronic adverse health which occur in parts of the body removed from the material's exposure site. TLV - Threshold limitation of the value of airborne concentrations of substances established by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, which represent conditions under which it is believed that almost all workers can be repeatedly exposed day by day without adverse effects. TLV-C: Ceiling limit, concentration that should not be exceeded even instantly. TLV-STEL: Short-term exposure limit, maximum concentration during a continuous 15-minute exposure period. TLV-TWA: Weighted average time, concentration for a normal 8-hour working day or 40-hour working week. TAHICARDIA: Excessive heartbeat, with a heart rate above 100. TACHYPNEA: Increased breathing speed. TARGET ORGAN COSANT: A toxic substance that attacks a particular organ of the body. TERATOGEN: A substance or agent to which a pregnant woman is exposed can lead to malformations in the fetus. THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPP): FOR 40 CFR 302. The amount of material at the facility that requires emergency planning and notification to CERCLA. TINNITUS: Tinnitus. TOXICITY: The amount of side effects resulting from exposure to the material is usually on the mouth, skin or respiratory tract. Substances of low toxicity Those substances that have been shown to produce low toxicity or irritation, or those chemicals with acute toxicity of any (1) average lethal dose, single oral dose, rat, more than 500 mg/kg, but less than 5 g/kg, or (2) Average lethal concentration, four-hour inhalation effect, rat, more than 1000 ppm, but less than 10,000 ppm, or (3) Average lethal dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, more than 500 mg/kg, but less than 3000 mg/kg. Substances of moderate toxicity Those substances that have been shown to produce moderate toxicity after exposure or have been demonstrated for the production of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic activities in one animal form with little or no human evidence of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic actions, or those chemicals with acute toxicity or (1) medium lethal dose, a single oral dose, rat, more than 50 mg/kg, but less than 500 mg/kg, or (2) Average lethal concentration, four-hour inhalation effect, rat, more than 100 ppm, but less than 1000 ppm, or (3) Average lethal dose, Dermal exposure, rabbits, more than 100 mg/kg, but less than 500 mg/kg. Substances of high toxicity These chemicals have acute toxicity either (1) Average lethal dose, one-time oral dose, rate, less or equal to 50 mg/kg, or (2) Average lethal concentration, four-hour exposure to inhalation, rat, less or equal to 100 ppm, or (3) lethal dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, less or equal to 100 mg/kg. TOXICOLOGY: Study of nature, effects and detection of poisons in living organisms. In addition, substances that would otherwise but they are toxic under special conditions. TOXIC SUBSTANCE: A chemical or material that (1) has evidence of acute or chronic health hazards, and (2) is listed in the RTECS manual, provided that the substance causes harm at any dose level; causes cancer or reproductive effects in animals at any dose level; has an average lethal dose of less than 500 mg per kg of body weight when administered orally by rats; has an average lethal dose of less than 1000 mg per kg of body weight when injected with continuous contact with the naked skin of albino rabbits; or has an average lethal concentration in the air of less than 2,000 ppm in gas or vapor, or less than 20 mg per liter of fog, smoke or dust when introduced by albino rats. TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA): Public right PL 94-469. Found in 40 CFR 700-799. The EPA has jurisdiction. January 1, 1977. Controls the impact and use of untreated industrial chemicals do not fall under other laws. Chemicals must be evaluated before use and can be controlled on a risk basis. The law provides for the listing of all chemicals that must be evaluated prior to production or use in the United States. TRADE NAME: The name of the trademark or the commercial trade name of the material given by the manufacturer. TRADE SECRET: Any confidential formula of the template, process, device, information or compilation of information used in the employer's business and gives the employer the opportunity to gain an advantage over competitors. TWA: Weighted average exposure is an airborne way of concentrating the material to which a person is exposed, averaged during the total exposure time, usually the total working day (8 to 12 hours). UPPER EXPLOSIVE (FLAMMABLE) LIMIT (UEL): The highest concentration (highest percentage of substance in the air) that will produce a flash of fire when the ignition source (heat, electric arc, or flame) is present. UNSTABLE: Tendency to decompose or other undesirable chemical changes during normal processing or storage. USE: For packaging, processing, response or transmission. UTRICARIA: Nettle rash; Hives; elevated, itchy white spots. VAPOR: The gaseous state of the material suspended in the air, which would be liquid or solid under normal conditions. VAPOR DENSITY: Weight of steam or gas compared to equal air; expression of the density of steam or gas. VAPOR PRESSURE: Pressure exerted by a saturated steam over its liquid in a closed container. Important facts to remember: The vapor pressure of a substance at 100 F will always be higher than the pressure of a vapor substance at 60 F. The pressure of vapor reported on MSDS/s in mmHg is usually very low pressure; 760 mm Hg. 14.7 psi. The lower the boiling point of the substance, the higher its vapor pressure. VAPOR: Gas-shaped solid or liquid substance when evaporated. VENTILATION: Circulating fresh air to replace contaminated air. VERTIGO: Feeling Feeling In space; dizziness, dizziness. VISCOSITY: The tendency of liquids to resist the internal flow without taking into account its density. VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs): Used in coatings and paint because they evaporate very quickly. VOLATILITY: Measuring how quickly the substance forms vapor at normal temperatures. WATER REACTIVE: A material that reacts with water to release gas that is either flammable or poses a health hazard. WORK AREA: A room or a specific workplace space where hazardous chemicals are produced or used and where employees are present. WORKPLACE: An institution in one geographic location with one or more work zones. ZINC FUME FEVER: Caused by inhalation of zinc oxide smoke characterized by flu-like symptoms, metallic taste in the mouth, cough, weakness, fatigue, muscle pain, and nausea, followed by fever and chills. LIST: Tables of toxic and hazardous substances OSHA No-1, No-2 and No-3 air pollutants detected in 29 CFR 1910.1000. These tables record the concentrations of PELA, TWA and ceilings for these materials. Any material found on these tables is considered dangerous. Dangerous. material safety data sheet in hindi language. material safety data sheet for diesel in hindi

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