ANSI American National Standards Institute. A privately funded, voluntary membership organization that identifies industrial and public needs for national consensus standards and coordinates development of such standards. Many ANSI standards relate to safe design/performance of equipment such as safety shoes, eyeglasses, smoke detectors, fire pumps, and household appliances; and safe practices of procedures such as noise measurement, testing of fire extinguishers and flame arresters, industrial lighting practices, use of abrasive wheels, etc. (ANSI, 1819 L Street NW, Suite 600, Washington DC 20036, 202-293-8020, http://www.ansi.org)

aqueous A vgs

index guides by which information about particular substances may be located in the Abstracts when needed. CAS numbers identify specific chemicals and are assigned sequentially. (Chemical Abstracts Service, Division of American Chemical Society, Box 3012, Columbus, OH 43210, 614-447-3600, http://www.cas.org)

Fun Fact: The CAS number takes the form of xxxxxx-yy-z, where the “x” series can be any number of 50 or greater up to 6 digits long, and “z” is a digital check derived by multiplying each “y” and “x” digit by a factor (the number of places away from the “z”), and summing these results. Then “z” should be the units digit in the sum. For example, CAS number 591-78-7 is incorrect, besaAS dgAtfyr7-a0yeT,d ( )Tj 053

cyanides	Any of v

hematuria	The presence of blood in the urine

mil Generally, one one-thousandth of something. With respect to protective gloves, a unit of thickness equal to one thousandth of an inch. Thin, surgical gloves may be five to seven mils thick. Many industrial gloves are 20 to 35 mils thick.

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet. A document describing a chemical's known hazards, which is produced by the chemical manufacturer and provided to the chemical user but now being replaced by Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) as required by OSHA.

mutagen A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living cell.

nanoparticle A particle having at least one dimension on the scale of 100 nanometers or smaller, where chemical and physical properties may differ from bulk material properties. Typically the term applies to deliberately human-designed particles and not those which may occur in nature such as proteins or as a byproduct of other processes, such as the release of nanoparticle-sized combustion products.

narcosis Stupor or unconsciousness produced by some narcotic drug.

nausea Tendency to vomit, feeling of sickness at the stomach.

necrosis Local death of tissue.

neoplasm A new or abnormal growth of tissue in which the growth is uncontrollable and progressive.

negative pressure The environmental condition when the air pressure inside a room or containment device is less than the air pressure outside the area of interest. When a fume hood is running, it should be at "negative pressure" to the rest of the room. This is desirable because hazardous chemicals inside the area of interest will be less

PI	Principal Investigator. The senior researcher who has control over a laboratory's spaces and processes.
PMCC	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup. A flash point test method.
pneumoconiosis	Respiratory tract and lung condition caused by inhalation and retention of respirable material.
polymerization	A chemical reaction in which one or more small molecules combines to form larger molecules. A hazardous polymerization is such a reaction that takes place at a rate that releases large amounts of energy.
positive	

	EPA, which requires notification of local emergency response agencies a amounts of hazardous materials stored by an employer.
satellite generator	A collection area near a hazardous waste's point of generation nenna

SETA Setaflash Closed Tester. A flash point test method.

"skin" See "S."

solid waste With respect to chemical substances, a non-hazardous chemical waste. A solid waste may be a liquid, gas, or solid.

solubility in water A term expressing the percentage of a material (by weight) that will dissolve in water at ambient temperature. Solubility information can be useful in determining spill cleanup methods and fire-extinguishing agents and methods for a material. Terms used to express solubility are:

Negligible	=	Less than 0.1 percent;
Slight	=	0.1 to 1.0 percent;
Moderate	=	1 to 10 percent;
Appreciable	=	More than 10 percent;
Complete	=	Soluble in all proportions.

solvent A material that can dissolve other materials to form a uniform mixture. Water is a solvent for many chemicals.

SOP Standard Operating Procedure. A document that lists specific work practices for a process or operation.

spasm An involuntary, convulsive muscular contraction.

species A biological type; on MSDSs, species refers to the test animals (usually rats, mice, or rabbits) which were used to obtain the toxicity test data reported.

specific gravity An expression of the density (or heaviness) of a material. Ratio of the mass of a body to the mass of an equal volume of water at 4 C or other specified temperature. If a volume of a material weighs 8 pounds, and an equal volume of water weighs 10 pounds, the material is said to have a specific gravity of 0.8 (8 divided by 10 = 0.8). Insoluble materials with specific gravity of less than 1.0 will float in (or on) water. Insoluble materials with specific gravity greater than 1.0 will sink (or go to the bottom) in water. Most (but not all) flammable liquids have specific gravity less than 1.0 and, if not soluble, will float on water - an important consideration for fire suppression and spill cleanup.

stability An expression of the ability of a material to remain unchanged. For MSDS/SDS purposes, a material is stable if it remains in the same form under expected and reasonable conditions of storage or use. Conditions such as temperatures above 150 F or shock from being dropp 0.002 Tw 1.361 0 Td [(d[(dr)-6.4(op 0 Td ( )Tj02 T5.4(m)]TJ 0 Tc 0

target organ effects	Chemically caused effects upon organs and systems such as the liver, kidneys, nervous system, lungs, skin, and eyes from exposure to a material.
teratogen	An agent or substance that causes physical defects in the developing embryo.
tinnitus	A ringing or singing sound in the ears.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value. A term used by ACGIH to express the airborne concentration of a material to which nearly all persons can be exposed day after day without permanent adverse effects. Since it is updated annually, this guideline level is often more current than the PELs listed in regulations.
TLV - C	TLV – Ceiling. The concentration that should not be exceeded even instantaneously.
TLV - STEL	TLV – Short - Term Exposure Limit. The average concentration over a short period, such as during peak or maximum generation of an airborne contaminant. The guideline limits such peaks to a maximum of four such periods per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods, and provided that the daily TLV - TWA is not exceeded.
TLV - TWA	TLV – Time Weighted Average. Airborne guideline (adjusted for 0 Tc 02Tw 1.108 0 554 995 0 ct

unstable Tending toward decomposition or other unwanted chemical change during normal handling or storage.

urticaria Nettle-rash; hives; elevated, itching, white patches.

vapor density The weight of a vapor or gas compared to the weight of an equal volume of air: an expression of the density of the vapor or gas. Materials lighter than air have vapor densities less than 1.0. Materials heavier than air have vapor densities greater than 1.0. All vapors and gases will mix with air, but the lighter materials will tend to rise and dissipate (unless confined). Heavier vapors and gases are likely to concentrate in low places (along or under floors; in dumps, sewers, and manholes; in trenches and ditches), where they may create fire, exp.349 0 Td (e)Tj 0.554 0 Td ( )Tjf5