Safety Data Sheet
WAXY

1. Identification

Product identifier	WAXY
Product code	AEWAXY425GDZ
Other means of identification	WAXY, aerosol. This SDS sheet is not for the product in liquid format.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Long term rust protection.
Manufacturer	AEROCHEM Inc. 5977 Trans Canada Highway Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1 Canada Tel. 514-630-2800 General Information: 1-888-592-5837 Fax 514-630-2828 www.aerochem.ca
Emergency phone number	Quebec Poison Center: 1-800-463-5060 (toll free in QC) Ontario and Manitoba Poison Centres: 1-800-268-9017 or 419-813-5900 BC Drug and Poison Information Centre: 1-800-567-8911 (toll free in BC) or contact your local poison control centre in the state/province or territory where you live. INFOTRAC® 1-800-535-5053. International call collect: 1-352-323-3500 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.

2. Hazard identification

Summary	FLAMMABLE AEROSOL! Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.

WHMIS 2015/OSHA HCS 2012/GHS

Flammable aerosols (Category 1)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 1)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Other hazards which do not result in classification :
Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2).
Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 2)

DANGER
H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P304+340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P321: Specific treatment (see section 4 of SDS).
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P391: Collect spillage.
P403+233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405: Store locked up.
P410+412: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	**CAS**	**Weight % content**
n-Hexane	110-54-3	57 - 63 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	17 - 23 %
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	3 - 8 %
Oxidate	Confidential sol	1.4 - 2.6 %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	1 - 2 %

Note: Oxidate is a Trade Secret with low dermal toxicity. Its oral toxicity and toxicity by inhalation is unknown; however, no adverse effects is anticipated under normal use conditions.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	

	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. May cause dry skin, itching and irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
Notes to the physician	Apply a symptomatic and supportive treatment. If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemicals, water spray, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, containers may explode under fire conditions. Emits toxic and irritating fumes under fire conditions.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water spray can reduce the intensity of the flames. However, the water jets can spread the fire. Product floating on water can travel to an ignition source and spread the fire. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry in sewer and other enclosed area. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Ventilate the area well. Remove sources of ignition. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat and open flame. Use in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Avoid contamination with another chemical product. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Protect from frost.
Storage temperature	0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	N-Hexane: 1100 ppm.

n-Hexane	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		BC
			50 ppm		ACGIH , ON
			50 ppm	176 mg/m^3	RSST
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened		Simple asphyxiant	1000 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	TWA (8h)			200 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	STEL	Mist		10 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)	Mist		1 mg/m^3	BC
		Mist		5 mg/m^3	ACGIH , ON, RSST

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.
Individual protection measures	
Eye	Wear safety glasses. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear chemical proof apron or a lab coat.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times the exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges fitted with P100 filters. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face respirator mask with organic vapour cartridges and P100 filters.
Feet	No personal protection measure required.


Safety glasses


Neoprene gloves (thin)


Lab coat

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aerosol (liquid)	**Flammability**	Flammable
Colour	Tan	**Flammability limits**	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent odor	**Flash point**	<0°C (32°F) (for propellent)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	N/Av.
pH	N/Ap.	**Sensibility to electrostatic charges**	Yes

Melting point	N/Av.	**Sensibility to sparks and/or friction**	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	**Vapour density**	4.55 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	170°C (338°F)	**Relative density**	0.89 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Insoluble in water.	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water**	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	**Decomposition temperature**	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	992.8kPa (7446 mm Hg)	**Viscosity**	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	90%	**Molecular mass**	N/Ap.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No information available for this product.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Aerosol containers are unstable at temperatures above 49 °C.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid temperatures over 49 °C. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong bases, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents (e.g. nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates and perchlorates).
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	n-Hexane	Ingestion	28700 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	169 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Inhalation	520400 ppm/2h	Rat	LC50
	Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>10.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3160 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Oxidate	Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	2.18 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.				

Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	**Eye contact**	May cause eye irritation. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to slightly irritating results.
	Skin contact	May cause skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damages to target organ. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results. Hexane is not a skin irritant for animals. However, several human studies indicate that hexane is a skin irritant.
	Inhalation	May cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damages to target organ. Prolonged and repeated exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane in the workplace can cause adverse effects on the nervous system (reduced sensory neuronal and motor speed). Inhalation in large amounts of petroleum gases (CAS no 68476-86-8) may cause asphyxiation. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.
	Ingestion	May cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and weakness. This product contains a mixture of hydrocarbons (CAS no. 64742-52-5 and 64742-47-8) that may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal lining, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and generalized weakness. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.
	IARC/NTP Classification	No ingredients listed.
	Carcinogenicity	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.
	Mutagenicity	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.
	Reproductive toxicity	N-Hexane has embryotoxic and fetotoxic effects in animals. It can cause testicular damage in animals. n-Hexane is found in breast milk in humans. Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS no. 64742-52-5) has fetotoxic effects and effects on reproduction in animals.
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system.
	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system, adrenals, bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, kidney, stomach, thymus
Interactive effects	No information available.	
Other information	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation (aerosol/mist) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish	LC50	29.98 mg/L (estimated); 96 h (CAS no 68476-86-8)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50	14.22 mg/L (estimated); 48 h (CAS no 68476-86-8)
	Fish - Oryzias latipes	LC50	>1 mg/L; 48 h (n-hexane)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50	3.88 mg/L; 48h (Hexane)
	Fish - Rainbow trout - Salmo gairdneri - fresh water	LC50	>1000 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64742-47-8)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>1000 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64742-47-8)
	Green Algea - Selenastrum capricornutum	EC50	>1000 mg/L; 72 h (CAS no 64742-47-8)
	Fish - Rainbow trout - Salmo gairdneri - fresh water	LC50	>100 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no Confidential sol)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>100 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no Confidential Sol)
	Green Algea - Selenastrum capricornutum	EC50	>100 mg/L; 72 h (CAS no Confidential Sol)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	>10000 mg/L; 28 h (CAS no 64742-52-5)
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.		
Degradability	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture in which some ingredients are not readily biodegradable (OECD 301F). n-Hexane was 98% degraded at the end of 28 days, and 83% degraded at the end of the 10-day window in test of biodegradation in water (OECD Guideline 301F). Distillats légers (pétrole), hydrotraités (CAS no. 64742-47-8) are readily biodegradable with a result of >60% in 14 days (OECD 301F). Oxidate is not readily biodegradable with an average biodegradability of 55% in 28 days (OECD 301F). Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (CAS no 64742-52-5) is not readily biodegradable with an average biodegradability of 31% in 28 days (OECD 301F).		
Bioaccumulative potential	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients have different bioaccumulation potentials. The Log Kow values of 3.9 and estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) values from 170 to 501 indicate that n-hexane does not greatly bioaccumulate in the lipids of ecological receptors. Oxidate has the potential to bioaccumulate according to its high partition coefficient (Log Kow >9.4).		
Mobility in soil	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. The product (CAS no 68476-86-8) is a light hydrocarbon mixture which is readily evaporated into the air. The Koc of n-hexane can be estimated to be 130, which suggests that n-hexane is expected to have high mobility in soil. The distribution of the n-hexane in the environmental compartments was calculated to be 91.6% to air, 4.9% to water, 0.7% to sediment and 2.8% to soil.		
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.		

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT puncture, cut, heat or burn container, even after use. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Empty containers can be treated (recycled) wherever there is a recovery program. Unused organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycled) where there is a recovery program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1950
UN Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazards	This material is not listed as a marine pollutant.

Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper placards displayed on vehicle. Exemption available: LTD QTY according to TDG Canada - art. 1.17; Mode of transportation: rail, sea and road, applicable for Canadian domestic shipments. Quantitative limits: applicable for aerosol cans containing =< 1L each.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	
Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 2.1
Packing group	
Emergency response guidebook 2012	126
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. Class 2.1 Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-D, S-U
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1950. FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS. Class 2.1

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	X	X		X
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8		X		X
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	X	X		X
Oxidate	Confidential sol				
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5		X		

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CERCLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
n-Hexane	110-54-3	X	X	X		X	X			
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	X								
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	X								
Oxidate	Confidential sol	X								
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-52-5	X								

naphthenic										

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

California Proposition 65

No ingredients listed.

Other regulations

WHMIS 1988

B5 D2B

Class B5 : Flammable Aerosol
Class D2B : Toxic material causing other toxic effects

HMIS

NFPA

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	AEROCHEM Inc. 2016-02-11
Version	01
Other information	REFERENCES: - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php - TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/ - Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html - OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx - Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA: National Fire Protection Association OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA) NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

	NTP: National Toxicology Program RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec) GHS: Globally Harmonized System IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min) TWA: Time Weighted Averages WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
Powered by A global vision of prevention	To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Préventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.