

# CROWN ALLOYS

## COMPANY

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### Section 1 - COMPANY AND MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

<b>PRODUCT TYPE:</b>	Flux coated and bare bronze brazing alloys for torch application.			
<b>TRADE NAME:</b>	<b>CROWN 125</b> <b>CROWN 125 FC*</b>	<b>CROWN 126</b>	<b>ROYAL 120</b> <b>ROYAL 120 FC*</b>	<b>ROYAL 130FC-P*</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b> <i>SPECIFICATION: AWS A5.8</i>	RB CuZn-C	RB CuZn-B	RB CuZn-D	N/A
<b>VENDOR:</b>	Crown Alloys Company			
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	30105 Stephenson Hwy. Madison Heights, MI. 48071			
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	(248) 588-3790	Emergency 24 hour telephone #		
<b>WEBSITE:</b>	www.crownalloys.com	CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300		
<b>DATE:</b>	August 17, 2009			

#### Section 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

**IMPORTANT!** This section covers the material from which these products are manufactured. The fumes and gases produced when welding with normal use of these products are covered in Section 5.

\*These products consist of bronze rods with a thin coating of flux on them. The exact amount of coating on each rod is unknown. It can be reasonably estimated that there is less than 1% of each of the flux constituents present on any given rod when compared to the mass of the rod itself.

Ingredient	CAS No.	OSHA - TWA PEL,mg/m <sup>3</sup>	(ACGIH -TWA) <sup>4</sup> TLV,mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IDLH <sup>3</sup> mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Wt. %
<b>Copper</b>	7440-50-8	0.1 Fume 1.0 Dusts & Mists	0.2 Fume 1.0 Dusts & Mists	100	46.0 – 60.0
<b>Borax Glass<sup>1</sup></b>	1303-96-4	10.0 Borates, Anhydrous (vacated 1989 PEL)	1.0 Borates, Anhydrous	NE	10.0 – 30.0
<b>Boric Acid<sup>1</sup></b>	10043-35-3	NE	NE	NE	50.0 – 80.0
<b>Iron</b>	7439-89-6	10.0 Fume	10 (as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) 5.0 Fume	2500	1.20 max.
<b>Manganese</b>	7439-96-5	1.0 Fume & Inorganic Compounds (Vacated 1989 PEL) 5.0 Fume & Inorganic Compounds (ceiling, STEL) 3.0 Fume & Inorganic Compounds (STEL, Vacated 1989 PEL)	0.2 Fume, Inorganic Compounds & Elemental Manganese	500	0.50 max.
<b>Methacrylate/Apliphatic &amp; Naphthenic Hydrocarbon Compound<sup>1</sup></b>	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE	Proprietary
<b>Nickel<sup>2</sup></b>	7440-02-0	1.0 Elemental Metal	1.0 Inhalable Particulate	10	0.20 – 11.0
<b>Silicon</b>	7440-21-3	15.0 (Total Dust) 5.0 (Respirable Fraction) 10.0 (Total Dust) (Vacated 1989 PEL)	10.0	NE	0.04 – 0.25
<b>Tin</b>	7440-31-5	2.0	2.0	100	1.10 max.
<b>Zinc</b>	7440-66-6	5.0 (Fume), 15.0 (Total Dust), 5.0 (Dust, Respirable Dust), 5.0 (Dust, Respirable Dust, Vacated 1989 PEL), 10.0 Fume (STEL, Vacated 1989 PEL)	5.0 Fume, 10.0 Dust 10.0 Fume (STEL) 5.0 Resp. Fraction	500	36.0 – 45.0

NE – Not Established Single values shown are maximum. <sup>1</sup>Flux Constituent. The Weight Percent values are for the flux coating only.

<sup>2</sup>Nickel is an ingredient in the Royal 120, Royal 120 FC and Crown 126 only.

<sup>3</sup>Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health – This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

**NIOSH classifies welding fumes as carcinogens.**

<sup>4</sup>The ACGIH has an established exposure limit for Welding Fumes, Not Otherwise Classified. That Threshold Limit Value is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS (continued)

### HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)

<b>Health (blue) - 2</b>	<b>Flammability (red) - 0</b>	<b>Reactivity (yellow) - 0</b>	<b>Protective Equipment - X</b> (See Section 7)
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**Health Hazard:** 0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; one time overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal).

**Flammability Hazard:** 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]).

**Reactivity Hazard:** 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

**Caution:** HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDS's under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used only in conjunction with a fully implemented HMIS® program by workers who have received appropriate HMIS® training. HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

## Section 3 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**APPEARANCE AND COLOR:** The non-flux coated rod is yellow-gold in appearance at room temperature and exhibits no odor.

**Crown 125 FC** has a white flux coating over the yellow-gold rod at room temperature. It exhibits no odor.

**Royal 120 FC** has a blue flux coating over the yellow-gold rod at room temperature. It exhibits no odor.

**Royal 130FC-P** has a pale pink flux coating over the yellow-gold rod at room temperature. It exhibits no odor.

The following information is for copper, a main component of these products:

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1):** 8.3 – 8.5 g/cc

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT:** 1600 – 1900°F (871 – 1038°C)

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Insoluble

**BOILING POINT @ 24 mm Hg:** 4703°F (2595°C)

The following information is for zinc, a main component of these products:

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C (water = 1):** 7.14 g/cc

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT:** 786°F (419°C)

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Insoluble

**BOILING POINT @ 24 mm Hg:** Approx. 1665°F (907°C)

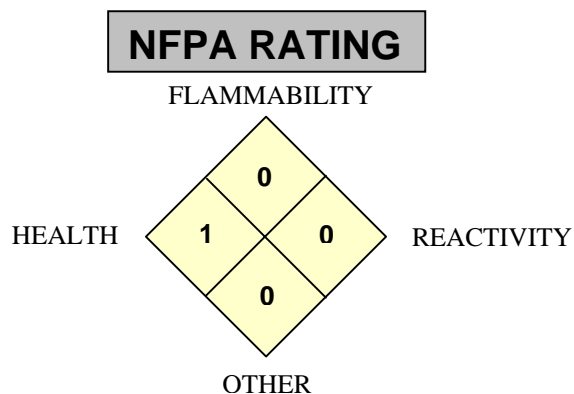
## Section 4 - FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:

**Health Hazard:** 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure causes death or major residual injury).

**Flammability Hazard:** Refer to definitions for "HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)"

**Reactivity Hazard:** Refer to definitions for "HMIS RATING (Hazardous Materials Information System)"



**FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:** Non-flammable as *shipped*. Brazing flame, welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles and flammables. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" and "Safe Practices" Code: SP, published by the American Welding Society for fire prevention during the use of welding, brazing and allied procedures.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):** Lower (LEL): Not Applicable Upper (UEL): Not Applicable

**FLASH POINT:** Not Flammable

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not Flammable

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Water Spray: YES / Carbon Dioxide: YES / Halon: YES / Foam: YES / Dry Chemical: YES  
Other: Any "ABC" Class

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** When involved in a fire, these products may generate irritating fumes and a variety of metal compounds. The molten material can present a significant thermal hazard to firefighters.

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## Section 5 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

**STABILITY:** Stable

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Uncontrolled exposure to extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Thermal decomposition products can include copper, zinc and nickel compounds and a variety of metal oxides.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH THESE BRONZE BRAZING ALLOYS IS INCOMPATIBLE:** Strong acids, strong oxidizers and some halogenated compounds and mercury.

### *Hazardous Decomposition Products*

Welding/brazing fumes and gases can not be classified simply. The composition and quantity of both are dependent upon the metal being welded/brazed and the rods used. Coatings on the metal being welded/brazed (such as paint, plating, or galvanizing), the number of welders, the volume of the work area, the quality and the amount of ventilation, the position of the welder's head with respect to the gas plume, the presence of contaminants in the atmosphere (such as chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors from cleaning and degreasing activities), the process and procedures, as well as the welding/brazing consumables.

When these bronze brazing alloys are consumed, the fume and gas decomposition products generated are different in percent and form from the ingredients listed in Section 2. Decomposition products of normal operation include those originating from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the materials shown in Section 2, plus those from the base metal, coatings, etc., as noted above.

Gaseous reaction products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Ozone and nitrogen oxides may be formed by the radiation from an arc, in addition to the shielding gases like argon and helium, whenever they are employed.

One recommended way to determine the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which workers are exposed is to take an air sample inside the welder's helmet if worn or in the worker's breathing zone. See ANSI/AWS F1.1 "Method for Sampling Airborne Particles Generated by Welding and Allied Processes" and "Characterization of Arc Welding Fume" available from the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126.

Reasonably expected decomposition products from normal use of these products include a **complex of the oxides of the materials listed in Section 2, as well as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone (TLV 0.1 ppm ceiling and PEL 0.1 ppm), nitric oxide (TLV 25 ppm and PEL 25 ppm) and nitrogen dioxide (TLV 3, 5 ppm STEL and PEL 5 ppm ceiling). The fume limit for copper, manganese, nickel and/or zinc may be reached before the general limit for welding fumes (TLV 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) is reached.**

## Section 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

- **Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product:** Skin, respiratory, pancreas, kidney and liver disorders may be aggravated by prolonged *overexposure* to the dusts or fumes generated by these products.
- **EYES:** Contact with the rod form of these products can be physically damaging to the eye (i.e., foreign object). Fumes generated during brazing operations can be irritating to the eyes. Contact with the molten metal will burn the contaminated eyes. Due to the presence of **nickel**, prolonged exposure could cause conjunctivitis (inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes).
- **SKIN:** Contact of the rod form of these products with the skin is not anticipated to be irritating. Rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported in people working with **copper dust**. Fumes generated during brazing operations can be irritating to the skin. Symptoms of skin *overexposure* may include irritation and redness. Prolonged or repeated skin *overexposure* may lead to allergic contact dermatitis. Contact with molten metal will burn contaminated skin. Skin absorption is not known to be a significant route of *overexposure* for any component of these products.
- **INGESTION:** Severe ingestion *overexposure* to **copper** may be fatal.
- **INHALATION:** Excessive inhalation of user generated fumes from high temperature cutting or brazing of these alloys may, depending on the specific features of the process used, pose a long term health hazard. The IARC has concluded that welding fumes are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Some of the other health effects are listed below:
  - **SHORT TERM (ACUTE):** Inhalation of **copper oxide** and **zinc oxide** fumes can cause metal fume fever. Initial symptoms of metal fume fever can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, dryness or irritation of the throat, and coughing. Later symptoms (after 4-48 hours) can include sweating, shivering, headache, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness and tiredness. Inhalation of large amounts of particulates generated by these products during metal processing operations can result in pneumoconiosis (a disease of the lungs). Hypersensitivity to **nickel** is common, and can cause pulmonary asthma and pneumonitis (an inflammatory disease of the lungs).
  - **LONG TERM (CHRONIC):** Repeated *overexposure* to the dusts or fumes generated by these products during brazing operations may have adverse effects on the lungs with possible pulmonary edema and emphysema (life threatening lung injuries). Chronic *overexposure* to **copper** dust may cause tiredness, stuffiness, diarrhea, vomiting and kidney and liver disorders. The U.S. National Toxicology Program has listed **nickel** and seven **nickel compounds** as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen based on the production of injection-site tumors in experimental animals. **Nickel compounds** are listed as carcinogenic to humans by the IARC.

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### Section 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE/APPLICABLE

#### CONTROL MEASURES

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Maintain exposures below the acceptable exposure levels (see Section 2). Use industrial hygiene air monitoring to ensure that your use of these products does not create exposures that exceed the recommended exposure limits. Always use exhaust ventilation in user operations such as high temperature cutting, grinding, welding and brazing. Train the welder to keep his head out of the fume plume. Confined spaces require adequate ventilation and/or air supplied respirators. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1, *Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, published by the American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Road, Miami, FL 33126 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more details on many of the following.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when welding in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV's (see Section 2). Use only NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). NIOSH respiratory protection recommendations for copper are provided as follows:

#### CONCENTRATION

Up to 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Up to 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Up to 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Up to 50mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Up to 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Dust and mist respirator

Dust and mist respirator except single-use and quarter-mask respirator (if not present as a fume); or a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR).

Powered air-purifying respirator with dust and mist filter; or SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Full-facepiece respirator with high-efficiency particulate filter; or full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA); or full-facepiece SAR; or powered air-purifying respirator with tightfitting facepiece and high-efficiency particulate filter.

Positive pressure, full facepiece SAR.

**FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY, BE CERTIFIED FOR AND WEAR A RESPIRATOR AT ALL TIMES WHEN WELDING OR BRAZING!**

**EYE PROTECTION:** Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where these products are used. Wear safety glasses, goggles or face-shield with filter lens of appropriate shade number (per ANSI Z49.1-1988, "Safety in Welding and Cutting").

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:** Wear head, hand, and body protection which help to prevent injury from radiation, sparks, and electrical shock. See ANSI Z49.1. As a minimum this includes welder's gloves, protective face shield, dark substantial clothing, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection.

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** As with all chemicals, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling these products. Do not eat or drink while handling these products.

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Prevent waste from contaminating surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. However, alloy wastes are normally collected to recover metal values.

### Section 8 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- **EYE EXPOSURE:** If dusts or particulates generated by the flux coating or fumes generated by brazing operations involving these products enter the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Flush eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
- **SKIN EXPOSURE:** If dusts or particulates generated by the flux coating or fumes generated by brazing operations involving these products contaminate the skin, begin decontamination with running water. If molten material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with cold, running water. Flush for a **minimum** of 15 minutes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
- **INHALATION EXPOSURE:** If dusts or particulates generated by the flux coating or fumes generated by brazing operations involving these products are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing and presence of pulse. Provide CPR for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician immediately.
- **INGESTION EXPOSURE:** Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for these rods. If the flux is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow.
- **MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Skin, respiratory, and kidney disorders may be aggravated by prolonged over-exposures to the dusts or fumes generated by these products.
- **RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

### Section 9 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- **SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT:** Components of these products are listed as follows:
  - **Copper:** EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)
  - **Iron (as Iron Oxide):** (IARC-3 Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans), ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
  - **Manganese:** EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity)
  - **Nickel, Elemental Metal:** IARC-2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans), MAK-1 (Substances which Cause Cancer in Man), NIOSH-X (Carcinogen Defined with no Further Categorization), NTP-R (Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen), ACGIH TLV-A5 (Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen)
  - **Proprietary Fluoride Compound (as a Fluoride Compound):** IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans), ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
  - **Zinc:** EPA-D (Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity – inadequate human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity or no data available).
- The other components of these products are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL, OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC and CAL/OSHA and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

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## Section 9 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

**TOXICITY DATA:** Presented below are human toxicological data available for the components of these products present in concentration greater than 1%. Other data for animals are available for the components of these products, but are not presented in this MSDS.

<p><b>ACRYLIC RESIN:</b> LD<sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) = 8532 mg/kg</p> <p><b>BORIC ACID:</b> Skin Irritancy (human)=15mg/3 days/intermittent; mild LD (oral, human) = 37mg/kg/ boron as boric acid LD (skin, infant) = 210 mg/kg/ boron as boric acid TDLo (oral, rat) = 45,000 mg/kg /90 days/ male; reproductive effects TDLo (oral, child) = 500 mg/kg; gastrointestinal effects LDLo (oral, man) = 429 mg/kg; cardiovascular systemic effects LDLo (oral, woman) = 200 mg/kg TDLo (oral, infant) = 800 mg/kg/ 4 weeks/ intermittent</p>	<p><b>BORIC ACID (continued):</b> LDLo (oral, infant) = 934 mg/kg LDLo (skin, infant) = 1200 mg/kg LDLo (skin, child) = 4,000 mg/kg/ 4 days LDLo (skin, man) = 2,430 mg/kg LDLo (skin, child) = 1,500 mg/kg LDLo (subcutaneous, infant) = 1,100 mg/kg TDLo (unreported, man) = 170 mg/kg; gastrointestinal effects LDLo (unreported, man) = 147 mg/kg</p> <p><b>COPPER:</b> TDLo (oral, human) = 120 µg/kg - gastrointestinal tract effects</p>	<p><b>IRON:</b> TDLo (oral, child) = 77 mg/kg;BAH gastrointestinal tract, blood effects</p> <p><b>MANGANESE:</b> TCLo (inhalation, man) = 2300µg/m<sup>3</sup> BRN, central nervous system effects</p> <p><b>NICKEL OXIDE:</b> LD<sub>50</sub> (subcutaneous, mouse) = 50 mg/kg</p> <p><b>ZINC:</b> Skin Irritancy (human)=300µg/3days intermittent; mild TCLo(inhalation,human)=124mg/m<sup>3</sup> 50 minutes; pulmonary system, skin effects</p>
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## Section 10 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

**SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:** The components of these products are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Copper	No	Yes	Yes
Manganese	No	No	Yes
Nickel	No	Yes	Yes (fume or dust)
Zinc	No	Yes	Yes (fume or dust)

**U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:** There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of these products. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: WARNING:** This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code 25249.5 et seq.)

## Section 11 – DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

**CAS No.** - Chemical Abstracts Service Number **PEL** - Permissible Exposure Level **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value  
**TWA** - Time Weighted Average **STEL** - Short Term Exposure Limit **IARC** – International Agency for Research on Cancer  
**NIOSH** – National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health **OSHA** – U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
**TDLo** – the lowest dose to cause a symptom **TCLo** – the lowest concentration to cause a symptom  
**TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo** – the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.  
**SARA** – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act **ACGIH** - American Conference Of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
**IDLH** - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

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