

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Gym Finish and Sealer
Product code : 293SF
Other means of identification : Not available
Product type : Liquid

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses

Floor Finish

Uses advised against

All uses other than those indicated on the product label and technical data sheet.

Supplier's details : Essential Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 12
Merton, WI 53056-0012
Phone: 262-538-1122

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : 800-843-6174 (24 Hours)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) Category 3 (Narcotic effects)
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 (Central Nervous System (CNS))
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause genetic defects.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Keep container tightly closed. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Response** : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do not induce vomiting.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	55 - 65	64742-47-8
Stoddard solvent	4 - 6	8052-41-3

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning and tearing.
- Inhalation** : Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, nausea and lowering of consciousness.
- Skin contact** : Skin contact may result in redness, burning and inflammation. Dermal exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, rash, inflammation, itching, burning and dermatitis.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time). Overexposure via inhalation requires urgent medical treatment. Skin/eye burns require immediate treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

- : Thermal decomposition may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Stoddard Solvent	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2019). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 10 hours. CEIL: 1800 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2900 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	NIOSH REL: TWA:100 mg/m ³ ACGIH: TWA (8 hours):200 mg/m ³

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid
- Color** : Amber
- Odor** : Solvent
- Odor threshold** : Not available
- pH** : Not applicable
- Melting point** : Not available
- Boiling point** : 161 to 198°C (321.8 to 388.4°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 38.33°C (101°F)
- Evaporation rate** : 0.18 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.8%
Upper: 5.6%
- Vapor pressure** : 27 kPa (20C)
- Vapor density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.87 g/cm³
- Solubility** : Not soluble in water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 260C
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available
- Viscosity** : Not available
- VOC content** : 546 g/l

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Stoddard Solvent	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>5.28 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Causes skin irritation.
Eyes : Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Mixture			May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Causes skin irritation.

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Mixture			May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Mixture				May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Development toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
Mixture						Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Teratogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	Inhalation	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Stoddard Solvent	Category 1	Prolonged or repeated inhalation.	central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Mixture	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning and tearing.
- Inhalation** : Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, nausea and lowering of consciousness.
- Skin contact** : Skin contact may result in redness, burning and inflammation. Dermal exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, rash, inflammation, itching, burning and dermatitis.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available

Potential chronic health effects

Not available

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LC50 41 - 45 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	LC50 2.34 - 9.22 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Stoddard Solvent	EC50 170 - 226 mg/l	Aquatic invertebrates.	24 hours
	EC50 19 - 56 mg/l	Aquatic invertebrates.	72 hours
	Acute LC50 0.14 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.02 mg/l	Fish	30 days

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Stoddard solvent		39.66L/Kg ww	Not considered to be bioaccumulative.

Mobility in soil



Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 1451

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated	UN1993	UN1993
UN proper shipping name	-	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Stoddard solvent)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Stoddard solvent)
Transport hazard class(es)	-	3 	3 
Packing group	-	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

- DOT Classification** : Reclassified as a combustible liquid. Not regulated in containers <119 gallons (domestic ground shipments only).
- IMDG** : No additional information.
- IATA** : No additional information.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises**: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light Stoddard Solvent	≤65 ≤6	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1

Inventory list

- CANADA INVENTORY (DSL)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Flammability		2
Physical hazards		0

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 and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Skin irritation - Category 2	Calculation method
Eye irritation - Category 2A	Calculation method
Flammable liquids - Category 3	On basis of test data
Skin sensitization - Category 1	Calculation method
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B	Calculation method
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1	Calculation method

History

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Version : 0.07

Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

Section 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

References

: Not available

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, 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.