Safety Data Sheet

acc. to OSHA HCS

Revision Number 5

Revision Date 02/27/2015

Page 1/12

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier

Ariticle Number 121

• Trade name: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner

• Articlenumber: 121

• Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture: Construction

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

• Manufacturer/Supplier:

Roofing Products International, Inc.

2500 Dewitt St.

Elkhart, IN 46517-1078

• Information department: Technical Services Department

Emergency telephone number

ChemTrec: UNITED STATES 1(800)424-9300 INTERNATIONAL 703-527-3887

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



GHS02 Flame

• Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.



GHS08 Health hazard

- Repr. 2 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- STOT SE 3 H373 May cause damage to organs through single exposure.
- Asp. Tox. 1 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.



GHS07

- Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.
- Eye Irrit. 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- STOT SE 3 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Label elements

• GHS label elements The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Hazard pictograms







GHS02 GHS07

GHS08

Signal word: Danger

(Contd. on page 2)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner

(Contd. of page 1)

Hazard statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause damage to organs through a single exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use. Wear protective gloves and eye safetly glasses.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames. Do not smoke when handling or using material. Do not use in areas without proper ventilation. While using product, keep container tightly closed.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with clean water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

Store in secure area.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Classification system

• NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)



Health = 2 Fire = 3Reactivity = 0

• HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)



Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

- **PBT:** Not applicable.
- vPvB: Not applicable.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Chemical characterization: Mixtures
- **Description:** Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

| Components | CAS Number | % by Weight |
|--|------------|-------------|
| acetone | 67-64-1 | 68 % |
| Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light (textile spirits) | 64742-47-8 | 32 % |

| Contains | C9-C15 Cycloalkanes | 60-100% |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| | C9-C15 Alkanes | 15-40% |

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

• General information:

Symptoms of poisoning may occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident is recommended.

(Contd. on page 3)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner

(Contd. of page 2)

• After inhalation:

Remove victim to area off fresh air and seek medical attention. Supply fresh air. If required, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult doctor if symptoms persist. Call a doctor immediately.

• Afterskin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash affected area with soap and water. Rinse affected area with clean water for 15 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Contact a physician.

• After eye contact:

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under clean running water. Contact a physician.

• After swallowing:

Seek medical treatment immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove any dentures. Wash out mouth with clean water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed, product can enter lungs and cause damage. Do Not Induce Vomiting. If vomiting occurs the head should be kept low to prevent vomit from entering lungs.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and get immediate medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing to provide unrestricted breathing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

• Eve Contact:

Causes serious eye injury.

• Inhalation:

Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

• Skin Contact:

Causes skin irritation.

• Ingestion:

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.

Over-exposure signs and symptoms

Eve Contact

• Adverse symptoms may include the following. Pain or irritation. Redness and watering of the eyes.

Inhalation

• Adverse symptoms may include the following. Nausea or vomiting, headache with drowsiness or fatigue. Dizziness with disorientation and vertigo. Unconsciousness.

Skin Contact

• Adverse symptoms include the following. Irritation and redness. Ingestion

• Adverse symptoms may include the following. Nausea and/or vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Information for Physician

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemial pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

• Specific treatments:

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

• Protection of first aiders:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth to mouth resuscitation.

(Contd. on page 4)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 3)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing agents: CO2, sand, extinguishing powder. Do not use water.
- For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: Water and water with full jet

Advice for firefighters

• Protective equipment:

Mouth respiratory protective device.

Protective clothing and respiratory protective device.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

• Environmental precautions:

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

Prevent seepage into sewage system, workpits and cellars.

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or any water course.

Do not allow to enter sewers/surface or ground water.

• Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).

Dispose of contaminated material as waste in accordance with federal state and local regulations.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Do not flush with water or aqueous cleansing agents.

Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

* Section 7. Handling and storage

• Precautions for safe handling:

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Wear personal protective equipment.

Open and handle receptacle with care.

Do not use air pressure to unload containers.

Keep container tightly closed.

Do not breath vapors or spray mist.

Information about protection against explosions and fires:

Use explosion proof equipment. Keep away from ignition sources. Do not smoke. Bond and ground containers.

Although bonded and grounded, static electricity may accumulate. Use only non-sparking tools.

Protect against electrostatic charges.

Keep respiratory protective device available

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where this product is being handled, stored, or processed.

Workers should wash face and hands before eating, drinking or smoking.

Remove protective clothing and equipment before entering eating areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a segregated, approved area in accordance with local regulations.

Store in secured area away from imcompatable materials and food and drink.

Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials.

Material must be stored in original containers tightly closed and sealed. Store

containers upright to prevent spillage.

Do not store in unlabeled containers.

(Contd. on page 5)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 4)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

| Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace | | | | |
|---|------------|--|--|--|
| Name of Ingredients | CAS Number | Exposure Limits | | |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | ACGIH 500 ppm TWA ACGIH 750 ppm TWA STEL NIOSH 250 ppm PEL OSHA 750 ppm TWA OSHA 1000 TWA STEL | | |
| C9-C15 Cycloalkanes Form: methylcyclohexane | Mixture | ACGIH 400 TWA 8 hours | | |
| Mineral Spirits 66/3 | Mixture | ACGIH 212 ppm TLV 8 hours | | |

Notes:

The TLV for the hydrocarbon solvent is based on the procedure described in Appendix H("Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Solvent Vapors") of the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs guidelines. The GGV mixture (ACHIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 ("Group Guidance Values") of Apendix H.

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment (see listings below)

General protection and hygiene

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Store protective clothing separately.

• Breathing equipment:

Use approved respiratory protection equipment when airborne exposure is excessive. Consult the respirator manufacturer to determine the appropriate type of equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by the manufacturer.

• Protection of hands:



The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance and the preparation. Check with glove manufacturer for data regarding chemical resistance.

Material of gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and therefore has to be checked prior to the application.

• Penetration time of glove material:

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

• Eye protection:



Safety glasses

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear goggles or a full face mask. Do not wear contace lenses. Eye wash stations and safety showers should be close to workstation.

• Skin and body protection:

Wear solvent resistant apron and boots. Material should be antistatic and flame resistant.

(Contd. on page 6)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 5)

• Respiratory protection:

In the case of vapor formation, use a respirator with an approved filter.

For rescue and maintenance work in storage tanks or areas with inadequate ventilation, use a self-contained breathing apparatus.

• General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs and beverages.

Keep work cloths away from food and beverages.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

* Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| Information on basic physical an | nd chemical properties |
|------------------------------------|--|
| General Information | |
| Appearance | |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Color: | Colorless |
| Odor: Odor Threshold: | Sweet, pungent to hydrocarbon solvent Not Determined |
| pH-value: | Not Available |
| * | 1101 IIvanuote |
| Change in condition | -94 to -58°C (-13772°F) |
| Melting point/Melting Range | , |
| Boiling point/Boiling Range | 98°C (208°F) |
| • Flash point: | -17 to -42°C (1-108°F) |
| • Ignition temperature: | 236.0 °C (457 °F) |
| Auto igniting: | Not determined |
| • Danger of explosion: | Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vapor mixtures are possible. |
| Explosion limits | |
| Lower: | .6 Vol % |
| Upper: | 12.8 Vol % |
| • Vapor pressure at 20 °C (68 °F): | 241.0 hPa (166 mm Hg) |
| • Relative density: | 0.84 |
| • Vapor density: | Not determined |
| Evaporation rate: | Not deterimined |
| Partition coefficient | |
| (n-octanol/water: gravity: | Not determined |
| (n-octanol/water: gravity: | Not determined |
| Solubility in / Miscibility with | |
| Water: | Not miscible or difficult to mix. |
| <i>Viscosity</i> | |
| • Dynamic: | Not determined |
| • Kinematic: | Not determined |
| • Organic solvents: | 100% |
| • VOC content: | Not determined |
| Otherinformation | No further relevent information available. |

(Contd. on page 7)

Trade name: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 6)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

• Reactivity:

Not expected to be explosive, self-reactive or self-heating under normal conditions.

Chemical stability

• Thermal decomposition/conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

• Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Strong oxidizers, acids and bases.

• Conditions to avoid:

Heat, open flames, and sparks.

Keep away from direct sunlight.

Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas

Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, drill, or grind on containers.

Situations conducive to the build up of static electricity.

• Incompatible materials:

Acids, aldehydes, alkalis, amines, ammonia, oxidizing agents,

reducting agents, or chlorine compounds.

May form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl

 $alcohol, hexachloromelamine,\ hydrogen\ peroxide,\ permonosulfuric$

acid, potassium terbutoxide and thioglycol.

• Hazardous decomposition products:

No dangerous decomposition products known under normal conditions of storage and use.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Oral | LD50 | 5000 mg/kg (rat) |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| Dermal | LD50 | >7426 mg/kg (guinea pig) |
| Inhalative | LC50/4 h | 32000 ppm (rat) |
| Skin irritation | Mild irritant | 24h rabbit |
| Eye irritation | Irritating | Draize Test rabbit |
| | | Repeated dose NOEL 19000 ppm rat. |
| | | Note: 8 week ingalation 5 days/week for 8 weeks, |
| | | slight reduced weight gain compared to controls. |
| | | Repeatede dose NOEL 100 mg/kg rat. |
| | | Note: 90 day oral toxicity study increased liver and |
| | | kidney weights. |
| C9-15 Alkanes | Acute Toxicity | Summary: In animal studies utilizing mineral spiri |
| | , | containing up to 22 aromatics indicated that the |
| | | acute central nervous system effects are reversible |
| | | Based on existing animal studies, the potential for |
| | | persistant effects is not clear. |

Irritation/corrosion

• Skin

Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly when evaporation from the skin is prevented.

(Contd. on page 8)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner

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(Contd. of page 7)

• Eyes

No additional information

Respiratory

Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies.

Sensitization

Skin

In animal sudies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18% aromatics, skin sensitization is not evident.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/summary: In vitro and invitro studies on meneral spirits containing up to 22% aromatic indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/summary: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal mekulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in vivo and invitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation)

Reproductive Toxicity

Conclusion/summary: There wereno tratment-related effects on pregnancy reate, mortatlity or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/summary: There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utiliuzing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| NAME | CATAGORY | ROUTE OF EXPOSURE | TARGET ORGANS |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| C9-C15 Cycloalkanes | 3 | Not applicable | Narcotic effects |
| C9-C15 Alkanes | 3 | Not applicable | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available

Aspiration Hazard

| NAME | RESULT | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| C9-C15 Cycloalkanes | Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 | |
| C9-C15 Alkanes | Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 | |

Potential acute health effects

• Eve contact:

Causes serious eye irritation

• Inhalation:

Harmful if inhaled. Can cause nervous (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

• Skin contact:

Causes skin irritation.

• Ingestion:

Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depressiion. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

• Eye contact:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: Pain or irritation, watering, redness.

• Inhalation:

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

(Contd. on page 9)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner

(Contd. of page 8)

Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue.

• Skin contact

 $Adverse\ symptoms\ may\ inclued\ the\ following:$

Irritation and redness.

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting.

Potential chronic health effects

• General

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

• Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

• Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

• Teratagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

• Developmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

* Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

• Acetone

• Tocxicity to fish: Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Static test LC50: 5,540mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Species: Lepomis machrochirus (bluegill sunfish)
Static test: LC50: 8,300 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia

• Invertebrates: Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Static test: LC50: 12,600-12,700 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

• Toxicity to algae: Species: Chlorella pyrenoidosa

Static test: EC50: 3,020 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

• Toxicity to bacteria: Species: Photobacterium phosphoreum

Static test: EC50: 14,500 mg/l

Exposure time: 15 min.

Elimination information (persistence and degradability)

• Biodegradability: Anaerobic Result: Readily biodegradable

Value: 78%

Method: OECD 301 D

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes and Alkanes

No known significant effects or critical hazards. No other information available.

(Contd. on page 10)

Trade name: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 9)

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

• Recommendation:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever and wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental and waste disposal legislation and all local, regional, and federal authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products thru a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be allowed to enter streams, lakes, sewer systems, or other open waterways. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out may contain product residues or vapors that are highly flammable and may explode. Do not cut, weld, or grind used containers. Do not dispose with household garbage. Any contaminated cleaning materials used with this product must be properly disposed and treated as flammable materials unless they have been thoroughly washed and clean of any product or residue. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

Uncleaned packagings

• Recommendation: Disposal must be made in compliance with local, state, regional, and federal regulations.

Section 14. Transportion information

UN-Number

• DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA UN993, NOS (Acetone, Petroleum)

UN proper shipping name

• **DOT** Flammable liquid, NOS (Acetone, Petroleum)

ADR Not determinedIMDG, IATA Not determined

Transport hazard class(es)

DOT



• Class 3 Flammable liquids.

Label

ADR
 IMDG<IATA
 Class
 Label
 Not determined
 Not determined
 Not determined

Packing group

• DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

• TSCA 12(b) one-time export:

Nonane, all isomers

• United States inventory (TSCA 8b):

All components are listed or exempted.

• Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:

(Contd. on page 11)

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 10)

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

• TSCA 12(b) one-time export:

Nonane, all isomers

• United States inventory (TSCA 8b):

All components are listed or exempted.

• Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:

Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, Benzene

• Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:

Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, Benzene

This material contains a material classified as oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on water of the united States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Section 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304: Not Applicable

SARA 311/312

• Classification:

Fire hazard. Immediate (acute) health hazard.

Compsition/information on ingredients

| Name | Fire Hazard | Sudden Release of pressure | Reactive | Immediate (acute) health hazard | Delayed (chronic) health hazard |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetone | yes | no | no | yes | no |
| C9-C15 | yes | no | no | yes | no |
| Cycloalkanes | | | | | |
| C9-C15 Alkanes | yes | no | no | yes | no |

State Regulations

Massachusetts

The following components are listed: Acetone, Benxene, Acetaldehyde, Nonane.

New York

None of components are listed.

New Jersey

The following components are listed: Acetone, Nonane.

Pennsylvania

The following components are listed: Acetone, Benzene, Nonane.

| California Prop. 65 Ingredient name | % | Cancer | Reproductive | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dose level |
|--|---------|--------|--------------|--|---|
| Toluene | < 0.01 | No | Yes | No | 7000 ug/day (ingestion) |
| Cumene | < 0.01 | Yes | No | No | No |
| Benzene | <0.0001 | Yes | Yes | 6.4 ug/day (ingestion) 13 ug/day (inhalation) | 24 ug/day (ingestion) 49 ug/day (inhalation) |
| Ethylbenzene | <0.0001 | Yes | No | 41 ug/day (ingestion) 54 ug/day (inhalation) | No |

Safety Data Sheet acc. to OSHA HCS

Ariticle Number 121 Revision Number 5 Revision Date 02/27/2015

Tradename: RPI Low VOC Membrane Cleaner (Contd. of page 11)

| Naphthalene | < 0.0001 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
|-------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Acetaldhyde | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A |

* Section 16. Other information

Although the information and recommendations set forth in this SDS are presented in good faith and are believed to be correct as of the date of this SDS, Roofing Products International, Inc. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof. Information is supplied on the condition that the persons receiving and using it will make their own determination as to the suitability for their purpose prior to use. In no event will Roofing Products International, Inc. or any affiliate thereof be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use or reliance on the information set forth in the SDS.

• Department issuing SDS: Technical Services Department

Creation Date: 03/28/2003
Date of preparation: 02/27/2015
Last revision: Format update
Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

DOT: US Department of Transportation

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA) HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

Flam. Liq. 2: Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 2 Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2

Eye Irrit. 2A: Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Hazard Category 2A

Repr. 2: Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2

STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, Hazard Category 3 STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2

Asp. Tox. 1: Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1

End of SDS