



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lucas Anti-Gel Cold Weather Diesel Fuel Treatment

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : Lucas Anti-Gel Cold Weather Diesel Fuel Treatment

**Other means of identification** : Not available.

**Product number** : 10865, 10866, 10867, 10868, 20865, 20866

**Identified uses**

Fuel additive.

**Supplier's details** : Lucas Oil Products, Inc  
 302 North Sheridan Street  
 Corona, California 92880-2067  
 Toll Free: (800) 342-2512  
 Tel: (951) 270-0154  
 Fax: (951) 270-1902  
 Website: www.LucasOil.com

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : (951) 493-1149  
 (951) 847-5949  
 Markn@lucasoil.com

7:00A.M. to 5:00P.M. Monday thru Friday

## 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 4  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Combustible liquid.  
 Suspected of causing cancer.  
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**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.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Prevention</b>	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Response</b>	: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Mixture
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

<b>CAS number</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Product code</b>	: 10865, 10866, 10867, 10868, 20865, 20866

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Kerosene (petroleum)	60 - 100	8008-20-6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	10 - 30	64742-94-5
Naphthalene	1 - 5	91-20-3

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

<b>Eye contact</b>	: 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 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: 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. 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.



## Section 4. First aid measures

**Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting

### 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** : No specific 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, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.  
**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet or water-based fire extinguishers.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
 carbon dioxide  
 carbon monoxide



## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.
- 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### 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). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.



## Section 7. Handling and storage

**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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

**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 (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Kerosene (petroleum)	NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013). TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours.
Naphthalene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 4/2013). STEL: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

**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.

### 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.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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**
- 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.
- 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** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Clear.]
- Color** : Amber. [Dark]
- Odor** : Petroleum.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 182.22 to 287.77°C (360 to 550°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 62.77°C (145°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.824
- Solubility** : Negligible.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.03 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (3 cSt)

## 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.
- 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.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and alkalis.
- 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
Kerosene (petroleum)	LD50 Oral	Rat	15 g/kg	-
Naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosene (petroleum)	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100%	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 mL	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 µL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 mg	-
Naphthalene	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 0.05 mL	-

#### Sensitization

There is no data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	EPA	NIOSH
Kerosene (petroleum)	-	3	-	A3	-	-
Naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	A4	-	None.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

There is no data available. Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure). There is no data available.

#### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Kerosene (petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

### Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting

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

#### Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Potential chronic health effects

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
 Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Teratogenicity : 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.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	44748.9 mg/kg





## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Naphthalene	Acute EC50 1600 µg/L Fresh water Acute LC50 2350 µg/L Marine water Acute LC50 213 µg/L Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.67 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio Fish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - Larvae Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch	48 hours 48 hours 96 hours 40 days

### Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic Naphthalene	2.8 to 6.5 3.4	99 to 5780 36.5 to 168	high low

### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

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 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 empty 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.

### United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Listed	U165



## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA1993	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Kerosene (petroleum), Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic)	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	Combustible liquid.	-	-
Packing group	III	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity.  <u>Reportable quantity</u> 9132.4 lbs / 4146.1 kg [1329.2 gal / 5031.7 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.		-

AERG : 128

**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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) PAIR: Naphthalene  
 TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined  
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.  
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Naphthalene; Ethylbenzene  
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Naphthalene; Xylene; Ethylbenzene

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed



## Section 15. Regulatory information

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed  
Class II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals : Not listed  
(Precursor Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals : Not listed  
(Essential Chemicals)

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Kerosene (petroleum) Naphthalene	60 - 100 1 - 5	Yes. Yes.	No. No.	No. No.	No. Yes.	No. Yes.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5
Supplier notification	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: Kerosene (petroleum); Naphthalene

New York : The following components are listed: Naphthalene

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Kerosene (petroleum); Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic; Naphthalene

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Kerosene (petroleum); Naphthalene

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Naphthalene Ethylbenzene	Yes. Yes.	No. No.	Yes. 41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No. No.



## Section 16. Other information

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

Health : 1 \* Flammability : 1 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 are not required on SDSs 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 mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

Health : 1 Flammability : 1 Instability : 0

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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.

### History

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 08/15/2014  
 Date of previous issue : 06/15/2014  
 Version : 1.1  
 Revised Section(s) : 1, 3, 16  
 Prepared by : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.  
 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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 UN = United Nations

### 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.