

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS  
United States

## Section 1. Product and company identification

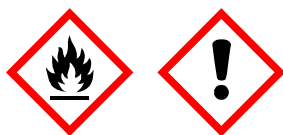
<b>Product name</b>	<b>VAROX® DBPH-P20</b>	<b><u>In case of emergency</u></b>
<b>Code</b>	71016	1-203-853-1400
<b>Supplier/Manufacturer</b>	Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC 30 Winfield Street Norwalk, CT 06855	Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: +1-703-527-3887
<b>Chemical name</b>	(1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-1,4-butanediyl)bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	
<b>Synonym</b>	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(t-butylperoxy)-hexane	
<b>Material uses</b>	Peroxide Accelerator	
<b>Product type</b>	Powder.	

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	ORGANIC PEROXIDES - Type E SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 80%

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



<b>Signal word</b>	Warning
<b>Hazard statements</b>	Heating may cause a fire. Causes skin irritation.

### Precautionary statements

<b>Prevention</b>	Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from clothing, incompatible materials and combustible materials. Keep only in original container. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>Response</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
<b>Storage</b>	Protect from sunlight. Store at temperatures not exceeding 40 °C/104 °F. Keep cool. Store away from other materials.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

### Supplemental label elements

Protect container from physical shock. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

### Hazards not otherwise classified

Unstable. Sensitive to heat or shock. May become explosive. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Temperature control may be required. Hazardous decomposition may occur. Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	% by weight
ethylene-propylene copolymer	9010-79-1	80
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	78-63-7	20

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.

#### 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

#### 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 if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

##### Inhalation

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

##### Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

##### Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
<b>Inhalation</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
<b>Skin contact</b>	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
<b>Ingestion</b>	No specific data.

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

<b>Notes to physician</b>	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
<b>Specific treatments</b>	No specific treatment.
<b>Protection of first-aiders</b>	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

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO <sub>2</sub> .
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Material will produce a vigorous reaction under conditions of shock, pressure or temperature. This material increases the risk of fire and may aid combustion. Heating may cause a fire. May re-ignite itself after fire is extinguished. Hazardous decomposition may occur. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

### 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. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows. 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. Do not fight fire when it reaches the material. Withdraw from fire and let it burn.

### 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. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Remark(s)</b>	Dust suspended in air in critical proportions and in the presence of an ignition source presents an explosion hazard. This material may form flammable dust-air mixtures. Depending upon conditions, dust may be sensitive to static discharge. As with any dry material, pouring or allowing to free-fall or to be conveyed through chutes or pipes can accumulate and generate electrostatic sparks, potentially causing ignition of the material itself, or of any flammable materials which may come in contact with the material or its container.
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## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>For non-emergency personnel</b>	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 dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
<b>For emergency responders</b>	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".

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	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).
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### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

<b>Small spill</b>	Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid contamination with reactive substances. Avoid dust generation. Mix with an inert material and then wet the mixture down with water. Place in a sealed container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
<b>Large spill</b>	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. Avoid contamination with reactive substances. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Mix with an inert material and then wet the mixture down with water. Place in a sealed container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Protective measures</b>	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. 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. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from clothing, incompatible materials and combustible materials. Temperature control may be required. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse
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## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

container.

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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

To avoid the risk of formation of shock-sensitive crystals or loss of stability, it is important to store the product within the recommended temperature range. Temperature control may be required. 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 at temperatures not exceeding 40 °C/104 °F. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from reducing agents and combustible materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Prevent product contamination. 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. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

None.

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Engineering controls may be required to control the primary or secondary risks associated with this product. 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: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles. Recommended: splash goggles

#### 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. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber

### 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. Recommended: lab coat

### 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, particulate filter 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. Recommended: Dust respirator.

### Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	Solid. [Granules]
Color	White.
Odor	Mild
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	Not available.
Flash point	Open cup: Not applicable.
Burning time	Not available.
Burning rate	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.
Vapor density	Not available.
Density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility	Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>SADT</b>	80°C (176°F)
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	This product, in laboratory testing, neither detonates nor deflagrates and only shows low or no effect when heated under confinement.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	The product may not be stable under certain conditions of storage or use. See "Possibility of Hazardous Reactions" for further information.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	<p>Hazardous reactions or instability may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. Conditions may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>shock</li><li>friction</li><li>temperature increase</li><li>high temperature</li></ul> <p>Reactions may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>risk of explosion</li><li>hazardous decomposition</li></ul>
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Avoid shock and friction. Avoid increased storage temperature. Prevent dust accumulation.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>combustible materials</li><li>reducing materials</li><li>Copper</li><li>iron</li><li>rust</li></ul>
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Instability Remarks</b>	<p><b><u>Thermal decomposition</u></b></p> <p>Ca. 80°C</p> <p>Method: SADT (UN test H.4)</p> <p>Rapid, exothermic reaction may occur above the Self Accelerated Decomposition Temperature (SADT).</p> <p>SADT – Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite.</p>



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	4100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

##### Eyes

2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane: Non-irritating to the eyes.

#### Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

#### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	-	Subject: Bacteria	Negative

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

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

Not available.

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

Not available.

#### Aspiration hazard

Not available.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

#### Eye contact

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

#### Inhalation

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

#### Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

#### Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### 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:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing

#### Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness

#### 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

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.

#### Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### 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

Not available.

### Other information

Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	EC50 6.17 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	EC50 >0.0065 mg/l	Daphnia	504 hours
	LC50 4.5 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	NOEC 1.88 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	NOEC >0.0065 mg/l	Daphnia	504 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
VAROX® DBPH-P20	-	-	Not readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	7.34	839	high

### 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 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.






DO NOT HEAT OR CUT THE EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH.

### RCRA classification

D001, D003

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN3108	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID (20% 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane)	5.2	-		-
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN3108	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID (20% 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane)	5.2	-		-
<b>ADR/RID Class</b>	UN3108	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID (20% 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane)	5.2	-		-
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN3108	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID (20% 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane)	5.2	-		-
<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	UN3108	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, SOLID (20% 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane)	5.2	-		-

PG\* : Packing group

## Section 15. Regulatory information

[United States inventory \(TSCA 8b\)](#) All components are listed or exempted.

[U.S. Federal regulations](#)

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

[SARA 302/304](#)

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

No products were found.

[SARA 304 RQ](#)

Not applicable.

[SARA 311/312](#)

[Classification](#)

ORGANIC PEROXIDES - Type E  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	Classification
2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butyl peroxy) hexane	20	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ORGANIC PEROXIDES - Type C SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

### State regulations

<b>Massachusetts</b>	None of the components are listed.
<b>New York</b>	None of the components are listed.
<b>New Jersey</b>	The following components are listed: 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	None of the components are listed.
<b>California Prop. 65</b>	None of the components are listed.

### International regulations

<b>Australia inventory (AIIC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe inventory</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	2
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		1

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. 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.)

## Section 16. Other information



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

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Date of previous issue	8/25/2021
Version	7

### 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)  
 UN = United Nations

### References

Not available.

### Information contact

**Vanderbilt Global Services, LLC**  
**Corporate Risk Management**  
**1-203-295-2143**

Visit [www.vanderbiltchemicals.com](http://www.vanderbiltchemicals.com) for more information.

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