

FURFURYL ALCOHOL

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

FURFURYL ALCOHOL

OTHER NAMES

C5-H6-O2, C4H3OCH2OH, 2-furancarbinol, 2-furancarbinol, 2-furanmethanol, 2-furanmethanol, "furfural alcohol", furfuralalcohol, "furyl alcohol", "2-furylcarbinol methanol, (2-furyl)", "2-furylcarbinol methanol, (2-furyl)", 2-furylmethanol, 2-furylmethanol, 2-hydroxymethylfuran, 2-hydroxymethylfuran

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FURFURYL ALCOHOL

PRODUCT USE

Used as a solvent for dyes and resins; wetting agent.
 Used in manufacture of furan polymers, foundry core resins, flavourings, corrosion resistant sealants and cements.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

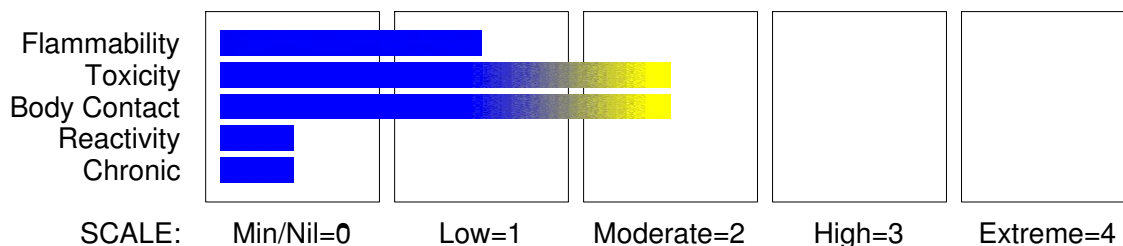
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Flammable Liquid Category 4



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H227 H330 H301 H312 H320
Combustible Liquid
Fatal if inhaled
Toxic if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/clothing
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Wear respiratory protection.
Keep away from flames and hot surfaces.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Keep container tightly closed.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
In case of fire, use dry agent for extinction.
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.
In case of fire, use alcohol-type foam for extinction.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store away from other materials
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
furfuryl alcohol	98-00-0	> 98
commercial materials may contain furfural	98-01-1	< 1 ^

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
· In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
· If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
· If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
· Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
· INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
· Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
· Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
· Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

If swallowed consider gastric lavage and saline cathartics. [CHRIS]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Other combustion products include:
aldehydes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid mixing with strong oxidisers particularly peroxides and also strong alkalis or strong acids.
as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERP)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

furfuryl alcohol 75 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

furfuryl alcohol 15 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

furfuryl alcohol 15 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

furfuryl alcohol 15 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing mist.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong oxidisers and strong acids.
May react explosively on being mixed with strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- DO NOT store near acids.
- Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
furfuryl alcohol		75

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.63 (FURFURYL ALCOHOL)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Threshold Value: 8 ppm (detection)

Human data indicates that furfuryl alcohol concentrations up to 10 ppm can be tolerated without significant eye irritation. Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA, STEL should also minimise the risk of irritation to the respiratory passages.

Based on mortality in animals resulting from skin absorption a skin notation has also been appended.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
 - Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

10000	100 100+	-	A- 3 Airline**
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* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless to light yellow liquid with faint burning odour. Bitter taste.
Mixes with water, unstable in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 98.1

Melting Range (°C): - 14.63

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 4- 6 (30%)

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.4

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.8

Autoignition Temp (°C): 390

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 170

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.13 @ 20 deg C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.13 @ 31.8 C

Evaporation Rate: Very Slow

Flash Point (°C): 65 (CC) 75 (OC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 16.3

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 0.0046 Pa.s cSt@40 °C

log Kow (Prager 1995): 0.28

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.28

log Kow: 0.28

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The vapour is highly discomforting.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

and it is absorbed by skin.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by.

skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Chronic vapour exposure may cause kidney function changes.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 177 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 233 ppm/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 400 mg/kg

Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen;
and as a mutagen.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Moderate

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	32
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	1500
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	50
BCF<100:	0.96
log Kow (Prager 1995):	0.28
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.28
BOD5:	0.532
BOD20:	1.314

Readily biodegradable in water (75% in 14 days)

log Kow: 0.28

Koc: 34

Half-life (hr) air: 3.7

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 7.86E-08

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.532

BCF: 0.96

Toxicity Fish: TLm(96)24-44mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.0.6-16mg/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib. algae 2.7-31mg/L

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: hydrol notsig,RxnOH*,oxid

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): 32 mg/l

Environmental Fate:

If released into soil, furfuryl alcohol is expected to display high mobility and has the potential to leach into ground water. In the water, furfurly alcohol is not expected to adsorb to sediment or suspended particulate matter, or to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2X

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2874
Shipping Name:FURFURYL ALCOHOL

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1
UN/ID Number: 2874
ERG Code: 6L
Shipping name:FURFURYL ALCOHOL

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2874
EMS Number: F- A, S- A
Shipping name:FURFURYL ALCOHOL

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

furfuryl alcohol (CAS: 98-00-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 23-Jun-2018