

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS
United States

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name	VANFRE® HYP	<u>In case of emergency</u>
Code	49744	1-203-853-1400
Supplier/Manufacturer	Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC 30 Winfield Street Norwalk, CT 06855	Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: +1-703-527-3887
Synonym	Not available.	
Material uses	Processing aid	
Product type	Powder.	

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	COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 40%

[GHS label elements](#)

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Causes skin and eye irritation.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Suspected of causing cancer.

[Precautionary statements](#)

Prevention

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: Recommended: splash goggles. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. 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. 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 attention.

Storage

Store locked up.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. 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
fatty alcohol	-	40
paraffin wax	-	40
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	-	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 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. 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. 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

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Section 4. First aid measures

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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. If it is suspected that fumes are 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical powder.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air.
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. 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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 dust. 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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill 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 dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste 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

Protective measures Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing dust. 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. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. 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. 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. 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

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
paraffin wax	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Fume</p> <p>ACGIH (United States, 1994). TWA: 2 mg/m³</p> <p>NIOSH (United States, 1994). TWA: 2 mg/m³</p> <p>OSHA (United States, 1989). TWA: 2 mg/m³</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	<p>ACGIH (United States, 1996). TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³</p> <p>RQMT (United States, 1994). TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³</p> <p>OSHA (United States, 1989). TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 10 mg/m³</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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. 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

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. Recommended: lab coat

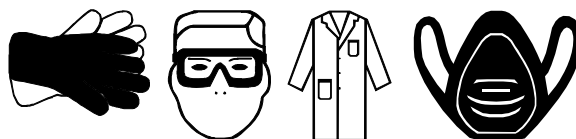
Other skin protection

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. [Flakes.]

Color

Off-white.

Odor

Fatty [Slight]

Odor threshold

Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

pH	Not available.
Melting point	>90°C (>194°F)
Boiling point	Not available.
Flash point	[Product does not sustain combustion.]
Burning time	Not available.
Burning rate	Not available.
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	0.97
Solubility	Partially soluble in the following materials: acetone.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
SADT	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

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 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. Prevent dust accumulation.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
fatty alcohol aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	25000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	31000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

Aryl ester ingredient:

- NTP bioassay shows increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas in rats and mice. Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects have been noted in rats and mice.

- A two year feeding study of rats yielded a NOAEL between 0.05 and 0.25% of the substance in the diet. No adverse effects were observed in rats fed these dietary concentrations for a full, normal life span (2 years).

- Rats fed the substance for 18 months had a significantly lower incidence of liver tumors than rats fed it for 2 years. Most physiological effects on organs are reversible, if returned to a normal diet.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
fatty alcohol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
paraffin wax	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	50 Percent	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Conclusion/Summary

Skin Not available.

Eyes Not available.

Sensitization

Skin Not available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

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:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.
<u>Potential chronic health effects</u>	
Conclusion/Summary	Not available.
General	Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	Acute EC50 100 µg/l	Algae	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
fatty alcohol	7.4	-	high
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	7.6	1380	high

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

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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.

RCRA classification

Not classified [Aryl Ester component is listed in 261.33 (f), U-waste.]

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	117-81-7	Listed	U028

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
DOT Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
TDG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
ADR/RID Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-		-

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

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P): 100 lbs. (45.4 kg);

Clean Air Act Section 112 Listed

(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Section 15. Regulatory information

Classification Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health 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
fatty alcohol	40	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
paraffin wax	40	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	20	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	-	20
Supplier notification	aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	-	20

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: paraffin wax; aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)

New York

The following components are listed: aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)

New Jersey

The following components are listed: paraffin wax; aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)

Pennsylvania

The following components are listed: paraffin wax; aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
aryl ester (NJTS No. 800983-5008P)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	410 µg/day (ingestion)

International regulations

Europe inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

According to Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, the aryl ester is classified as substance toxic to reproduction Repr. Cat. 2; R60-61 (May impair fertility; May cause harm to the unborn child).

According to Regulation (EC) No. Type 1272/2008 [CLP], the aryl ester is classified as Repr. 1B, H360FD (Fertility and Unborn child).

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

<u>Hazardous Material Identification System (U.S.A.)</u>		*
Health	2	
Flammability	0	
Physical hazards	0	

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

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



History

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Version 1.01

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

References

Not available.

Information contact

Vanderbilt Global Services, LLC

Corporate Risk Management

1-203-295-2143

Visit www.vanderbiltchemicals.com for more information.

Notice to reader

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