



SAFETY DATA SHEET

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: Acetone, Crude

Issue Date: 10/25/2018

Print Date: 10/29/2018

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Acetone, Crude

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2030 DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
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 dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: acetone

This product is a substance.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	85.0 - 100.0 %
Isopropyl ether	108-20-3	0.0 - 10.0 %

Alkenes, C5	68527-11-7	0.0 - 5.0 %
Water	7732-18-5	0.0 - 2.0 %
C6, C7 Dialkenes	Not Available	0.0 - 2.0 %
2-Methyl-1-pentene	763-29-1	0.0 - 2.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Dirt. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container tightly closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

Storage stability

Other data: Unspecified

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Acetone	Dow IHG	TWA	200 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	350 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	250 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	500 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,400 mg/m ³ 1,000 ppm
Isopropyl ether	ACGIH	TWA	250 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	310 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,100 mg/m ³ 500 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure

limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	-94.6 °C (-138.3 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	56 °C (133 °F) <i>Literature Acetone</i>
Flash point	closed cup -20 °C (-4 °F) <i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56 Acetone</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	2.6 % vol <i>Literature Acetone</i>
Upper explosion limit	12.8 % vol <i>Literature Acetone</i>
Vapor Pressure	181.7 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature Acetone</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	2.00 <i>Literature Acetone</i>

Relative Density (water = 1)	0.784 - 0.788 at 15 °C (59 °F) / 15.6 °C <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	partly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	465 °C (869 °F) <i>Literature</i> Acetone
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Amines. Ammonia. Chlorine. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

For the component(s) tested:
LD50, Rat, > 4,700 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For component(s) tested.
LD50, Rabbit, > 15,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. In humans, symptoms may include: Nausea and/or vomiting.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Effects may be slow to heal.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For the major component(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on information for component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Blood.

Liver.

Kidney.

Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For the component(s) tested: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Acetone****Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 76 mg/l

Isopropyl ether**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, vapour, 162 mg/l

Alkenes, C5**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

C6, C7 Dialkenes**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

2-Methyl-1-pentene**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Acetone****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 5,500 - 6,100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 6,084 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 48 Hour, 8,098 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 5 d, Biomass, 11,800 - 14,400 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
dietary LC50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), > 20,000 ppm

Isopropyl ether**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
 LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 91.7 - 786 mg/l
 LC50, Carassius auratus (goldfish), 24 Hour, 380 mg/l
 LC50, tidewater silverside (Menidia beryllina), 96 Hour, 6,600 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 190 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l
 NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 2,249 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Alkenes, C5

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, Static, 48 Hour, 35 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 79 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

C6, C7 Dialkenes

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

2-Methyl-1-pentene

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Acetone

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 91 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.1 %

10 d	72.7 %
20 d	73.6 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 52 d**Method:** Estimated.**Isopropyl ether****Biodegradability:** Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is moderate (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD between 10 and 40%).**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.82 mg/mg**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	10 %
10 d	10 %
20 d	19 %

Photodegradation**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)**Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.439 d**Method:** Estimated.**Alkenes, C5****Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.**Biodegradation:** 0.2 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310**C6, C7 Dialkenes****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**2-Methyl-1-pentene****Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.**Bioaccumulative potential****Bioaccumulation:** No data available.**Mobility in soil****Acetone**Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K_{oc} between 0 and 50).**Partition coefficient (K_{oc}):** 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated.**Isopropyl ether**

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 11 Estimated.

Alkenes, C5

No relevant data found.

C6, C7 Dialkenes

No relevant data found.

2-Methyl-1-pentene

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Acetone
UN number	UN 1090
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Acetone

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ACETONE
UN number	UN 1090
Class	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Acetone
UN number	UN 1090
Class	3

Packing group II

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
 Serious eye damage or eye irritation
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

Components	CASRN	RQ (RCRA Code)
Acetone	67-64-1	5000 lbs RQ
Acetone	67-64-1	100 lbs RQ (F003)

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Acetone	67-64-1
Isopropyl ether	108-20-3
2-Methyl-1-pentene	763-29-1

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains at least one component that is not listed (and is not excluded from listing) on the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory, and therefore can be used only for research and development purposes under the conditions described in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 720.36.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 179898 / A001 / Issue Date: 10/25/2018 / Version: 4.1

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

US