CENTURION WOOD COATINGS

SAFETY DATA SHEET
550 White Vinyl Undercoater

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DATE ISSUED:	11/6/2024
SDS REF. No:	CS-1106

PRODUCT NAME: 550 White Vinyl Under coater

PRODUCT CODE: CS-1106
SYNONYMS:
CAS NUMBER:
PRODUCT USE: Paint

MANUFACTURER:
CIC Coatings, LLC
2935 Almeta Ln

McKinney, TX,
877-258-8797

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Velocity EHS : (800)255-3924

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquid	Category 2
Acute Toxicity (inhalation)	Category 4
Acute Toxicity (dermal)	Category 4
Skin irritation	Category 2
Eye irritation	Category 2
Aspiration hazard	Category 1

Hazard Symbols:

Single word: Danger

Hazard statements:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful if inhaled

Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
Use only in well ventilated area.
Control of exposure by mechanical ventilation in an unventilated or confined space.
Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
Wear breathing apparatus/protective gloves/face protection.
Store in well-ventilated place.
Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

Response:
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician 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 skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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:

None Known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% wt)
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15%
Methyl Amyl Ketone	111-43-0	5-10%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	1-5%
Acetone (2-Propanone)	64-67-1	20-30%
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-5%

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye:
1. Flush immediately with warm water for at least 20 minutes.
2. 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.
3. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin:
1. Removing contaminated clothing, shoes, and leathery wearings, cleaning procedure is available before reused or waste treatment.
2. Washing affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 minutes.
3. Call a Physician if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion:
1. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomits.
2. If victim is conscious and alert, give 24 cupfuls of milk/water to dilute the substance in stomach.
3. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
4. Don’t induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical person.

5. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
6. Then seek for medical attention.

Inhalation:
1. Remove from further exposure and flush thoroughly with air.
2. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
4. If respiratory irritation, seek immediate medical assistance and call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:
Headache, fatigue, drowsiness, insomnia, anorexia and pain in limbs, nervousness, impairment of memory.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
For acute or short term repeated exposures:
Inhalation:
1. Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress.
2. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.
3. This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material.
4. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

Ingestion:
1. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard.
2. Induction of emesis is not recommended.
3. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage.
4. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
Foam, CO2, Dry chemical, Water fog.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:
1. Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.
2. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
3. Cover pooling liquid with foam.
4. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
5. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.
6. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water.
7. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure:
1. Personal protective equipment (specified in Section 8)

Eyes: Chemical safety goggles are recommended, and a face shield is added when needed.
Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to avoid skin contact.
Clothing: When direct contact is likely, use rubberized clothings, apron and boots.
Respiratory: When limits are exceeded, wear a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against organic dust, mists and vapors.

2. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Ventilate area of leak or spill.

3. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Evacuate personnel from the danger area. Consult with an expert about the emergency procedures.

Environmental precautions:
1. Prevent spillage from entering drains, surface, and groundwater.
2. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment.
3. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container.
4. Report the accidental spill/release to Local/State government.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Minor spill:
1. Remove all ignition sources.
2. Clean up all spills immediately.
3. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
4. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
5. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
6. Wipe up.
7. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major spill:
1. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2. Alert emergency responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3. May be violently or explosively reactive.
4. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
5. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water course.
6. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
7. Stop leak if safe to do so.
8. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor.
9. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
10. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
11. Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling..
12. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
13. Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
14. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
15. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:
1. Wash thoroughly after handling.
2. Use only in well ventilated area.
3. Ground and bond containers when transferring.
4. Use spark-free tools and explosion proof equipment.
5. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid/vapor), and can be dangerous.
6. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
1. Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
2. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
3. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.

4. Keep containers securely sealed.
5. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
6. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles.
8. Ground all equipment containing this material.
9. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
10. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70°F (21°C).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS\PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Methyl Amyl Ketone	111-43-0	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA PEL
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	TWA TWA STEL STEL	400 ppm 10 hours 980 mg/m³ 10 hours 500 ppm 15 minutes 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes	NIOSH REL
Acetone (2-Propanone)	67-64-1	TWA	750 ppm	ACGIH STEL
		TWA	500 ppm	ACGIH TLV
		TWA	1000 ppm	OSHA PEL
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	5 ppm 24 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

Engineering control:
1. Process should be located at least 17 meter (50 feet) away from open flames and all high temperature operations likely to cause ignition of the styrene monomer vapor.
2. In venting styrene monomer vapors, consideration should be given to possible halogenation of the vapors by low concentrations of free chlorine and bromine with the resultant formation of lacrimations.
3. Process should be designed so that the operator is not exposed to direct contact with Toluene or the vapor. The technical problems of designing equipment, providing adequate ventilation and operating procedures which promise maximum security and economy, can best be handled by competent engineers.
4. It is essential for safety that equipment be used and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
5. Tanks used to store or process Toluene should be closed vessels vented to a safe point of discharge in the outside atmosphere away from operating stations, roadways, and at least 17 meter (50 feet) from possible sources of ignitions. All sparks, flames, heated surface, or other sources of ignition should be kept away from all vents. It is advisable, to provide suction on vessels when inspection or observation openings are made, to minimize or eliminate escape of vapors.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye Protection:
Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.
Skin protection:
Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Clothing:
Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respirators:
For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

COLOR: clear

ODOR: ester/ketone odor

pH: n/a

BOILING POINT: >155 F

FREEZING POINT: -97 C

FLASH POINT: 0 F (closed cup)

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: <550 G/L

Coating VOC (Excluding exempt solvent)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: n/a

DENSITY (Lb/Gal)**:** 9.32

EVAPORATION RATE: No further relevant information available

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.12

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:
Vapor is explosive when exposed to heat or flame

Chemical stability:
Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reaction
Has not been reported.

Condition to avoid:
Product is highly flammable – Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid the higher temperatures. Keep away from open fire, heating elements and heat radiating surface and prevent from forming of the vapours mixtures with air in explosion limits.

Incompatible materials:
Heat, flame, strong oxidizers, nitric and sulfuric acids, chlorine, nitrogen tetraoxide; will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Chemical Name	WT %		
Methyl Amyl Ketone (111-43-0)	5-10%	Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 1600 mg/kg
		Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 16.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
Toluene (108-88-3)	10-15%	Acute Oral toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 4300 mg/kg
		Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 5000 ppm Exposure time: 5 h
Isopropyl Alcohol (67-63-0)	1-5%	Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 5,045 mg/kg
		Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 16,000 mg/kg Exposure time: 8 h
		Acute dermal Toxicity	5,045 mg/kg (rat)
Acetone (67-64-1)	20-30%	Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 5800 mg/kg
		Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l

			Exposure time: 4 h
		Acute dermal Toxicity	> 15800 mg/kg (rabbit) > 7400 mg/kg (rat)
2-butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	1-5%		
		Acute Oral toxicity	LD50 (Rat): 1,300 mg/kg
		Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (Rat): > 4.9 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h
		Acute dermal toxicity	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute effects:

EYE: Causes Serious Eye Irritation

SKIN: Causes skin irritation. Allergic reactions are possible.

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. High gas, vapor, mist or dust concentrations may be harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing fumes, spray, vapors, or mist. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs.

INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed.

Chronic effect:

Carcinogenicity:
ACGIH : A4-Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.
OSHA : Possible select carcinogen.
IARC : Group 3 carcinogen.

Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: Not available.
Mutagenicity: Not available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
LC50 (96 hr.) Fish: 7.3-22.8 mg/l
EC50 (48 hr.) Water flea: ☐
Biocencentration factor (BCF): 1.67-380

Persistence and degradability:
1. The material are expected to form a slick on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxyl radicals.
2. Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions. Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.
3. Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under aerobic processes it will produce water, methane, carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide.
4. Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Half-life (Air): 10-104 hr
Half-life (Surface water): 96-528 hr
Half-life (Ground water): 168-672 hr
Half-life (Soil): 96-528 hr

Bioaccumulative potential:
This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil: -
Other adverse effects: -

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS: 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

SAFE HANDLING: Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, provincial, and local regulations. Local requirements may vary, consult your sanitation department or state-designated environmental protection agency for more disposal options.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	1263	1263	1263
Proper shipping Name	Paint, Flammable Liquid	Paint, Flammable Liquid	Paint, Flammable Liquid
Hazard Class	3	3.2	3.2
Packing Group	II	II	II
Marine Pollutant	NO	NO	NO

***** CIC Coatings, LLC verifies that the material was supplied and shipped in the proper packages in accordance with DOT and federal regulations that are applicable to the mode of transportation selected. The shipper must verify that the packaging supplied is acceptable to be re-shipped in per the federal regulations applicable to the mode of transportation for reshipment. Regulations may change depending on mode of transportation selected.*****

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL

TSCA:
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene, CAS#67-64-1 Acetone, CAS# 111-76-2 2-Butoxyethanol are listed on the TSCA inventory.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization
Acute Health Hazard: Yes
Chronic Health Hazard: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

SARA :
Section 313
This material contains CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene, CAS# 111-76-2 2-Butoxyethanol, CAS# 67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 372.

Clean Air Act:
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP).

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.
This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA.
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene, is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene, is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA:
N-Butyl Acetate (hazardous), Toluene (hazardous),

STATE:
Toluene, Acetone, 2-butoxyethanol, Isopropyl Alcohol can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List
Yes, Ethylbenzene (<.1%), Cumene (trace)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity
Yes, Toluene (10.25%)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female
Yes, Toluene (10.25%)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male
No

No significant risk level (NSRL) 7000 µg/day

European/International Regulations
European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives
Hazard Symbols: XN F
Risk Phrases : R 10 Flammable.
R 20 Harmful by inhalation.
Safety Phrases : S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S 25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S 29 Do not empty into drains.
S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
WGK (Water Danger/Protection)
CAS# 108-88-3: 2
United Kingdom Occupational Exposure Limits
CAS# 108-88-3, : OES-United Kingdom, TWA 50 ppm TWA; 191 mg/m3 TWA.
CAS# 108-88-3, : OES-United Kingdom, STEL 150 ppm STEL; 574 mg/m3 STEL.
CANADA
CAS# 108-88-3 Toluene, CAS# 67-64-1 Acetone, CAS# 123-86-4 N-Butyl Acetate are listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL list.

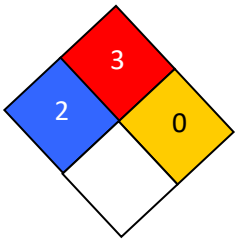
Exposure Limits

☐ OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 100 ppm (377 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (565 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 200 mg/m3;STEL 1000 mg/m3
☐ OEL-DENMARK:TWA 50 ppm (190 mg/m3);Skin
☐ OEL-FINLAND:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm; Skin
☐ OEL-FRANCE:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-GERMANY:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 100 mg/m3;STEL 300 mg/m3;Skin
☐ OEL-JAPAN:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);Skin
☐ OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-POLAND:TWA 100 mg/m3
☐ OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 100 ppm; STEL 50 mg/m3
☐ OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m3);STEL 100 ppm (400 mg/m3);Skin
☐ OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3);STEL 500 ppm
☐ OEL-THAILAND:TWA 200 ppm; STEL 300 ppm
☐ OEL-TURKEY:TWA 200 ppm (750 mg/m3)
☐ OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm; Skin OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATING	
Health :	2
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	I

NFPA CODES



REVISION INDICATOR : No Data Available

MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMER: To the best of CIC Coatings, LLC knowledge, all information, recommendations, and suggestions appearing herein concerning this product are taken from raw material sources or based upon data believed to be reliable.

Legend
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS No.: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S. EPA)
CPR: Controlled Product Regulations (Canada)
DOT: Department of Transportation (U.S.)
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods code
LPP: Limité Permisible Ponderado (Chile)
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.)

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (US)
NTP: National Toxicology Program (US)
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (U.S. EPA)
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minute Time Weighted Average)
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (GHS Classification)
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S.)
TWA: Time Weighted Average (exposure for 8-hour workday)
U.S.: United States
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System