

Octapol

Safety Data Sheet

According to ABNT NBR 14725-4

Date of Issue: 16-Jul-2026

Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Octapol

SDS number: SDS00621-BR-E

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Lead-free chemical reagent for use in clarification of sucrose-containing materials.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Rudolph Research Analytical

55 Newburgh Road

Hackettstown, NJ 07840

973-584-1558

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-255-3924 VelocityEHS (EUA)
+1-813-248-0585 (Internacional)
0-800-591-6042 (Brasil)
800-461-1720 (México)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Hazard Classification of the Substance or Mixture and the Classification System Used

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Dam. 1 H318

Carc. 1A H350

STOT RE 2 H373

2.2 Appropriate Elements of Labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS BR) :



GHS05



GHS08

Signal word (GHS BR) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS BR) : H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
H350 - May cause cancer (inhalation).
H373 - May cause damage to organs (respiratory organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Precautionary statements (GHS BR) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective gloves.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS)
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

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2.3. Other Hazards Which do not Result in Classification

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Will form Alkali hydroxide in water and generates large quantities of heat.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification according to ABNT NBR 14725-2
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	40 – 50	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Alkali chloride	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	10 – 20	Acute Tox. 5 (Oral), H303 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Alkali hydroxide	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	5 – 10	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335
Silicate	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	5 - 10	Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725-4.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Encourage exposed person to cough, spit out, and blow nose to remove dust. Immediately call a poison center, physician, or emergency medical service.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Actions That Must Be Avoided: Avoid breathing dust. Avoid creating or spreading dust

Protection For The First Aid Staff: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause cancer (inhalation). May cause damage to organs (respiratory organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

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Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer (inhalation). May cause damage to organs (respiratory organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Means

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible Dust.

Explosion Hazard: Dust explosion hazard in air.

Reactivity: Adding water produces (caustic) Alkali hydroxide. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

5.3. Special Methods for Fire Fighting

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other Information: Risk of dust explosion.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Metal oxide fumes.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer To Section 9 For Flammability Properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions in Case of Spillage or Leakage

General Measures: Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid generating dust. Remove ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognise the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Cleaning Methods

For Containment: Contain solid spills with appropriate barriers and prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Use explosion proof vacuum during cleanup, with appropriate filter. Do not mix with other materials. Vacuum clean-up is preferred. If sweeping is required use a dust suppressant. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne during clean-up such as dry sweeping or using compressed air. Use HEPA vacuum or thoroughly wet with water to clean-up dust. Use PPE described in Section 8.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Accumulation and dispersion of dust with an ignition source can cause a combustible dust explosion. Keep dust levels to a minimum and follow applicable regulations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Storage

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizers. Acids.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Lead-free chemical reagent for use in clarification of sucrose-containing materials.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), or Brazil OELs.

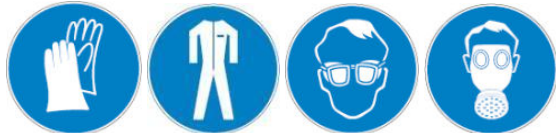
Alkali hydroxide		
Brazil	OEL TWA	5 mg/m³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	5 mg/m³
Silicate		
Brazil	OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
Aluminum Chlorohydrate		
Brazil	OEL TWA	1 mg/m³ respirable particulate matter

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation or other suppression methods to maintain dust levels below exposure limits. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Maintain sufficient mechanical or natural ventilation to assure silica concentrations remain below PEL/TLV. Use local exhaust if necessary. Power equipment should be equipped with properly designed dust collection devices. If product needs to be altered, use wet processing techniques if possible to minimize generation of dust.

8.3. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment : Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection : Wear protective gloves.

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Eye and Face Protection	: Chemical safety goggles.
Skin and Body Protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory Protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Color	: No data available
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: Basic in solution
Melting Point	: 212 °F (100 °C)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 360 °F (182.22 °C)
Flash Point	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Flammability	: No data available
Explosive Limits	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: 1 mm Hg @ 100 °C
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: Partial
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: 100 °C (212 °F)
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive Properties	: No data available
Oxidizing Properties	: No data available

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

Adding water produces (caustic) Alkali hydroxide. Silicates dissolve in hydrofluoric acid, producing corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Silicates react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.2. Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid:

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials. Sparks, heat, open flame and other sources of ignition. Dust accumulation (to minimize explosion hazard).

10.5. Incompatible Materials:

Oxidizers. Acids.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is Silicate. If crystalline silica (Silicate) is heated to more than 870°C (1598 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and if crystalline silica (Silicate) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678 °F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. The OSHA PEL for crystalline silica as trydimite and cristobalite is one-half of the OSHA PEL for crystalline silica (Silicate).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity Oral	: Not classified.
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Acute Toxicity Dermal : Not classified.

Acute Toxicity Inhalation : Not classified.

Alkali chloride	
LD50 Oral Rat	2301 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Alkali hydroxide	
LD50 Oral Rat	7340 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2500 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 6.04 mg/l/4h
Silicate	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	
LD50 Oral Rat	9187 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	> 2000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: Basic in solution

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

pH: Basic in solution

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (inhalation).

Silicate	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens.
National List of Carcinogen Agents to Humans (LINACH) Group	1

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs (respiratory organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified.

Potential Adverse Human Health Effects And Symptoms: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: This product contains crystalline silica. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of respirable crystalline silica from this product can cause silicosis, a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease. Dust may be harmful or cause irritation. Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis). The lungs become very inflamed and may fill with fluid, causing severe shortness of breath and low blood oxygen levels. Inflammation, scarring, and symptoms progress faster in accelerated silicosis than in simple silicosis. Progressive massive fibrosis may occur in simple or accelerated silicosis, but is more common in the accelerated form. Progressive massive fibrosis results from severe scarring and leads to the destruction of normal lung structures.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer (inhalation). May cause damage to organs (respiratory organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). This product contains crystalline silica. Long term exposure to respirable crystalline silica results in a significant risk of developing silicosis; a seriously disabling and fatal lung disease, and other non-malignant respiratory disease, lung cancer, kidney effects, and immune system effects. Pulmonary function may be reduced and pre-existing lung diseases such as: emphysema or asthma may be aggravated by inhalation exposure to dusts. Smoking aggravates the effects of exposure. Inhalation may lead to a progressive massive fibrosis which may be accompanied by right heart enlargement, heart failure, pulmonary failure of the lung and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment, : Not classified.

Short-Term (Acute)

Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment, : Not classified.

Long-Term (Chronic)

Alkali chloride	
LC50 Fish 1	10650 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	2280000 – 3948000 µg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Octapol	
Persistence And Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Octapol	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Alkali chloride	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
Alkali hydroxide	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. Transport Information

In Accordance with UNRTDG

Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATIONS

15.1. Regulatory Information

Alkali chloride

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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed introduction on Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS Inventory)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)
Listed on the NCI (Vietnam - National Chemicals Inventory)

Brazil Local Regulations	Ministerial Order no. 240, of March 12, 2019. Establishes procedures for the control and supervision of chemicals and defines chemicals subject to control by the Federal Police.
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Alkali hydroxide

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)
Listed introduction on Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS Inventory)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)
Listed on the NCI (Vietnam - National Chemicals Inventory)

Brazil Local Regulations	Ministerial Order no. 240, of March 12, 2019. Establishes procedures for the control and supervision of chemicals and defines chemicals subject to control by the Federal Police.
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United Nation Lists	This chemical is subject to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
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Silicate

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)
Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)
Listed introduction on Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS Inventory)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
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Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)
Listed on the NCI (Vietnam - National Chemicals Inventory)

Aluminum Chlorohydrate

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Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)
Listed on the NCI (Vietnam - National Chemicals Inventory)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 07/02/2023
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of ABNT NBR 14725-4.
Data Sources : Information and data obtained and used in the authoring of this safety data sheet could come from database subscriptions, official government regulatory body websites, product/ingredient manufacturer or supplier specific information, and/or resources that include substance specific data and classifications according to GHS or their subsequent adoption of GHS.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 5 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 5
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2A
Met. Corr. 1	Corrosive to metals, Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABNT – Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas
ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association
ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF - Bioconcentration Factor
BEI - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BR - Brazil
CAS No. - Chemical Abstracts Service Number
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
EC50 - Median Effective Concentration
EmS-No. (Fire) - IMDG Emergency Schedule Fire
EmS-No. (Spillage) - IMDG Emergency Schedule Spillage
ErC50 - EC50 in Terms of Reduction Growth Rate
ERG code (IATA) - Emergency Response Drill Code as found in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Log K_{oc} - Soil Organic Carbon-water Partitioning Coefficient
Log K_{ow} - Octanol/water Partition Coefficient
Log Pow - Ratio of the equilibrium concentration (C) of a dissolved substance in a two-phase system consisting of two largely immiscible solvents, in this case octanol and water
MFAG-No - Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods
NOAEL - No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC - No-Observed Effect Concentration
NTP – National Toxicology Program
OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits
pH – Potential Hydrogen
SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SDS - Safety Data Sheet
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
ThOD – Theoretical Oxygen Demand

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GHS – Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals	TLM - Median Tolerance Limit
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	TLV - Threshold Limit Value
IATA - International Air Transport Association	TPQ - Threshold Planning Quantity
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods	TWA - Time Weighted Average
LC50 - Median Lethal Concentration	UN – United Nations
LD50 - Median Lethal Dose	UN RTDG – United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
LOAEL - Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds
LOEC - Lowest-Observed-Effect Concentration	WEEL - Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

Brazil GHS SDS