SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product Name: **Sea Wall**
Chemical Name: Mixture
Synonyms: **Ultra Water Repelling & Salt Blocking Sealer**

Supplier's Details:
Trident
3925 Stern Avenue
St. Charles, IL 60174
(866) 951-4293
www.tridentprotects.com

Emergency Telephone Number: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)
Chemtrec (outside USA): (703) 527-3887

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification

OSHA/HCS Status:

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Physical Hazards:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 2

Health Hazards:

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
SKIN IRRITATION – Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single exposure) – Category 3

GHS Label Elements:

Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Highly Flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors in a well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors, spray or mist. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and only non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharge. Wear protective gloves, clothing, face and eye protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

Get medical attention if exposed and you feel unwell.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if feel unwell.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
IN CASE OF FIRE: Use CO2, dry chemical, or alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

Store locked up, in original packaging in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Hazards not otherwise classified:

May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable vapor mixtures can occur. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixtures:	Mixture
Chemical Name:	NA
Other Means of Identification:	Sea Wall Water Repelling & Salt Blocking Sealer

CAS number/other identifiers:

CAS Number: Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-49-0	65 – 95

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures:

Inhalation:

Remove from area of exposure. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. Wash clothing and shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eye with water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Remove contacts if worn. Obtain prompt medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head bellows hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects (both acute and delayed):

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried cracked appearance of skin.

Protection of First-Aiders:

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed (if necessary):

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. There may be a delay in the onset of these effects after exposure.

Section 5. Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Special hazards arising during firefighting: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures before flash point. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific Extinguishing Methods: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further Information: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant standards.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes or vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment.

Environmental Precautions:

If possible, shut off leaks while avoiding personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.

Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location; for example, by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum): transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum): transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs, remediation may require specialist advice.

Additional Advice:

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material, see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability ACT (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Technical Measures:

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. When using, do not eat or drink.

The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of Contact:

Strong oxidizing agents.

Product Transfer:

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, sampling, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Refer to guidance under 'Handling' Section.

Storage:

Other Data:

Storage Temperature: Keep cool. Do not allow to freeze.
Locate product away from heat and other sources of ignition.

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of packaging may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging Material:

Store in steel containers or original packaging.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice:

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s):

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of

Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Storage stability:
Shelf life, use within: 24 months

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with Workplace Control Parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value Type (Form of Exposure)	Control Parameters/Permissible Concentration	Basis
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-49-0	TWA	500 mg/m3	ACGIH TLV

Biological Occupational Exposure Limits:
No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods:
Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances, biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analyzed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier (further national methods may be available):
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Geseltzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany
http://dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National De Recherche ed de Secruité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering Measures:

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Where material is sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educated and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point > 65° C (149° F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand Protection:

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for >480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection, we recommend the same as previously stated, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is

dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection:

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and Body Protection:

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, wear suitable gloves tested to relevant standard, and provide employee skin care programs. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Protective Measures:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene Measures:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, seek immediate medical assistance.

Environmental Controls:

No data available.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance:	
Physical State:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Hydrocarbon solvent
Odor Threshold:	Data not available
pH:	Not applicable
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Data not available
Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	104 - 144 ° C/ 245 - 291 ° F estimated
Flash Point:	21° C /70 ° F estimated
Evaporation Rate:	> 1.0, nBuAc = 1

Upper Explosion Limit :	10.2% (V) estimated
Lower Explosion Limit:	1.3% (V) estimated
Vapor Pressure:	N.D.
Relative Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Density:	6.46 lbs/gal (15°C/ 59°F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	log Pow: 6.2 – 7.2 estimated
Auto-ignition Temperature:	480 ° F est.
Decomposition Temperature:	Data not available
Explosive Properties:	Not applicable
Oxidizing Properties:	Data not available
VOC released during cure	153g/l

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Chemical Stability:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing agents, acids, basic substances, and water. Reaction with water causes the formation of methanol.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal stage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Basis for assessment:	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Information on Toxicological Effects:

Acute Oral Toxicity
Product: LD-50: > 5000 mg/kg

Acute Inhalation Toxicity
Product: LC50 >20 mg/L

Acute Dermal Toxicity
Product: LD-50: > 2,000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
Remarks: May be irritating to eye causing redness and pain.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Not expected to be a sensitizer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Chronic Hazards
A component of this product is a potential hazard to the fetus

Carcinogenicity
Product: Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure
Product: Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure
Product: Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

Aspiration Toxicity
Product: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Basis for assessment:
Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity:

Fish
Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.
Daphnia and other Aquatic Invertebrates
Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.
Algae
Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.
Bacteria: Remarks Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity:

Fish
Product: Remarks: Data not available.
Daphnia and other Aquatic Invertebrates
Product: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <+ 1.0 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability:

Biodegradation
Product: Remarks: Silicone content not degradable. Balance of product inherently biodegradable and oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential
Product: Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil
Product: Remarks: Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will absorb to soil particles and will be mobile.

Other Adverse Effects
No data available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

Waste from Residues: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper wasted classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recycler or metal reclaimer. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Local Legislation Remarks: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Section 14. Transport Information

National Regulations:

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number:	UN 1866
Proper shipping name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing group:	II
Labels:	3
ERG Code:	128
Marine Pollutant:	No

International Regulations:

IATA-DGR

UN/ID number:	UN 1866
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Labels:	3

IMDG - Code

UN Number:	UN 1866
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Labels:	3
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Section 15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazards: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/212 Hazards: Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

SARA 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.

Clean Water Act:
This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 311, Table 117.3

Pennsylvania Right to Know, New Jersey Right to Know:
None
California Prop 65:
This product contains no Reproductive Toxins or Carcinogens listed under proposition 65.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS:	Listed
DSL:	Listed
IECSC:	Listed
KECI:	Listed
NZIocC:	Listed
PICCS:	Listed
EINECS:	Listed
TSCA:	Listed

Other regulations: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Section 16. Other Information

Full text of other abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological Exposure Limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration Fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading Fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration Fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level Fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-Extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration Fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose Fifty percent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory Loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading Fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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