SAFETY DATA SHEET

ProClean HD Industrial Degreaser

Prepared to the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended May 2024)

Version: 1.0
Revision date: 2026-11-04
Date of first issue: 2026-11-04

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	ProClean HD Industrial Degreaser
Product form	Mixture
Other means of identification	Product code PC-HD-20

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use	Industrial degreaser for removing oil, grease and cutting fluids from metal parts in manufacturing and metal-processing operations (dip tanks, parts washers and wipe cleaning on production lines). Designed for use solely in manufacturing or processing activities.
Restrictions on use	Not for consumer use. Not for general-purpose cleaning outside manufacturing or processing operations. Do not use as a fuel or as a hand cleaner.

1.3. Supplier details

Manufacturer / importer / responsible party (U.S.)	Example Industrial Products Inc. (U.S. importer)
U.S. address	200 Sample Street, Buffalo, NY 14201
U.S. telephone	+1 716 555 0100
E-mail	sds@example.com
Website	example.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

24-hour emergency telephone	+1 800 555 0199 (24 hours, 7 days a week)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the hazardous chemical

Hazard class	Category	Hazard statement
Flammable liquids	3	H226
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	4	H332
Skin corrosion/irritation	2	H315
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	H318
Skin sensitization	1B	H317
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	3 (narcotic effects)	H336
Aspiration hazard	1	H304

Classified under the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms GHS02, GHS05, GHS07, GHS08



GHS02 GHS05 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements: prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statements: response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Precautionary statements: storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statements: disposal

P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Other label information

14 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (dermal).

9 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation).

2.3. Other hazards

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC): none identified.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable.

3.2. Mixture

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Hydrocarbons, C9–C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2 % aromatics	64742-48-9	68–72
2-Butoxyethanol	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	11–13
d-Limonene	(R)-p-Mentha-1,8-diene	5989-27-5	7–9
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	(2-Methoxymethylethoxy)propanol	34590-94-8	5–7
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	Non-ionic surfactant	68439-46-3	3–5

Concentration ranges are shown because the concentration varies from batch to batch (29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix D, section 3).

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether is not classified as hazardous; it is listed because it has occupational exposure limits (see section 8).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

General information: Remove from exposure. If in doubt, or when symptoms persist, get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Following inhalation: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If the person feels unwell or drowsy, call a poison center or doctor.

Following skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Following eye contact: Rinse immediately and cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Call an ophthalmologist immediately.

Following ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting because of the risk of aspiration into the lungs. Rinse mouth. Call a poison center or doctor immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes serious eye damage.

Skin irritation and redness. Repeated contact may cause dryness or cracking of the skin.

May cause an allergic skin reaction (rash, itching), which can appear after repeated contact.

Harmful if inhaled. High vapor concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness and dizziness.

If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Note to physician: aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting. If the product has been swallowed, monitor for signs of chemical pneumonitis.

Eye contact requires prompt ophthalmological examination. Otherwise treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO_2), water spray (fog).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Full water jet (may spread the fire).

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air, may form explosive mixtures with air and may travel to sources of ignition and flash back. Containers may burst when heated.

In case of fire, hazardous combustion products such as carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) may be formed.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical protective clothing. Cool endangered containers with water spray. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains or watercourses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes and avoid breathing vapors. Wear personal protective equipment (see section 8). Keep unprotected persons away.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains, surface water or ground water. Inform the relevant authorities if the product reaches drains or watercourses.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Absorb with non-combustible liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, universal binder). Collect with non-sparking tools into suitable closed containers for disposal (see section 13). Ventilate the area.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment, and take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors; use only with local exhaust ventilation or in well-ventilated areas. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Keep only in the original container.

Keep away from strong oxidizing agents and strong acids. Keep containers closed when not in use: on prolonged contact with air, d-limonene forms oxidation products (hydroperoxides) that are stronger skin sensitizers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient	Jurisdiction	Type	TWA	STEL / ceiling	Notation	Reference
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	USA: OSHA PEL	PEL	50 ppm (240 mg/m³)	–	Skin	29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	USA: ACGIH TLV	TLV	20 ppm	–	A3; BEI	ACGIH, TLVs and BEIs
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	USA: NIOSH REL	REL	5 ppm (24 mg/m³)	–	Skin	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	USA: Cal/OSHA PEL	PEL	20 ppm (97 mg/m³)	–	Skin	8 CCR 5155, Table AC-1
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)	USA: OSHA PEL	PEL	100 ppm (600 mg/m³)	–	Skin	29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)	USA: ACGIH TLV	TLV	50 ppm	–	Skin	ACGIH, TLVs and BEIs
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)	USA: NIOSH REL	REL	100 ppm (600 mg/m³)	STEL 150 ppm (900 mg/m³)	Skin	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)	USA: Cal/OSHA PEL	PEL	100 ppm (600 mg/m³)	STEL 150 ppm (900 mg/m³)	Skin	8 CCR 5155, Table AC-1

States not listed may have their own limits; check the rules of the jurisdiction where the product is used.

Biological limit values

Ingredient	Jurisdiction	Determinant	Value	Sampling time	Reference
2-Butoxyethanol	ACGIH	Butoxyacetic acid (BAA), with hydrolysis, in urine	200 mg/g creatinine	End of shift	ACGIH BEI

No occupational exposure limit specific to hydrotreated heavy naphtha (CAS 64742-48-9) or d-limonene is listed by OSHA, ACGIH, NIOSH or Cal/OSHA.

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation at dip tanks and parts washers, or good general ventilation, to keep vapor concentrations below the occupational exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye/face protection	Chemical safety goggles (ANSI/ISEA Z87.1). Face shield where splashing is possible.
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant gloves. Breakthrough time and thickness below are based on the main ingredients; confirm them with the glove manufacturer for the conditions of use.
- glove material	Nitrile rubber
- thickness	≥ 0.4 mm
- breakthrough time	> 480 min
Skin and body protection	Chemical-resistant apron or coveralls; safety footwear.
Respiratory protection	If ventilation is insufficient: NIOSH-approved half- or full-face respirator with organic vapor cartridges, used under a respiratory protection program (29 CFR 1910.134).

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Method / remarks
Physical state	Liquid	
Color	Clear, colorless to pale yellow	
Odor (includes odor threshold)	Citrus, solvent. Odor threshold: no data available.	
Melting point/freezing point	No data available.	
Boiling point (or initial boiling point or boiling range)	165 – 210 °C (329 – 410 °F)	
Flammability	Flammable liquid, Category 3; see flash point	
Lower and upper explosion limit/ flammability limit	0.6 – 7.0 % (v/v)	Hydrocarbon component
Flash point	43 °C (109 °F)	Closed cup, ISO 2719
Auto-ignition temperature	> 230 °C (> 446 °F)	
Decomposition temperature	No data available.	
pH	Not applicable (non-aqueous product)	
Kinematic viscosity	1.4 mm²/s at 40 °C	
Solubility	Not miscible with water; miscible with most organic solvents	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable (mixture)	
Vapor pressure (includes evaporation rate)	0.3 kPa at 20 °C. Evaporation rate: no data available.	
Density and/or relative density	0.81 g/cm³ at 20 °C (relative density 0.81, water = 1)	
Relative vapor density	> 1 (air = 1)	
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)	

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound (VOC) content: about 96 % (w/w).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is not reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. No hazardous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and other ignition sources. Static discharge.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products under normal conditions of storage and use. Fire produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide (see section 5.2).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Likely routes of exposure and symptoms

Likely routes of exposure: skin and eye contact; inhalation; ingestion. Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: see section 4.2.

11.2. Delayed, immediate and chronic effects of short- and long-term exposure

Immediate effects: harmful if inhaled; skin irritation and redness; serious eye damage; drowsiness and dizziness at high vapor concentrations; chemical pneumonitis if the liquid is aspirated into the lungs after swallowing or vomiting.

Delayed effects: allergic skin reaction (rash, itching), usually after repeated contact.

Chronic effects: repeated skin contact may cause dryness or cracking of the skin (defatting).

11.3. Numerical measures of toxicity

ATEmix oral (calculated) 6942 mg/kg bw

ATEmix inhalation (vapor) (calculated) 16.7 mg/L

Ingredient	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg bw	LD50 Rabbit 3160 mg/kg bw	LC50 Rat > 4.95 mg/L (highest concentration tested) (4 h)
2-Butoxyethanol	ATE 1200 mg/kg bw	LD50 Guinea pig > 2000 mg/kg bw	ATE 2.17 mg/L (4 h)
d-Limonene	LD50 Rat > 2000 mg/kg bw	–	–
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg bw	LD50 Rabbit 9510 mg/kg bw	LC50 Rat > 3.35 mg/L (7 h)
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	ATE 1400 mg/kg bw	–	–

d-Limonene Skin sensitizer (local lymph node assay, positive).

Acute toxicity data: alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated has a negligible vapor pressure, so acute toxicity by inhalation of vapor is not relevant for this ingredient. No acute dermal or inhalation data are available for d-limonene, and no acute dermal data for the ethoxylated alcohol (see the statement on unknown acute toxicity in section 2.2). The inhalation ATE of 2-butoxyethanol is its measured rat LC50 (2.17 mg/L, vapor, 4 h). Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (LC50 > 4.95 mg/L, 4 h) and dipropylene glycol methyl ether (LC50 > 3.35 mg/L after a 7-hour exposure, longer than the standard 4 hours) caused no lethality at the highest concentrations tested and are not classified for acute inhalation toxicity by their registrants; they are not counted as acutely toxic by inhalation.

11.4. Hazard class conclusions

Hazard class	Conclusion
Acute toxicity	Acute toxicity (inhalation), Category 4 (calculation method)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 (calculation method)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1 (calculation method)
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin sensitization, Category 1B (calculation method)
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified. No ingredient present at 0.1 % or more is listed by NTP (Report on Carcinogens) or IARC (Groups 1, 2A, 2B), or regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA. Other listings: 2-Butoxyethanol: IARC Group 3; ACGIH A3. d-Limonene: IARC Group 3.
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified.
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Category 3 (narcotic effects) (calculation method)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Not classified.

Hazard class	Conclusion
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration hazard, Category 1 (calculation method)

11.5. Other information

Classification uses the calculation methods and cut-off values of 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A; no toxicological tests were carried out on the mixture. Physical hazard classes are based on test data on the mixture (section 9).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Ecotoxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Ingredient	CAS	Endpoint	Value	Species	Duration
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	LL50 (WAF)	> 1000 mg/L	Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 h
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	EL50 (WAF)	> 1000 mg/L	Daphnia magna	48 h
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	ErL50 (WAF)	> 1000 mg/L	Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 h
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC50	1474 mg/L	Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 h
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	LC50	0.72 mg/L	Fish	96 h
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	ErC50	0.32 mg/L	Algae	72 h

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	CAS	Process	Degradation	Time	Method
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable	28 d	OECD 301F
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable	28 d	OECD 301
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable	28 d	OECD 301

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	CAS	Log Kow	Remarks
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	4.38	Log Kow ≥ 4: potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.

Empty containers retain product residue and flammable vapor: do not cut, weld, drill or expose them to heat. Dispose of uncleaned packaging in the same way as the product.

RCRA hazardous waste (40 CFR 261) — If discarded as supplied the product may be a characteristic hazardous waste: D001 ignitable (flash point 43 °C (109 °F) < 60 °C / 140 °F). The generator makes the final determination (40 CFR 262.11); state rules may be stricter.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. Transport classification

	U.S. DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (hydrotreated heavy naphtha, d-limonene)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (hydrotreated heavy naphtha, d-limonene)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (hydrotreated heavy naphtha, d-limonene)
Hazard class	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards / marine pollutant	No	No	No

14.2. Special precautions for user

U.S. DOT

Hazard label(s)	3
Emergency Response Guide No.	128

IMDG

Marine pollutant	No
Label(s)	3
Special provisions	223, 274, 955
Excepted quantities	E1
Limited quantities	5 L
EmS	F-E, S-E
Stowage category	A

IATA

Label(s)	3 (Flammable liquid)
Special provisions	A3
Excepted quantities	E1
Limited quantities	Y344 / 10 L
Passenger aircraft: packing instruction / max. net quantity	355 / 60 L
Cargo aircraft only: packing instruction / max. net quantity	366 / 220 L

US domestic ground transport: a Class 3 flammable liquid with a flash point of 38 °C (100 °F) or more may be reclassified as a combustible liquid for highway/rail transport (49 CFR 173.120(b)(2)); not for vessel or aircraft.

14.3. Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable to packaged product.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. United States

TSCA — All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory as active or are exempt.

SARA 311/312 hazard categories — Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); Skin corrosion or irritation; Serious eye damage or eye irritation; Respiratory or skin sensitization; Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); Aspiration hazard.

Ingredient	CAS	TSCA	SARA 313
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	Active	–
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Active	Yes
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	Active	–
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	34590-94-8	Active	–
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	Active	–

EPCRA section 313 (TRI) – supplier notification (40 CFR 372.45) — This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372: Certain glycol ethers category (N230): 2-Butoxyethanol (CAS 111-76-2), 11–13 % by weight. This notice must not be detached from the SDS and must accompany any copy or redistribution of it.

California Proposition 65 — This product is not known to contain chemicals listed under Proposition 65.

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of latest revision — 2026-11-04

Version — 1.0 (first issue)

Indication of changes — First issue.

Prepared by — Hazline Regulatory (hazlineregulatory.com), on behalf of Example Industrial Products Inc.

Abbreviations

ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ANSI/ISEA — American National Standards Institute / International Safety Equipment Association

ATE — Acute Toxicity Estimate

ATEmix — Acute toxicity estimate of the mixture

BEI — Biological Exposure Index

bw — Body weight

Cal/OSHA — California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

CAS — Chemical Abstracts Service

CCR — California Code of Regulations

CFR — Code of Federal Regulations (USA)

DOT — U.S. Department of Transportation

EmS — Emergency Schedules (IMDG Code)

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

ErC50 — Concentration causing a 50 % reduction in growth rate

GHS — Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

HNOC	Hazards not otherwise classified
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Kow	n-Octanol/water partition coefficient
LC50/LD50	Lethal concentration/dose 50 %
LL50/EL50/ErL50	Loading rate causing 50 % lethality / effect / growth-rate reduction (water-accommodated fraction)
N.O.S.	Not otherwise specified
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS	Safety data sheet
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UN	United Nations
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WAF	Water-accommodated fraction

Key sources — Supplier safety data sheets of the ingredients; 29 CFR 1910.1200 (as amended May 2024); NIOSH Pocket Guide; ACGIH TLVs and BEIs; 49 CFR 172.101; EPA List of Lists; IARC Monographs.

Training advice: workers must be trained in the hazards of this product and in the safe handling, storage and emergency measures described in this SDS (OSHA Hazard Communication training, 29 CFR 1910.1200(h)).