

# Myers Supply's Newsletter

## SC1500 Stand-Up Scrubber



Enhance cleaning productivity with our brand new stand-up automatic scrubber, the Advance SC1500™. Designed to deliver superior cleaning performance, the SC1500 stand-up scrubber provides a flexible, extremely maneuverable and compact solution for small to medium-sized areas. Plus, with a high-capacity tank and high scrub speed capabilities, the SC1500 covers more surface faster while maximizing your bottom line.

**MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVITY.**

To satisfy both daily and deep scrubbing applications, the SC1500 is available in a 20 inch disc or 20 inch REV™ model. The REV configuration employs our exclusive Random Orbital Scrubbing technology, which scrubs deeper and more uniformly to leave a perfectly scrubbed surface with no swirl marks while using far less water and chemicals. Spend more time on the floor with the SC1500's large 12 gallon tank and low flow rate, which provides more than 1.5 hours of scrub time without refilling. Increased down pressure at 88 pounds enables one pass cleaning for efficient cleaning results..

The SC1500 ensures consistent, reliable cleaning with solution flow rate control right at your fingertips. Select from low, medium or high to match the job at hand without stopping the machine. This not only minimizes chemical and water waste but also reduces time spent on dump and refills.

## B 60/10 C eco Auto Mop

The Kärcher B 60/10 eco! auto mop is in a unique category of cleaning equipment designed to fill the gap between a mop and bucket and an autoscrubber; this machine cleans more effectively than a mop and bucket and less expensive than an autoscrubber.

The B 60/10 operates by dispensing clean solution on the floor and picking it up via a manually-powered pump. No power source is needed, making this an easy and green cleaning solution to cleaning floors.

- Five times as productive as a mop and bucket
- Quiet <52 dBA
- Greater productivity than a 20" pad assist autoscrubber



## Myers Supply & Chemical

Get more product info at: [www.MyersSupply.com](http://www.MyersSupply.com)

## Myers Supply

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## Dyna-Wipes



120 Count - Towel Size: 9"x11"

Towel is smooth on both sides, and has special qualities that grab on to the soils and holds it, resulting in no smearing back on your hands or surface. Dyna-Wipes work when other wipes won't! Cleans all types of stains and odors from hands including diesel, gasoline, fish and onion smells.

## The Curve Air Care



The most versatile air-freshening, odor control solution available today.

Perfect for tricky spots or any area that need a shot of freshness. The curve & holder stick anywhere, providing powerful air freshening and reminds you when to change it.

# Trio RX Hi-Grade Electro-Chemical Activation Technology



Hi-grade electro-chemical activation technology for making cleaning, sanitizing & disinfection solutions.

For decades, repeatedly purchasing costly, toxic chemicals is how we've cleaned, sanitized and disinfected the places we live, work and play. While greener chemicals, cheaper dispensers and colored liquids have helped, they have not eliminated the cost, risk and complexity of using chemicals. Reducing your repeat purchases of toxic cleaning chemicals by creating your own safe cleaners is the smart solution.

E.coli O157:H7  
Salmonella  
Listeria  
Pseudomonas  
Norovirus  
C. difficile

MRSA  
Staph  
VRE  
H1N1  
Polio

Kills 99.999%  
of germs

**Sanitation/Disinfection Range 5pH – 7.5pH    Production (FAC\*) 100 ppm to 1000 ppm**

## Trio & Trio Max

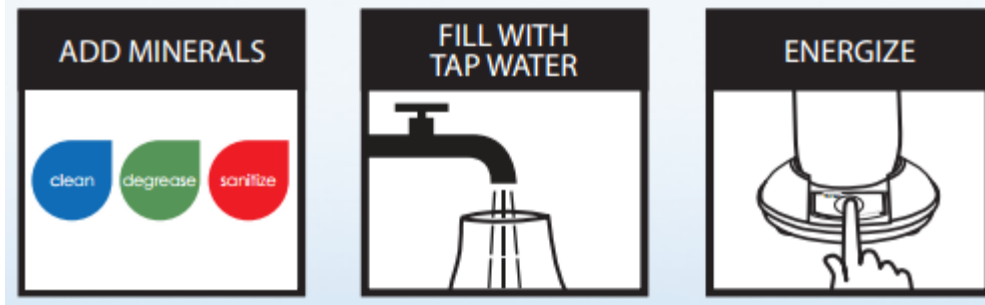
### Kill Germs In 30 Seconds With a Sustainable Sanitizer.

The new Trio is the industry's first and only handheld, onsite generator of lab-tested and proven safe cleaning, degreasing, and sanitizing solutions. Safe for people, animals, and the environment, the Trio uses patented single-stream cleaning technology to help eliminate the cost, risk, and complexity of traditional chemicals.



With the Trio, you control the volume making only the cleaning and sanitizing solution you need, when and where you need it. No costly machine to bolt to a wall, no messy dispenser systems, no transporting liquids across campus. Easy to use, simple to maintain, and cost effective, the Trio produces a unique, ph-neutral solution:

Safe on skin and sensitive surfaces yet highly effective against dirt, grime, and germs.



**GLASS/GENERAL PURPOSE**

- Glass & Mirrors
- Counter Tops
- Stainless Steel
- Carpet
- Plastics
- Natural Stones
- White boards

**HEAVY DUTY CLEANER/DEGREASER**

- Soap Scum
- Stove Tops
- Range Hoods
- Counter Tops
- Ovens
- Sinks
- Grills

**SANITIZER/CLEANER**

- Kitchen Areas
- Chopping Boards
- Toilet Bowl
- Counter Tops
- Blood & Organic Matter
- Kills Bacteria
- Food Areas

### Certified GRAS



The FDA has recognized the natural mineral additives used in the GenEon solution as GRAS: Generally Regarded As Safe. Under the provisions of FDA 21 CFR 184.1763 and 21 CFR 173.315, the GenEon cleaner/degreaser and hypochlorous sanitizer are GRAS (Generally Regarded As Safe) for food contact.



## The Mopster™ ProPack

The Mopster™ ProPack is an all-purpose backpack system that works perfectly with The Mopster™, Impact's innovative microfiber bucketless mopping system. Using The Mopster™, the user can attach different size frames and microfiber pads to accommodate any surface or floor area.

The Mopster™ ProPack expands capacity of The Mopster™ by six times. It adds comfort, utility and allows the user to complete jobs faster while using less chemicals.

## Peregrine 1800SV Steam Vacuum

The Peregrine 1800SV represents the state of the art technology in new generation dry vapor steam generators. The 1800SV combines the most powerful patented boiler system (Intelligent Boiler Technology) with a commercial grade vacuum. This machine goes everywhere, does everything asked of it and comes back for more the next day. This Peregrine allows the operator to make one pass to clean, sanitize and remove the resulting lifted soil and dead germs. It comes with a complete professional grade tool kit so you are prepared for any application or requirement.

The 1800 SV is ideal for ANY application where there is a need to remove tough soils, greases and biological contaminants safely and efficiently. Industrial customers use this Peregrine in all types of applications as it tackles the worst soils and grease in ½ the time of conventional methods.

The Peregrine 1800SV is also the basis of our industry leading restroom cleaning platform. For years the best technology was to saturate the restroom with chemicals and pressurized water. While effective, this method leads to excessive downtime, a requirement to remove large amounts of tramp water and wet fixtures and surfaces that the customer doesn't want to touch. Today, many bathrooms have moved away from tile walls that allow the use of this equipment in favor of less expensive dry wall. Mix the large quantities of water this type of cleaning produces and drywall type construction and you get a real mess on your hands. The Peregrine Restroom cleaner eliminates these problems and allows you to provide a clean, dry environment for your customers as soon as you leave the area. Try the Peregrine Restroom kit and see your restroom complaints evaporate like dry vapor steam in minutes.



## WV-50 Plus Power Squeegee

**Superior Streak-Free Results Perfect for Indoor and Outdoor Use**

Introducing the WV 50 PowerSqueegee™: the first lithium-ion cordless window and flat surface vacuum. Simply spray the surface you want to clean, turn on the WV 50 PowerSqueegee™ and run its blades along the flat surface for a beautiful, streak-free shine. The WV 50 PowerSqueegee™ saves time, effort and money.

~ Clean along ANY Surface

~ Easy to use, simply spray and vacuum



## Myers Citra Polish Aerosol

A unique dust-blocking, no wax formula for use directly on surfaces as well as on cloths and mitts. Dusts, polishes and shines in one simple step. Eliminates dust fly-away and leaves a lasting shine. Leaves no waxy build-up. Reduces dust accumulation and preserves the beauty of the surface. Features a soak-in formula that restores life and brilliance to wood surfaces and adds a beautiful gloss to less porous surfaces.





## GHS and OSHA HazCom 2012

The United States has officially adopted the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). This new system makes sweeping changes to product classification requirements and labeling requirements for products. OSHA's adoption is actually a revision of the original Hazard Communication Standard to align with the GHS. OSHA calls this revision, HazCom 2012.

### What is the Globally Harmonized System?

The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is an international approach to hazard communication, providing agreed criteria for classification of chemical hazards, and a standardized approach to label elements and safety data sheets. The GHS was negotiated in a multi-year process by hazard communication experts from many different countries, international organizations, and stakeholder groups. It is based on major existing systems around the world, including OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard and the chemical classification and labeling systems of other US agencies. The result of this negotiation process is the United Nations' document entitled "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals," commonly referred to as The Purple Book. This document provides harmonized classification criteria for health, physical, and environmental hazards of chemicals. It also includes standardized label elements that are assigned to these hazard classes and categories, and provide the appropriate signal words, pictograms, and hazard and precautionary statements to convey the hazards to users. A standardized order of information for safety data sheets is also provided. These recommendations can be used by regulatory authorities such as OSHA to establish mandatory requirements for hazard communication, but do not constitute a model regulation.



### Why did OSHA decide to modify the Hazard Communication Standard to adopt the GHS?

OSHA has modified the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to adopt the GHS to improve safety and health of workers through more effective communications on chemical hazards. Since it was first promulgated in 1983, the HCS has provided employers and employees extensive information about the chemicals in their workplaces. The original standard is performance-oriented, allowing chemical manufacturers and importers to convey information on labels and material safety data sheets in whatever format they choose. While the available information has been helpful in improving employee safety and health, a more standardized approach to classifying the hazards and conveying the information will be more effective, and provide further improvements in American workplaces. The GHS provides such a standardized approach, including detailed criteria for determining what hazardous effects a chemical poses, as well as standardized label elements assigned by hazard class and category. This will enhance both employer and worker comprehension of the hazards, which will help to ensure appropriate handling and safe use of workplace chemicals. In addition, the safety data sheet requirements establish an order of information that is standardized. The harmonized format of the safety data sheets will enable employers, workers, health professionals, and emergency responders to access the information more efficiently and effectively, thus increasing their utility.

Adoption of the GHS in the US and around the world will also help to improve information received from other countries—since the US is both a major importer and exporter of chemicals, American workers often see labels and safety data sheets from other countries. The diverse and sometimes conflicting national and international requirements can create confusion among those who seek to use hazard information effectively. For example, labels and safety data sheets may include symbols and hazard statements that are unfamiliar to readers or not well understood. Containers may be labeled with such a large volume of information that important statements are not easily recognized. Given the differences in hazard classification criteria, labels may also be incorrect when used in other countries. If countries around the world adopt the GHS, these problems will be minimized, and chemicals crossing borders will have consistent information, thus improving communication globally.

### Why must training be conducted prior to the compliance effective date?

OSHA is requiring that employees was trained on the new label elements (i.e., pictograms, hazard statements, precautionary statements, and signal words) and SDS format by December 1, 2013, while full compliance with the final rule will begin in 2015. OSHA believes that American workplaces will soon begin to receive labels and SDSs that are consistent with the GHS, since many American and foreign chemical manufacturers have already begun to produce HazCom 2012/GHS-compliant labels and SDSs. It is important to ensure that when employees begin to see the new labels and SDSs in their workplaces, they will be familiar with them, understand how to use them, and access the information effectively.

## What is the phase-in period in the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

The table below summarizes the phase-in dates required under the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS):

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and safety data sheet (SDS) format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Compliance with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: The Distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it is a GHS label	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period to the effective completion dates noted above	May comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (the final standard), or the current standard, or both	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers

\*This date coincides with the EU implementation date for classification of mixtures

During the phase-in period, employers would be required to be in compliance with either the existing HCS or the revised HCS, or both. OSHA recognizes that hazard communication programs will go through a period of time where labels and SDSs under both standards will be present in the workplace. This will be considered acceptable, and employers are not required to maintain two sets of labels and SDSs for compliance purposes.

### What are the major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard?

The three major areas of change are in hazard classification, labels, and safety data sheets.

- **Hazard classification:** The definitions of hazard have been changed to provide specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures. These specific criteria will help to ensure that evaluations of hazardous effects are consistent across manufacturers, and that labels and safety data sheets are more accurate as a result.
- **Labels:** Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Precautionary statements must also be provided.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** Will now have a specified 16-section format.

The GHS does not include harmonized training provisions, but recognizes that training is essential to an effective hazard communication approach. The revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires that workers be re-trained within two years of the publication of the final rule to facilitate recognition and understanding of the new labels and safety data sheets.



For a side-by-side comparison of the current HCS and the final revised HCS please see OSHA's hazard communication safety and health topics webpage at: <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>

### How many businesses and workers would be affected by the revised Hazard Communication Standard?

OSHA estimates that over 5 million workplaces in the United States would be affected by the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). These are all those workplaces where employees—a total of approximately 43 million of them—could be exposed to hazardous chemicals. Included among these 5 million workplaces are an estimated 90,000 establishments that create hazardous chemicals.





## Hazard Communication Standard Labels



OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on

the right. Supplemental information can also be provided on the label as needed.

SAMPLE LABEL	
CODE _____ Product Name _____	} <b>Product Identifier</b>
Company Name _____ Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____ Emergency Phone Number _____	} <b>Supplier Identification</b>
Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.  <b>In Case of Fire:</b> use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) fire extinguisher to extinguish.  <b>First Aid</b> If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.	} <b>Precautionary Statements</b>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Hazard Pictograms</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Hazard Pictograms</b> </div> </div>	
<b>Signal Word</b> <b>Danger</b>	
Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage.	
} <b>Hazard Statements</b>	
<b>Supplemental Information</b> Directions for Use _____ _____ _____ Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____ Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____ Expiration Date: _____	

## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets SDS

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly, 16-section format. This brief provides guidance to help workers who handle hazardous chemicals to become familiar with the format and understand the contents of the SDSs.

The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The information contained in the SDS must be in English (although it may be in other languages as well). In addition, OSHA requires that SDS preparers provide specific minimum information as detailed in Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The SDS preparers may also include additional information in various section(s).



## Section 1: Identification

This section identifies the chemical on the SDS as well as the recommended uses. It also provides the essential contact information of the supplier. The required information consists of:

- Product identifier used on the label and any other common names or synonyms by which the substance is known.
- Name, address, phone number of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, and emergency phone number.
- Recommended use of the chemical (e.g., a brief description of what it actually does, such as flame retardant) and any restrictions on use (including recommendations given by the supplier). <sup>1</sup>

## Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

This section identifies the hazards of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards. The required information consists of:

- The hazard classification of the chemical (e.g., flammable liquid, category<sup>1</sup>).
- Signal word.
- Hazard statement(s).
- Pictograms (the pictograms or hazard symbols may be presented as graphical reproductions of the symbols in black and white or be a description of the name of the symbol (e.g., skull and crossbones, flame).
- Precautionary statement(s).
- Description of any hazards not otherwise classified.
- For a mixture that contains an ingredient(s) with unknown toxicity, a statement describing how much (percentage) of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity. Please note that this is a total percentage of the mixture and not tied to the individual ingredient(s).

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section identifies the ingredient(s) contained in the product indicated on the SDS, including impurities and stabilizing additives. This section includes information on substances, mixtures, and all chemicals where a trade secret is claimed. The required information consists of:

### Substances

- Chemical name.
- Common name and synonyms.
- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number and other unique identifiers.
- Impurities and stabilizing additives, which are themselves classified and which contribute to the classification of the chemical.

### Mixtures

- Same information required for substances.
- The chemical name and concentration (i.e., exact percentage) of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards and are:
  - Present above their cut-off/concentration limits or
  - Present a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits.
- The concentration (exact percentages) of each ingredient must be specified except concentration ranges may be used in the following situations:
  - A trade secret claim is made,
  - There is batch-to-batch variation, or
  - The SDS is used for a group of substantially similar mixtures.

### Chemicals where a trade secret is claimed

- A statement that the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret is required.

## Section 4: First-Aid Measures

This section describes the initial care that should be given by untrained responders to an individual who has been exposed to the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Necessary first-aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure (inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion).
- Description of the most important symptoms or effects, and any symptoms that are acute or delayed.
- Recommendations for immediate medical care and special treatment needed, when necessary.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

This section provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Recommendations of suitable extinguishing equipment, and information about extinguishing equipment that is not appropriate for a particular situation.
- Advice on specific hazards that develop from the chemical during the fire, such as any hazardous combustion products created when the chemical burns.
- Recommendations on special protective equipment or precautions for firefighters.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

This section provides recommendations on the appropriate response to spills, leaks, or releases, including containment and cleanup practices to prevent or minimize exposure to people, properties, or the environment. It may also include recommendations distinguishing between responses for large and small spills where the spill volume has a significant impact on the hazard. The required information may consist of recommendations for:

- Use of personal precautions (such as removal of ignition sources or providing sufficient ventilation) and protective equipment to prevent the contamination of skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Emergency procedures, including instructions for evacuations, consulting experts when needed, and appropriate protective clothing.
- Methods and materials used for containment (e.g., covering the drains and capping procedures).
- Cleanup procedures (e.g., appropriate techniques for neutralization, decontamination, cleaning or vacuuming; adsorbent materials; and/or equipment required for containment/clean up)

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

This section provides guidance on the safe handling practices and conditions for safe storage of chemicals. The required information consists of:

- Precautions for safe handling, including recommendations for handling incompatible chemicals, minimizing the release of the chemical into the environment, and providing advice on general hygiene practices (e.g., eating, drinking, and smoking in work areas is prohibited).
- Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities. Provide advice on specific storage requirements (e.g., ventilation requirements)

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

This section indicates the exposure limits, engineering controls, and personal protective measures that can be used to minimize worker exposure. The required information consists of:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.
- Appropriate engineering controls (e.g., use local exhaust ventilation, or use only in an enclosed system).
- Recommendations for personal protective measures to prevent illness or injury from exposure to chemicals, such as personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., appropriate types of eye, face, skin or respiratory protection needed based on hazards and potential exposure).
- Any special requirements for PPE, protective clothing or respirators (e.g., type of glove material, such as PVC or nitrile rubber gloves; and breakthrough time of the glove material).

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

This section identifies physical and chemical properties associated with the substance or mixture. The minimum required information consists of:

- Appearance (physical state, color, etc.);
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;
- Odor;
- Vapor pressure;
- Odor threshold;
- Vapor density;
- pH;
- Relative density;
- Melting point/freezing point;
- Solubility(ies);
- Initial boiling point and boiling range;
- Flash point;
- Evaporation rate;
- Flammability (solid, gas);
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;
- Vapor pressure;



## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information. This section is broken into three parts: reactivity, chemical stability, and other. The required information consists of:

### Reactivity

- Description of the specific test data for the chemical(s). This data can be for a class or family of the chemical if such data adequately represent the anticipated hazard of the chemical(s), where available.

### Chemical stability

- Indication of whether the chemical is stable or unstable under normal ambient temperature and conditions while in storage and being handled.
- Description of any stabilizers that may be needed to maintain chemical stability.
- Indication of any safety issues that may arise should the product change in physical appearance.

### Other

- Indication of the possibility of hazardous reactions, including a statement whether the chemical will react or polymerize, which could release excess pressure or heat, or create other hazardous conditions. Also, a description of the conditions under which hazardous reactions may occur.
- List of all conditions that should be avoided (e.g., static discharge, shock, vibrations, or environmental conditions that may lead to hazardous conditions).
- List of all classes of incompatible materials (e.g., classes of chemicals or specific substances) with which the chemical could react to produce a hazardous situation.
- List of any known or anticipated hazardous decomposition products that could be produced because of use, storage, or heating. (Hazardous combustion products should also be included in Section 5 (Fire-Fighting Measures) of the SDS.)

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

This section identifies toxicological and health effects information or indicates that such data are not available. The required information consists of:

- Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact). The SDS should indicate if the information is unknown.
- Description of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure.
- The numerical measures of toxicity (e.g., acute toxicity estimates such as the LD50 (median lethal dose)) - the estimated amount [of a substance] expected to kill 50% of test animals in a single dose.
- Description of the symptoms. This description includes the symptoms associated with exposure to the chemical including symptoms from the lowest to the most severe exposure.
- Indication of whether the chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest editions) or found to be a potential carcinogen by OSHA

## Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

This section provides information to evaluate the environmental impact of the chemical(s) if it were released to the environment. The information may include:

- Data from toxicity tests performed on aquatic and/or terrestrial organisms, where available (e.g., acute or chronic aquatic toxicity data for fish, algae, crustaceans, and other plants; toxicity data on birds, bees, plants).
- Whether there is a potential for the chemical to persist and degrade in the environment either through biodegradation or other processes, such as oxidation or hydrolysis.
- Results of tests of bioaccumulation potential, making reference to the octanol-water partition coefficient (Kow) and the bioconcentration factor (BCF), where available.
- The potential for a substance to move from the soil to the groundwater (indicate results from adsorption studies or leaching studies).
- Other adverse effects (e.g., environmental fate, ozone layer depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disrupting potential, and/or global warming potential).

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS. The information may include:

- Description of appropriate disposal containers to use.
- Recommendations of appropriate disposal methods to employ.
- Description of the physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal activities.

### Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea. The information may include:

- UN number (i.e., four-figure identification number of the substance)<sup>1</sup>.
- UN proper shipping name<sup>1</sup>.
- Transport hazard class(es)<sup>1</sup>.
- Packing group number, if applicable, based on the degree of hazard<sup>2</sup>.
- Environmental hazards (e.g., identify if it is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)).
- Guidance on transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78<sup>3</sup> and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code))).
- Any special precautions which an employee should be aware of or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises (indicate when information is not available).

### Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS. The information may include:

- Any national and/or regional regulatory information of the chemical or mixtures (including any OSHA, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, or Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations)

### Section 16: Other Information

This section indicates when the SDS was prepared or when the last known revision was made. The SDS may also state where the changes have been made to the previous version. You may wish to contact the supplier for an explanation of the changes. Other useful information also may be included here.

## HCS Pictograms and Hazards

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed.

Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s).

The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>



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