

Glycerol

Grade: Extra pure



NFPA Guide

A Guide to NFPA 704 fire labeling

HEALTH HAZARD

- 4 Very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury
- 3 Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury
- 2 Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation
- 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury
- 0 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury



FLAMMABILITY

- 4 All liquids and gases with a flash point below 73F and a boiling point below 100F
- 3 All liquids and gases with flash points at or below 73F and a boiling point at or above 100F and those liquids having flash point at or above 73F and below 100F
- 2 All liquids with a flash at or above 100F and below 200F or solids that readily give off vapors
- 1 All liquids, solids, and semi solids with flash points at or above 200F
- 0 Materials that will not burn, including any material that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 1500 for a period of 5 minutes



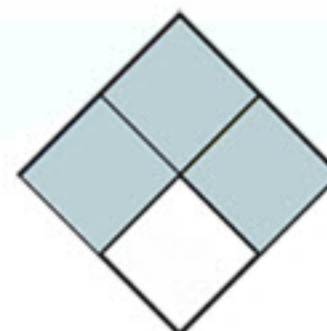
REACTIVITY

- 4 Materials readily capable of detonation or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Includes materials that are very sensitive to heat, shock, or light. Examples would include explosives A & B and organic peroxides
- 3 Materials which when heated and under confinement are capable of detonation and which may react violently with water. A "W" should appear as a special hazard if an explosive reaction with water can be expected. Examples would include blasting agents, fireworks, and ammonium nitrate fertilizer
- 2 Materials which will undergo a violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures but do not detonate. A "W" should appear as a special hazard if contact with water may cause a violent reaction or may cause potentially explosive mixtures to be formed. Examples would include combustible metals and water reactive corrosive materials
- 1 Materials which are normally stable but may become unstable in combination with other materials or at elevated temperatures and pressures. A "W" should appear as a special hazard if a vigorous but not violent reaction with water may take place. Examples would include most common corrosive and oxidizing materials
- 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions



SPECIAL HAZARD

Note: Refer to the MSDS for the NFPA symbol for each hazard category. Special hazard symbols, such as W (water reactive), OXY (oxidizing material), CRY (cryogenic material), COR (corrosive material), POI (poisonous material), or the radiation warning symbol, must be added to the white bottom section of the placard when available information indicates that one of these special hazards exist. When multiple special hazards exist, add white panels below the placard to list the additional



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