

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: 007 Tire Dressing
Product code: 007 Tire Dressing
Synonym(s): Hydrocarbon/silicone blend

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

General use: Ready to use, high gloss tire dressing
Uses advised against: None specified

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Distributor
 Ultra-Look Corp.
 4860 Drane Field Rd.
 Lakeland, FL 33811 USA
 +1-863-607-6700

1.4 Emergency telephone number

INFOTRAC: +1-800-535-5053

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008

Flammable Liquid - Category 2 [H225]
 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 [H304]
 Skin Irritation - Category 2 [H315]
 Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 5 [H333]
 Single Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H336]
 Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic - Category 2 [H411]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):



Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H333 - May be harmful if inhaled
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements:

[Prevention]

P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
 P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 + P242 - Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 P261 - Avoid breathing mist or vapor.
 P264 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
[Response] P301 + P331 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
 P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing.
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
 P321 + P312 - Specific treatment: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Refer to Section 4 of this SDS.
 P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide for extinction.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P405 + P403 + P233 + P235 - Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

[Storage]
[Disposal]

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
-----	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Proprietary	-----	-----	H225, H304, H315, H336, H411
-----	Heptane	Proprietary	-----	-----	H225, H304, H315, H336, H410

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

There are no additional ingredients present in this product which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: If product mist or vapor causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If symptoms persist or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Seek immediate medical attention for chemical burns. If irritation persists or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures if present. Give 2 glasses of water (maximum) if the victim is conscious, alert, and able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of material into the lungs, lay the victim on one side with the head lower than the waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential health symptoms and effects

Eyes: May cause eye irritation with itching, redness, tearing, and discomfort. Vapor or mist can cause eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation with localized redness, itching, and discomfort. Prolonged contact with unprotected skin may cause defatting of the skin and/or dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation with headache, cough, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. May cause central nervous system depression and other central nervous system effects. Effects may be delayed.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Causes dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, headache, and unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression with effects similar to those of acute inhalation. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting causing lung inflammation and chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish colored skin, rapid breathing, and rapid heart rate.

Chronic: Individuals with pre-existing skin conditions and respiratory disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this product. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis, or aggravate existing skin conditions. Chronic inhalation may damage the central nervous system. Impaired central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. May have a deleterious effect on pre-existing respiratory disorders such as asthma and other breathing disorders. Effects may be delayed.

Organic solvents may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and cause permanent damage to the nervous system, including the brain. Chronic solvent abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to doctor and hospital personnel

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider

active charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use extinguishing media such as water spray or fog, carbon dioxide, foam, and dry chemical.

Unsuitable methods of extinction: Water jets or streams may spread the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable liquid and vapor! Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources (e.g. cell phones) can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: Avoid sources of ignition. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Ground and bond containers in storage and when container is in use.

5.3 Advice to firefighters

Firefighters should wear full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. *Be aware that burning liquids may float on water.*

Firefighters must control runoff to prevent environmental contamination. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Clean up spills immediately. Spill creates a slip hazard.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Approach spill from upwind direction. DO NOT FLUSH SPILL DOWN THE DRAIN. Cover drains and contain spill. Cover spill with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect material using non-sparking tools and place into an approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Do not allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains and ditches that lead to waterways. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light and heptanes are classified as oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). In the USA discharges or spills of material on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not inhale mist or vapor. NO SMOKING. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Open containers slowly to control possible pressure release. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Containers are hazardous when empty as they contain product residue. Do not cut, drill, weld, braze, solder, grind, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
-----	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m ³ TWA, 8 h	50 ppm TWA, 8 h	1,800 mg/m ³ , 15 minutes; 350 mg/m ³ , ceiling 1,00 ppm IDLH
-----	Heptane	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m ³ TWA, 8 h	400 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	85 ppm; 350 mg/m ³ TWA 440 ppm; 1,800 mg/m ³ , 15-minute ceiling 750 ppm IDLH

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the lavatory.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with unperforated side shields or chemical splash goggles during use.

Hand protection: Wear Nitrile rubber or neoprene gloves or those recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.

Respiratory protection: Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.

PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean, fit, and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.



SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, orange liquid
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No data available
Molecular Weight	No data available
Chemical Formula	No data available
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	No data available
Initial Boiling Point	80 °C (176 °F)
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	≥ - 7 °C (19.4 °F)
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	No data available
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Vapor Density	No data available
Density	0.743 - 0.767 g/ml (6.2 - 6.4 lb/gal)
Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	Completely miscible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P _{ow} = > 4.00
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable

Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C 74%
VOC (wt. %) 74% (740 g/l; 6.18 lb/gal)

9.2 Other Data

No data available

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

This material is stable under normal handling conditions and use.

10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperatures, sources of ignition, hot surfaces, contact with incompatible materials

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons/hydrocarbon fragments, silicone oxides, formaldehyde, toxic fumes and gases.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

LD₅₀, rat: > 5,000 mg/kg [calculated]

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC₅₀, rat: > 30.0 mg/l 4 h [calculated]

Acute dermal toxicity

LD₅₀, rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg [calculated]

No data available

Skin irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

Sensitization

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

11.2 Further information

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to light petroleum products with irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

This product contains no substances present at levels greater than or equal to the 0.1% threshold (de minimis) that are identified as a probable, possible, potential, or confirmed carcinogens by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or OSHA. No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates that it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

This product is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Plants and animals may experience harmful or fatal effects when coated with petroleum-based products. These materials may coat gill structures of fish resulting in suffocation if spilled in shallow, running water. They may be moderately toxic to amphibians by preventing dermal respiration. They may cause gastrointestinal distress to birds and mammals through ingestion during pelage grooming. If applied to leaves, distillates may kill grasses and small plants by interfering with transpiration and respiration.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is expected to biodegrade over time.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light and heptanes have the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other effects

Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to run into surface waters, wastewater, or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products in accordance with national, state and local regulations. Disposal of this product, solutions, and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers.

RCRA F-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

RCRA U-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG, and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials, and methods of shipping.

Limited quantity for flammable liquids in Packing Group II when inner packagings are not over 1.0 liter (0.3 gallon) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light, heptane)
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1993
Packing Group	II
NAERG	Guide #128
Packaging Authorization	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.203; Bulk: 173.242
Packaging Exceptions	49 CFR 173.150

IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light, heptane)
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1993
Packing Group	II
Marine Pollutant	Yes
EMS Number	F-E, S-E

ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light, heptane)
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1993
Packing Group	II
Quantity Limitations	49 CFR 175.27 and 175.75 - Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 l; Passenger Aircraft: 5 l

RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light, heptane)
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Placard(s)



Marine Pollutant

Hazard Class 3
 UN UN1993
 Packing Group II

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture

U. S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Process Safety Management Standard: This product is not regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

EPA Risk Management Planning Standard: This product is not regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.

EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number
 Not listed

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number: Not listed

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals: Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

Highly flammable liquid and vapor Causes skin irritation May be harmful if inhaled
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways May cause drowsiness or dizziness

SARA 313 Information: None of the components of this material are subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: None of the components of this material are subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: None of the components of this material are subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels for hazardous wastes established by CERCLA.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

This product does not contain Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).

This product does not contain Class 1 Ozone depleters.

This product does not contain Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

This product does not contain Hazardous Substances.

This product does not contain Priority Pollutants.

This product does not contain Toxic Pollutants.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light and heptanes are classified as oil under Section 311 of the CWA and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

U.S. State Regulations

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

To the best of our knowledge this product contains no chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer birth defects or reproductive harm in concentrations that exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established under Proposition 65.

Other U.S. State Inventories

Heptanes (CAS #142-82-5) are listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: NJ, PA, RI.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

Highly flammable liquid and vapor Causes serious eye irritation
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light is listed on the NPRI.

European Economic Community

WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 2 (obviously hazardous to water)

Global Chemical Inventory Lists

Country	Inventory Name	Listed
Canada	Domestic Substance List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL)	No
Europe	Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
United States	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Yes

Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (KECI)	Yes
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes

*Yes - All components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.
No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory or are exempt from listing.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out for this product.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	C

C = safety glasses, gloves,
& apron

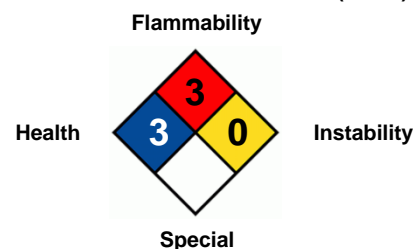
HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe
* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = High 4 = Extreme

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Full Text of GHS Hazard Phrases Referenced in Section 3 (not covered in Section 2)

H410 - Highly toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	LD_{Lo}	Lowest Lethal Dose
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)	mppcf	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services	NA	North America
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
COC	Cleveland Open Cup	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
DOT	Department of Transportation	NTP	National Toxicology Program
EC₅₀	Half maximal effective concentration	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
EMS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PEL	Permissible exposure limit
ErC₅₀	Reduction of Growth Rate	PMCC	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book	ppm	Parts Per Million
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	RID	Dangerous Goods by Rail
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	RQ	Reportable Quantity
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	TCC/Tag	Tagliabue Closed Cup
IATA	International Air Transport Association	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
IC₅₀	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration	TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	TWA	Time-weighted Average
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health	UN	United Nations
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
IMO	International Maritime Organization	vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
LC₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LD₅₀	50% Lethal Dose		

DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The information on this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented, and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume damage or expense arising out of or in any way responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

Preparation date: 21 August 2023, Version 1

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