HASA BLEACH

Safety Data Sheet

12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite

Emergency 24 Hour Telephone: CHEMTREC 800.424.9300

Corporate Headquarters: Hasa Inc.

P.O. Box 802736

Santa Clarita, CA 91355 Telephone • 661.259.5848 Fax • 661.259.1538

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			IDENTIFICATION	
1.1	Produ	ıct Identification:		
	1.1.1	Product Name:	HASA BLEACH	
	1.1.2	CAS # (Chemical Abstracts	7681-52-9	
	Service):			
	1.1.3 RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects		NH3486300	
	of Chemical Substances):			
	1.1.4	EINECS (European Inventory of	231-668-3	
	Existing Commercial Substances):			
	1.1.5 EC Number:		231-668-3	
	1.1.6 Synonym:		Bleach, Hypo, Hypochlorite, Liquid Chlorine Solution	
	1.1.7	Chemical Name:	Sodium Hypochlorite	
	1.1.8 Chemical Formula:		NaOCI	
1.2	Recommended Uses:		Laundry and cleaning.	
1.3	Company Identification:		Hasa Inc.	
			P. O. Box 802736	
			Santa Clarita, CA 91355	
1.4	Emer	gency Telephone Number:	CHEMTREC	
			1-800-424-9300	
			(24 hour Emergency Telephone)	
1.5	Non-E	Emergency Assistance:	661-259-5848	
			(8 AM – 5 PM PST / PDT)	

Revision Date: 01/01/2015 (Supersedes previous revisions)

SEC	SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION			
HEALTH HAZARD	Skin corrosion / irritation:	Category 1		
	Serious Eye damage / Eye Irritation	Category 1		
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)		
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 1		
PHYSICAL HAZARD	Corrosive to metals.	Category 1		
SYMBOLS PANCED		!		
SIGNAL WORD		ANGER		
HAZARD	May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye			
STATEMENT damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Very toxic to aqua PRECAUTIONARY Prevention		•		
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face			
STATEMENT	protection. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep only in original container. Avoid release to the environment.			
	Res	sponse		
	If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Collect spillage.			
		and Disposal		
	Store in a well-ventilated place. Kellocked up. Store in corrosive resist Dispose of container/contents in a national, international regulations	accordance with local, regional,		

	SECTION 3: COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
	Ingredient	Synonyms	CAS No.	Weight %
3.1	Sodium Hypochlorite	Bleach	7681-52-9	12.5%
3.2	Sodium Hydroxide	Caustic Soda	1310-73-2	0.2%

	SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES			
4.1	IF IN EYES	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 		
4.2	IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 		
4.3	IF INHALED	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. 		
4.4	IF SWALLOWED	 Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 		
	HOT LINE NUMBER			

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

		SECTION 5: FIRE	FIGHTING MEASURES
5.1	Flash	Point:	Not applicable.
5.2	Flamr	nability:	Nonflammable and noncombustible.
5.3	Auto-	Ignition Temperature:	Not applicable.
5.4	Produ	icts of Combustion:	Not pertinent.
5.5	Fire H	lazards:	May decompose, generating irritating chlorine gas.
5.6	Explo	sion Hazards:	Not explosive.
5.7	Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:		
	5.7.1	Extinguishing Media:	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.
	5.7.2	Small Fires:	Use carbon dioxide, or water spray.
	5.7.3	Large Fires:	Use flooding quantities of water as fog.
5.8	Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:		Do not use Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP) fire extinguishers. Such use may cause explosion with release of toxic gases.

	SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES			
6.1	Small Spill:	Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.		
6.2	Large Spill:	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Never return spills in original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see Section 13 of the SDS.		
6.3	Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment & Emergency Procedures:	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.		
6.4	Environmental Precautions:	Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Environmental manager must be informed of all major releases.		

	SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE				
7.1	Handling:	 Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Wear protective equipment if necessary. Mix only with water in accordance with label directions. Mixing this product with ammonia, acids, detergents, etc or with organic materials, e.g. feces, urine, etc. will release chlorine gas, which is irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes. 			
7.2	Hygiene Measures:	 Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. While handling this product, avoid eating, drinking or smoking. 			
7.3	Storage:	 Do not freeze. Store in a cool, shaded outdoor area. Inside storage should be in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. To maintain hypochlorite strength, do not store in direct or heated indoor areas. Keep in original vented container. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store adjacent to chemicals that may react if spillage occurs. If closed containers become heated, vent to release decomposition products (mainly oxygen under normal decomposition). 			

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	neering Controls: Onal Protection: Eye / Face Protection: Skin Protection: Respiratory Protection: Other Safety Equipment:	Local exhaust ventilation to STEL (Short Term Exposure chlorine. Wear safety glasses, goggle prevent eye contact. Wear appropriate chemical relothing and chemical resists skin contact. Butyl rubber, N Gloves should be worn when material. Wear chemical res a rubber apron when splash immediately if skin is contaminated clothing prompreuse. Clean protective equitive equitive equitive appropriate to the material at Full facepiece equipment is used, replaces need for face goggles. For emergency and where exposure limit may be exceeded, use an approved pressure, self-contained bre Eye wash facility and emergency	es or face shield to resistant protective ant gloves to prevent leoprene, or Nitrile in handling this istant clothing such as ing may occur. Rinse innated. Remove ptly and wash before pment before reuse. st. When airborne d (see below), use recommended and, if e shield and chemical d other conditions e significantly full face positive- athing apparatus.
8.2.1	Eye / Face Protection: Skin Protection: Respiratory Protection:	prevent eye contact. Wear appropriate chemical relothing and chemical resists skin contact. Butyl rubber, N Gloves should be worn when material. Wear chemical res a rubber apron when splash immediately if skin is contamented clothing prompreuse. Clean protective equiparties. Clean protective equiparties are exceeded NIOSH approved respiratory appropriate to the material and Full facepiece equipment is used, replaces need for face goggles. For emergency and where exposure limit may be exceeded, use an approved pressure, self-contained bre	resistant protective ant gloves to prevent leoprene, or Nitrile in handling this istant clothing such as ing may occur. Rinse ninated. Remove ptly and wash before pment before reuse. It. When airborne d (see below), use or protection equipment and/or its components. It is shield and chemical dother conditions is significantly full face positive-athing apparatus.
8.2.2	Skin Protection: Respiratory Protection:	prevent eye contact. Wear appropriate chemical relothing and chemical resists skin contact. Butyl rubber, N Gloves should be worn when material. Wear chemical res a rubber apron when splash immediately if skin is contamented clothing prompreuse. Clean protective equiparties. Clean protective equiparties are exceeded NIOSH approved respiratory appropriate to the material and Full facepiece equipment is used, replaces need for face goggles. For emergency and where exposure limit may be exceeded, use an approved pressure, self-contained bre	resistant protective ant gloves to prevent leoprene, or Nitrile in handling this istant clothing such as ing may occur. Rinse ninated. Remove ptly and wash before pment before reuse. It. When airborne d (see below), use or protection equipment and/or its components. It is shield and chemical dother conditions is significantly full face positive-athing apparatus.
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8.2.3		exposure limits are exceede NIOSH approved respiratory appropriate to the material a Full facepiece equipment is used, replaces need for face goggles. For emergency and where exposure limit may be exceeded, use an approved pressure, self-contained bre	d (see below), use protection equipment and/or its components. recommended and, if a shield and chemical dother conditions a significantly full face positive-athing apparatus.
	Other Safety Equipment:		
8.2.4	Other Salety Equipment.	be in close proximity.	ericy shower should
Exposure Limits:		Sodium Hypochlorite	Chlorine*
8.3.1	AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) / WEEL (Workplace Environmental Exposure Level guides) 2010	2 mg/m ³ : 15 minute. (Short-term time weighted average)	Not established
8.3.2	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) TWA (Time Weighted Average)	Not established.	0.5 ppm
8.3.3	ACGIH STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)	Not established.	1 ppm
8.3.4	OSHA PEL (Permisible Exposure Limit)	Not established.	0.5 ppm
8.3.5	ACGIH Ceiling	Not established.	Not established
8.3.6	NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health) IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life & Health)	Not established.	10 ppm
	OSHA STEL (Short Term Exposure	Not established.	1 ppm as Cl ₂
8.3.7	Limit)	Not established	0.5 ppm
8.	3.4 3.5 3.6	3.3 ACGIH STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) 3.4 OSHA PEL (Permisible Exposure Limit) 3.5 ACGIH Ceiling 3.6 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health) IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life & Health) 3.7 OSHA STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)	3.3 ACGIH STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) 3.4 OSHA PEL (Permisible Exposure Limit) 3.5 ACGIH Ceiling 3.6 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health) IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life & Health) 3.7 OSHA STEL (Short Term Exposure Not established.

	SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
9.1	Appearance:	Greenish yellow liquid.		
9.2	Odor:	Pungent.		
9.3	Odor Threshold:	0.9 mg/m ³ .		
9.4	pH:	11.2 – 11.4 (1% solution)		
9.5	Melting Point:	Not pertinent.		
9.6	Freezing point:	-23.3℃ (-10℉)		
9.7	Boiling Point & Boiling Range:	Decomposes @ 110 °C (230 °F)		
9.8	Flash Point:	No information available.		
9.9	Evaporation Rate:	No information available.		
9.10	Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable.		
9.11	Upper / Lower Flammability or	No information available.		
	Explosive Limits:			
9.12	Vapor Pressure:	12.1 mm Hg @ 20 °C (68 °F)		
9.13	Vapor Density:	2.61 (air=1)		
9.14	Relative Density (Specific	1.2 g/mL or 10 lb/gallon @ 20 °C (68 °F)		
	Gravity):			
9.15	Solubility in Water:	Mixes infinitely with water.		
9.16	Partition Coefficient: (n-octanol /	No information available.		
	water):			
9.17	Auto-ignition Temperature:	No information available.		
9.18		Decomposes @ 110 °C (230 °F)		
9.19	Molecular Weight:	74.5 g/mole		
9.20	Viscosity:	1.75 - 2.50 centipoises (varies with temperature)		

	SECTION 10	: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
10.1	Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage, handling, and use.
10.2	Instability / Decomposition	All bleach decomposition is dependant on temperature. For
	Temperature:	any given temperature, the higher the strength, the faster it
	-	decomposes. In summary, for every 10°C increase in storage
		temperature, the sodium hypochlorite will decompose at an
		increased rate factor of approximately 3.5.
10.3	Conditions of Instability:	High heat, ultraviolet light.
10.4	Incompatibility with	Oxidizing agents, acids, nitrogen containing organics, metals,
	Various Substances:	iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, organic materials, and ammonia.
10.5	Corrosivity:	Corrosive to metals.
10.6	Special Remarks on	Rate of decomposition increases with heat.
	Reactivity:	May develop chlorine if mixed with acidic solutions.
10.7	Special Remarks on	None.
	Corrosivity:	
10.8	Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

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	SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION			
11.1	Routes of Entry:	Eyes, skin, ingestion, dermal absorption.		
11.2	Acute Toxicity:			
	11.2.1 Oral Toxicity (LD ₅₀):	3-5 g/kg (rat)		
	11.2.2 Dermal Toxicity (LD ₅₀):	>2 g/kg (rabbit)		
	11.2.3 Primary Eye Irritation:	Corrosive		
	11.2.4 Primary Skin Irritation:	Corrosive		
11.2.5 Inhalation Toxicity (LC ₅₀):		No data available.		
11.3 Chronic Effects (Human Risk Assessment):		Based on the toxicity profile and exposure scenarios for sodium hypochlorite, EPA concludes that the risks from chronic and subchronic exposure to low levels of these pesticides are minimal and without consequence to human health.		
11.4	Tolerance Requirement:	Exempt (EPA document "Index to Pesticide Chemical Names, Part 180 Tolerance Information, and Food and Feed Commodities (by Commodity)" July 2010		

SECTI			ON 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
12.1	Ecoto		Sodium hypochlorite is low in toxicity to avian wildlife, but it is highly toxic to freshwater fish and invertebrates.	
	12.1.1	Freshwater Fish Toxicity:	Atlantic Herring (clupea harengus) $LC_{50} = 0.033 - 0.097 \text{ mg//l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ Shiner Perch (cymatogaster aggregata) $LC_{50} = 0.045 - 0.098 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ Three Spine Stickleback (gasterosteus aculeatus) $LC_{50} = 0.141 - 0.193 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ Pink Salmon (oncorhynchus gorbuscha) $LC_{50} = 0.023 - 0.052 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ Coho Salmon (oncorhynchus kisutch) $LC_{50} = 0.026 - 0.038 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ English Sole (parophrys vetulus) $LC_{50} = 0.044 - 0.144 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 8)} $ Fat Head Minnow (pimephales promelas) $LC_{50} = 0.22 - 0.62 \text{ mg/l/96 hr, flow through bioassay (pH: 7)} $	
	12.1.2	Invertebrate Toxicity:	Water Flea (ceriodaphnia sp. 0) $LC_{50} = 0.006 \text{ mg/l/24 hr}$ Water Flea (daphnia magna) $LC_{50} = 0.07 - 0.7 \text{ mg/l/24 hr}$ Water Flea (daphnia magna) $LC_{50} = 2.1 \text{ mg/l/96 hr}$ Fresh Water Shrimp (gammarus fasciatus) $LC_{50} = 0.4 \text{ mg/l/96 hr}$ No common name (nitocra spinipes) $LC_{50} = 0.40 \text{ mg/l/96 hr}$ Grass Shrimp (palaemonetes pugio) $LC_{50} = 0.52 \text{ mg/l/96 hr}$	
12.2	Persis	stence:	No data available.	
12.3	12.3 Environmental Fate:		In fresh water, sodium hypochlorite breaks down rapidly into non-toxic compounds when exposed to sunlight. In seawater, chlorine levels decline rapidly; however, hypobromite (which is acutely toxic to aquatic organisms) is formed. EPA believes that the risk of acute exposure to aquatic organisms is sufficiently mitigated by precautionary labeling and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.	
12.4		ncentration:	This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.	
12.5	Biode	gradation:	This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.	

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer. This product can be neutralized with sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite. Do not confuse these products with sulfates or bisulfates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not contaminate water containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, County, State, and Federal regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION							
14.1	Inside containers 1.3 gallons or less.						
	14.1.1 DOT Classification: 14.1.2 DOT Hazard Class: 14.1.3 Marking:		Consumer Commodity.				
			ORM-D. Consumer Commodity, ORM-D.				
14.1.4 Marine Pollutant:		Marine Pollutant:	Not listed in Appendix B of the Hazardous Material Table.				
	14.1.5	Deposit Container Returns:	RESIDUE: LAST CONTAINED CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D.				
14.2	Inside containers or single container exceeding 1.3 gallons.						
	14.2.1 DOT Classification: 14.2.2 DOT Hazard Class: 14.2.3 Label:		Hypochlorite Solutions.				
			8, UN1791, P.G. III.				
			Corrosive 8.				
	14.2.4	Deposit Container Returns:	RESIDUE: LAST CONTAINED, UN 1791, HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS, 8, PGIII.				
14.3	Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lb (45.4 kg) or 80 gallons (based on 12.5% active ingredient)						
14.4	Materials of Trade (MOT) Exceptions. Certain hazardous materials transported in small quantities as part of a business are subject to less regulation, because of the limited hazard they pose. These materials are known as Materials of Trade. The regulations that apply to MOTs are found in 49 CFR § 173.6.						
This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements / information							

relating to this product. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws,

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regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION								
15.1	U.S. Regulations:							
	15.1.1	OSHA HAZCOM (Hazard Communication)	This material is considered hazardous under the HAZCOM Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)					
			ed under PS	SM Standard (29 CFR 1910.119)				
	15.1.3	EPA FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act)	Not regulated under FIFRA standard. All components are listed or exempted. TSCA 12(b): This product is not subject to export notification. Reportable Quantity (RQ): 45.4 kg (100 lbs) or 80 gallons (based on 12.5% active ingredient).					
	15.1.4	EPA TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)						
	15.1.5	EPA CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)						
15.1.6 EPA RMP (Risk Management Not listed. (40 C				(40 CFR 68.	0 CFR 68.130)			
15.2	State	of California Regulations:						
	15.2.1 15.2.2 15.2.3	Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 [Proposition 65, California only]: Small quantities – less than 100 ppm (parts per million) – of impurities, including bromates, may be found in all chlorinating products, including this product. Bromates are derived from bromides, which are present in sodium chloride (table salt) from which chlorine is manufactured. Additional small quantities of bromates may be generated during the disinfection process. Bromates are known by the State of California to cause cancer when administered by the oral (drinking or ingesting) route. Read and follow label directions and use care when handling or using this product. The US Environmental Protection Agency has established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for bromates in drinking water at 10 ppb (parts per billion). Application of this product in accordance with label directions at use dilution will not exceed this level. This warning is provided pursuant to Proposition 65, Chapter 6.6 of the California Health and Safety Code, which requires the Governor of California to publish a list of chemicals "known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity." This list is compiled in accordance with the procedures established under the proposition, and can be obtained on the internet from California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment at http://www.oehha.ca.gov. CDPR (California Department of Pesticide Regulation) Not regulated. CalARP (California Accidental Release Prevention Not regulated.						
15.3	Canac	da Regulations:						
	15.3.1	WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)	 Classification: E (Corrosive Materials) Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: E - Corrosive to skin E - TDG class 8 - corrosive substance Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater. 					
	15.3.2	DSL (Domestic Substances List)	All components of this product are on the DSL.					
15.4		ational Inventory:						
	15.4.1	Substances)	ory of Chemical		On inventory or in compliance with inventory.			
	15.4.2	, ,		On inventory or in compliance with inventory.				
	15.4.3	and Chemical Substances)		On inventory or in compliance with inventory.				
	15.4.4	IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chem Substances in China)	nical	On inventory or in compliance with inventory.				
	15.4.5	NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)		On invento	ry or in compliance with inventory.			

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION									
16.1	HMIS III (Hazardous Materials Identification System):								
	16.1.1	HEALTH	2						
	16.1.2	FLAMMABILITY	0						
	16.1.3	PHYSICAL HAZARD	1						
	16.1.4	PERSONAL PROTECTION	See Section 8.						
16.2	NFPA	IFPA 704 (National Fire Protection Association):							
	16.2.1	HEALTH	2						
	16.2.2	FLAMMABILITY	0						
	16.2.3	INSTABILITY	0						
	16.2.4	SPECIAL	None						
16.3	International Fire Code / International Building Code:		Irritant.						
16.4	ANSI	ANSI (American National Standards Institute):							
	16.4.1 Hazardous Industrial Chemicals - SDS-Preparation:		Complies with ANSI Z400.1 – 2004.						
	16.4.2	Hazardous Industrial Chemicals - Precautionary Labeling:	Complies with ANSI Z129.1 – 2006.						

Note: The information contained herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by competent technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief. NO WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE, express or implied, is made regarding the product performance, product stability, or as to any other condition of use, handling, transportation, and storage. Customer use, handling, transportation, and storage may involve additional safety and/or performance considerations. Our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions regarding safe handling, storage, transportation, and use procedures. The safe handling, storage, transportation, and use procedures remain the sole responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for handling, storage, transportation, or use are intended as or to be construed as recommendations which may infringe on any existing patents or violate any Federal, State, and/or local law and/or regulation, ordinance, standard, etc. This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by HASA, Inc. staff from test reports and other information available in the public domain.