

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

#### Flux-Off® Heavy Duty

Section 1. Identif	fication
GHS product identifier	: Flux-Off® Heavy Duty
Product code	: ES1631, ES831B
Other means of	: Fluxing agents Remover.
identification	Aerosol Industrial/Professional use
Product type	: Aerosol.
Relevant identified uses of	f the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Not applicable.	
Supplier's details	: Chemtronics
	8125 Cobb Center Drive
	Kennesaw, GA 30152
	Tel. 770-424-4888 or toll free 800-645-5244
Emergency telephone	: Chemtrec - 1-800-424-9300 or collect 703-527-3887
number (with hours of	24/7
operation)	
Section 2. Hazard	ds identification
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the	: ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
substance or mixture	SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A GASES UNDER PRESSURE Compressed gas
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 68%
CHC label elemente	
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Warning
Hazard statements	: Harmful if swallowed.
	Causes skin irritation.
	Causes serious eye irritation.
Processionary statements	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response	: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and
Storago	easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal	<ul> <li>Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.</li> </ul>
Hazards not otherwise classified	: None known.
classified	



## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

# Substance/mixture Other means of

#### identification

 Mixture
 Fluxing agents Remover. Aerosol Industrial/Professional use

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
trans-dichloroethylene	≥25 - ≤50	156-60-5
ethanol	≤5	64-17-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary firs	t aid measures
Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effe	<u>cts</u>					
Eye contact	: Causes seriou	s eye irritation.				
Inhalation	•	composition products ma owing exposure.	y cause a health haz	ard. Seriou	us effects ma	ау
Skin contact	: Causes skin ir	itation.				
Ingestion	: Harmful if swa	lowed.				
Over-exposure signs/sym	<u>ptoms</u>					
Eye contact	: Adverse symp pain or irritatio watering redness	oms may include the follo າ	wing:			
Inhalation	: Adverse symp respiratory trac coughing	oms may include the follo t irritation	wing:			
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 3/1/2022	ate of previous issue	: No previous validation	Version	:1	2/12

# Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Ingestion Seek medical attention.
Indication of immediate me	dical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	<ul> <li>In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.</li> <li>The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.</li> </ul>
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	<ul> <li>No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.</li> </ul>

#### See toxicological information (Section 11)

# Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

-	
Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	<ul> <li>In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.</li> </ul>
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide halogenated compounds carbonyl halides
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

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Personal precautions, protect	tiv	e equipment and emergency procedures
For non-emergency personnel	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	:	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.	C
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is nandled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.	
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, coo and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.	I

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
trans-dichloroethylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020).
	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 793 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
ethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2020).
	STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).
	TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours.
	TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

# Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Individual protection meas	<u>ures</u>
Hygiene measures	: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	<ul> <li>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.</li> </ul>
Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

<u>Appearance</u>						
Physical state	: Liquid. [Ae	rosol.]				
Color	: Clear. Cold	orless.				
Odor	: Faint odor.	Ethereal.				
Odor threshold	: Not availab	ole.				
рН	: Not availab	ole.				
Melting point/freezing point	: Not availab	ole.				
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: 41°C (105.	8°F)				
Flash point	: Not applica	able.				
Evaporation rate	: >1 (butyl a	cetate = 1)				
Flammability	: Not availab	ole.				
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not availab	ble.				
Vapor pressure	: 60 kPa (45	i0 mm Hg)				
Relative vapor density	: Not availab	: Not available.				
Relative density	: 1.32					
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 3/1/2022	Date of previous issue	: No previous validation	Version : 1	5/12	

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Solubility	:	Not available.
Solubility in water	:	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
Heat of combustion	:	1.252 kJ/g
Viscosity	:	Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	:	Not available.
Particle characteristics		
Median particle size	:	Not applicable.
<u>Aerosol product</u>		
Type of aerosol	:	Spray
Ignition distance	:	0 cm
Enclosed space ignition - Time equivalent	:	380 s/m³
Enclosed space ignition - Deflagration density	:	911 g/m³

# Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity						
Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure		
trans-dichloroethylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	24100 ppm	4 hours		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg 1235 mg/kg	-		
ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-		

Irritation/Corrosion

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
trans-dichloroethylene	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-
-	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667	-
				minutes 100	
				mg	
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				mg	

#### **Sensitization**

Not available.

#### **Mutagenicity**

Not available.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

#### **Classification**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
ethanol	None.	-	-

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

#### **Teratogenicity**

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

#### Information on the likely : Not available. routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	1	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	:	Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact	1	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	1	Harmful if swallowed.

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
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# Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Ingestion Seek medical attention.

#### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

<u>Short</u>	<u>term</u>	exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Long term exposure	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	<u>ects</u>

Not available.

General	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name		Dermal (mg/kg)		Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/ I)
trans-dichloroethylene	1235	N/A	24100	N/A	N/A
ethanol	7000	N/A	N/A	124.7	N/A

# Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
trans-dichloroethylene	Acute LC50 220000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
ethanol	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae	12 weeks

#### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

# Section 12. Ecological information

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
trans-dichloroethylene	2.09	-	low
ethanol	-0.35	-	low

#### <u>Mobility in soil</u>

Soil/water partition : Not available. coefficient (Koc)

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods
- : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

#### United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #		Reference number
1,2-Dichloroethylene; Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-	156-60-5	Listed	U079

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, non- flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

DOT Classification	: Reportable quantity 3636.4 lbs / 1650.9 kg [330.4 gal / 1250.7 L]. Package sizes
	shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ
	(reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
TDG Classification	<ul> <li>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).</li> </ul>

ΙΑΤΑ

: <u>Quantity limitation</u> Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 203.

# Section 14. Transport information

Special precautions for user	:	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are
		upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according : Not available. to IMO instruments

# Section 15. Regulatory information

J.S. Federal regulations	: Т	SCA 8(a) CDR Exe	mpt/Partial exemption: Not determined
	С	lean Water Act (CV	VA) 307: trans-dichloroethylene
Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	: N	ot listed	
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	: N	ot listed	
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	: N	ot listed	
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)	: N	ot listed	
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	: N	ot listed	
<u>SARA 302/304</u>			
Composition/information	on ing	gredients	
No products were found.			
SARA 304 RQ	: N	ot applicable.	
<u>SARA 311/312</u>			
Classification	SK EY	UTE TOXICITY (or IN IRRITATION - C E IRRITATION - Ca SES UNDER PRES	ategory 2
Composition/information	<u>on ing</u>	gredients	
Name		%	Classification
trans-dichloroethylene		≥25 - ≤50	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
norflurane ethanol		≥25 - ≤50 ≤5	GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

State regulations

Carbon dioxide, gas

otate regulations	
Massachusetts	<ul> <li>The following components are listed: DICHLOROETHYLENE-TRANS; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ETHANOL; DENATURED ALCOHOL; CARBON DIOXIDE</li> </ul>
New York	: The following components are listed: Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-; Dichloroethylene
New Jersey	<ul> <li>The following components are listed: FLUORIDES; ETHYL ALCOHOL; METHYLCARBINOL; ETHANOL; ALCOHOL; CARBON DIOXIDE; CARBONIC ACID GAS</li> </ul>
Pennsylvania	<ul> <li>The following components are listed: ETHENE, 1,2-DICHLORO-, (E)-; DENATURED ALCOHOL; ETHANOL; CARBON DIOXIDE</li> </ul>
California Prop. 65	

≤5

GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas

## Section 15. Regulatory information

This product does not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.

#### International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Ingredient name	Status
HFC-134a	Annex F, Group I

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### **UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals**

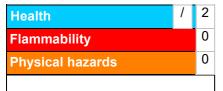
Not listed.

#### **Inventory list**

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	: Not determined.
Japan	: Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: All components are active or exempted.
Viet Nam	: All components are listed or exempted.

### Section 16. Other information

#### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

## Section 16. Other information



#### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
GASES UNDER PRESSURE Compressed gas	On basis of test data

**History** 

Date of printing	: 3/1/2022
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 3/1/2022
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Internediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations
References	: Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.