

Safety Data Sheet

Speccrete® Concrete Wipe

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication
Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200



www.specco.com

SECTION 1. Identification

1.1 Product Identifier:

Product Name: Speccrete® Concrete Wipe

Product Code: Formulation JB-011218-R1

1.2 Uses of the product :

Cement based polymer modified patching compound

1.3 Details of the product manufacturer:

Supplied By: Specco Industries Inc.

601 N. 5th Ave.

Kankakee, Illinois 60901

(630)-257-5060

E-Mail: Info@specco.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number:

24 Hour Emergency:

INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

Outside U.S. and Canada

Infotrac: 352-323-3500

Note: INFOTRAC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals

SECTION 2. Hazard(s) Identification

2.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW OSHA Hazards: Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe burns and eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation or respirable crystalline silica. Causes damage to Lungs though prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.**

GENERAL: This product contains **Crystalline Silica Sand (Quartz)** which is not flammable, combustible, or explosive. It does not cause burns or severe eye or skin irritation. A single exposure will not result in serious adverse health effects, and it is not known to be an environmental hazard. However, due to potential long term health effects from inhalation only, crystalline silica sand is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200). It is known that respirable quartz is an impurity that may damage the lungs or cause cancer though prolonged or repeated inhalation. Depending on the type of handling and the ultimate use employed by the end user, airborne respirable crystalline silica may be generated. Prolonged and/or massive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause lung fibrosis, commonly referred to as silicosis. Occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust should be monitored and controlled. This product should be handled with care to avoid dust generation.

2.2 Classification of the substance or mixture: Target Organs: Lungs

GHS-US Classification

STOT SE 3 H335

Carcinogen 1A H350

STOT RE 1 H373

For the full text of H-phrases: See Section 16

2.3 Label elements:



Symbol(s) of Product GHS-US labeling:

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US):

Signal Word:

Danger

2.3 Label Elements

GHS –US HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Acute Toxicity Oral-category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Skin irritation, category 1	H314	Causes severe burns and eye damage
Eye damage/eye irritation, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Eye Irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Lung Irritation, category 2	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Carcinogenicity, category 1A	H350	May cause cancer
Repeated exposure- category 2	H373	May cause damage to the lungs and / or Respiratory system through prolonged or repeated inhalation

GHS –US PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN, Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see first aid section on this label) .
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403 + P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

2.4 Other hazards:

Hazardous decomposition products: Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas-silicon tetrafluoride.

SECTION 3. Composition on Ingredients

3.1 Substances:

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>GHS-US Symbols</u>	<u>GHS-US Statements</u>
Calcium silicates	12168-85-3	N.A	GHS07-GHS08	H315, 319
Calcium aluminates	12042-78-3	N.A	GHS07-GHS08	H315, 319
Calcium sulfates	13397-24-5	N.A.	GHS07-GHS08	H315, 319
Calcium ferrites	12068-35-8	N.A.	GHS07-GHS08	H315, 319
Silicon Dioxide (Quartz)	14808-60-7	>60%	GHS07-GHS08	H315, 319, Carcinogen 1A-H350 STOT SE 3- H355

STOT RE 1- H372

Note: The full text for GHS Statements shown above (if any) is given in the “Other Information” Sect. (16)

STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity for a single exposure
STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity for a repeated exposure

SECTION 4. First-Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures:



FIRST AID- EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with water. Flush eyes with water for a minimum of 15 minutes, occasionally lifting and lowering upper lids. Get medical attention promptly. Remove contact lenses if worn.



FIRST AID- SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove clothing. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing separately and clean shoes before reuse.



FIRST AID- INHALATION: Rescuers should put on appropriate protective gear. Remove from area of exposure. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Get immediate medical attention.



FIRST AID- INGESTION: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Principle symptoms and health effects both acute and delayed:



EYE CONTACT: Redness, irritation or pain



SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged contact with large amounts of this product may cause mechanical Irritation. Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing.



INHALATION: May cause respiratory irritation, sneezing, coughing, burning sensation in the throat, or constriction in the larynx, or difficulty breathing.



INGESTION: Abdominal pain

CHRONIC SYMPTOMS: Shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. May cause cancer, silicosis, lung disease, auto immune disease, tuberculosis, and nephrotoxicity.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No specific actions are required.

SECTION 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media:

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use the extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None Known

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Fire Hazard: None, this product is not flammable

Explosion Hazard: None, this product is not explosive

Reactivity: No hazardous combustion products or hazard reactions are known.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

No specific firefighting instructions are required. Use normal individual personal protective equipment and fight fire from a reasonable distance using normal precautions.

SECTION 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

General: Do not breath dust. Avoid generating airborne dust. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust. (High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the material). Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations.

Protective Equipment: Wear protective clothing as appropriate for the work environment, including gloves, and eye/face protection. Use respiratory protection as recommended in Section 8-Exposure controls/personal protection.

Emergency Procedure: Collect as any inert solid

6.2 Environmental precautions:

No special requirements

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Avoid dry sweeping or otherwise generating dust during clean-up of spills. Use water spraying or vacuum cleaning systems to prevent airborne dust generation. Recover product by vacuuming or shoveling and place the material in a covered container appropriate for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other Sections:

Refer to Sections 8 and 13 for additional information

SECTION 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Work Practices: Avoid airborne dust generation. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where airborne dust is generated. Do not rely on vision to determine whether respirable silica is present in the air since it may be present without a visible cloud. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear respiratory protective equipment as recommended in Section 8. Handle packaged products carefully to prevent bursting. If you require advice on safe handling techniques, please contact your supplier or check the Good Practices Guide referenced in Section 16.

Hygiene Practices: Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.



7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Technical measures: Minimize airborne dust generation and prevent wind dispersal during loading and unloading.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

Intended Use(s): Repair mortar for concrete patching requirements

Prohibited use(s): None listed

Precautions: Store containers/ a bags in a cool dry place away from moisture. Keep containers closed and store packaged products so as to prevent accidental busting. Keep containers/bags closed when not in use.

SECTION 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters:

Ingredients with Occupational Exposure Limits

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV-TWA</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV STEL</u>	<u>OSHA PEL-TWA</u>	<u>OSHA PEL-CEILING</u>
Calcium silicates	10 mg/m ³	N.E.	10mg/m ³	N.E.
Calcium aluminates	10 mg/m ³	N.E.	10mg/m ³	N.E.
Calcium sulfates	10 mg/m ³	N.E.	10mg/m ³	N.E.
Calcium ferrites	10 mg/m ³	N.E.	10mg/m ³	N.E.
Silicon Dioxide (Quartz)	0.05mg/m ³	N.E.	0.05mg/m ³	N.E.

CAUTION:

Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common on which is quartz. If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870 deg C (1598 deg F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as trydimite, and If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470 deg C (2,678 def F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristoblite. Crystalline silica as trydimite or cristitobalite are more fibrogenic than crystalline silica known as quartz. The OSHA/MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tryimite and cristobalite is one half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz.). The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz.

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Engineering controls:

Minimize the generation of airborne dust. Use process controls, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below the limits shown in Section 8.1 above. See also ACGIH Industrial Ventilation-Recommended Practice (latest edition).

8.2.2 Personal protective equipment (PPE):



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing dust produced during the use and handling of this product. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with a HEPA cartridge is required under circumstances where airborne concentrations are less than 0.1 mg/ m³ (10 X PEL). Typically, a half-mask air purifying respirator with a P-100 HEPA filter approved by NIOSH is sufficient for use with this product. For application concentrations greater than this particulate threshold,, full face piece air purifying respirators or any air powered-purifying respirators can be utilized for proper protection levels. If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection needed. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager, or the OSHA/MSHA Consultive Services Group for more information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn during job tasks, including clean-up or whenever airborne dust is present, in order to manage employee exposures below occupational health limits.



SKIN PROTECTION: Wear impervious, impermeable gloves to prevent contact with the skin. Wear protective gear as needed such as apron, long sleeved shirts in situations where abrasion from sand may occur. Wash hands with soap and water after use.



EYE PROTECTION: Goggles are recommended where airborne dust is produced..



OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: None



HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Do not eat or drink in areas where the material is used. Avoid breathing dust. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash hands before eating.

SECTION 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance:	Light Gray Powder	Physical State:	Powder
Odor:	None	Odor Threshold:	N.A.
Density, g/cm³:	N.D.	pH:	N.D.
Freeze Point, °F:	N.A.	Viscosity:	N.A.
Solubility in Water:	N.A.	Explosive Limits, vol%:	N.A.
Boiling Range, F:	N.A.	Flash Point, °F:	N.A.
Evaporation Rate:	N.A.	Auto Ignition Temp, °F:	N.A.
Vapor Density:	N.A.	Vapor Pressure:	N.A.

9.2 Note: See “Other Information” Section (16) for abbreviation legend

SECTION 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:

Inert, not reactive

10.2 Chemical stability:

Stable under normal temperature and pressure

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Hazardous reactions or polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

None Known

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen fluoride, and oxygen difluoride.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas- silicon tetrafluoride.

SECTION 11. Toxicological Information



Information on Toxicological Effects

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Numerical measures of toxicity: Acute toxicity Value: Silica –LD50 oral rat 22,500 mg/kg

Delayed and Immediate Effects as well as Chronic Effects from Short and Long-Term exposure:

A. SILICOSIS

The primary effect on humans from exposure to crystalline silica is silicosis, a lung disease caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms: chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limits for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 cm in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiological opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease (cor pulmonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period: the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC – The International Agency for Research on Cancer “IARC” concluded that there was sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from “occupational sources”, and that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite. The overall IARC evaluation was that “crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group1”. The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studies evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that “carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs”. For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, “Silica, Some Silicates...”(1997).

NTP- The National Toxicology Program, in its Ninth Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a casual relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA- Not regulated as a carcinogen

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders,

scleroderma, systemic lupus, erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys.

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at an increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for additional information: Occupational Lung Disorders, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease.

F. NON-MALIGNANT REPSIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease. The results were not conclusive regarding an association among those with silicosis, only smokers, or the result of general mineral dust that does not contain silica. See NIOSH Hazard Review-Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226.

G. DERMATITIS:

Irritant Dermatitis is caused by physical properties of cement including alkalinity and abrasion. **Allergic Dermatitis** is caused by sensitization to hexavalent chromium (Chromate) present in cement. The reaction can range from a mild rash to severe skin ulcers. Persons already sensitized may react to the first contact with cement. Others may develop allergic dermatitis after years of repeated contact with cement.

SECTION 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Not relevant

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not known to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Negligible

12.5 Other adverse effects

No other specific adverse effects known

SECTION 13. Disposal Considerations



13.1 Waste treatment methods

General: The unused product residue may be landfilled and is not expected to be a hazardous waste under RCRA.

Packaging: Material should be placed in covered containers to minimize generation of airborne dust. Place spilled material into a container. Scrape wet material and place into a container. Allow material to dry or solidify before disposal.

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40CFR S261 et seq.

NOTE: Always dispose of any waste in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport Information

14.1 UN Number:

Not relevant- Not a dangerous good

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:

Not relevant-Not a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazards class:

Cement and Crystalline silica (quartz) are not considered hazardous materials for purposes of transportation under the U.S. Department of Transportation Table of Hazardous Materials, 49CFR S172.101.

14.4 Packing Group:

Not applicable'

14.5 Environmental hazards:

Not relevant

14.6 Special precautions for user:

No special precautions

SECTION 15. Regulatory Information

15.1 U.S. Federal Regulations:

TSCA No:

All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances. . Crystalline silica (quartz) is listed on the EPA TSCA Inventory under CAS No. 14808-60-7

SARA SECTIONS:

302: None known. **311/312** Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard. **313** Hazard Categories: None
Note- Crystalline silica is listed under CAS No 14808-60-7: Silica sand, all grades. Classified as an immediate and delayed health hazard.

RCRA:

Crystalline silica (quartz) is **not** classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations,, 40CFR S261 et. Seq.

CERCLA:

Crystalline silica (quartz) is **not** classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act. (CERCLA), 40CFR S302.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT:

Crystalline silica (quartz) is **not** an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 and is **not** a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.

CLEAN AIR ACT:

This product does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

FDA:

Silica is included in the list of substances that may be in coatings used in food contact surfaces.

NTP:

Respirable silica (quartz) is classified as a known human carcinogen

OSHA: Carcinogen, crystalline silica (quartz) is **not** listed.

15.2 U.S. State Regulations:**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:**

Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.

CALIFORNIA INHALATION REFERENCE EXPOSURE LIMIT (REL):

The California chronic REL for respirable crystalline silica is 3 ug/m3. A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

MAINE:

Respirable Crystalline Silica -Listed as a chemical of high concern

MASSACHUSETTS TOXIC USE REDUCTION ACT:

Respirable Crystalline Silica –considered toxic

MINNESOTA:

Respirable Crystalline Silica –listed on the state hazardous substances list

NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO -KNOW:

Quartz is considered hazards for purposes of the Act , and is also listed on the New Jersey special health hazards substances list.

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT-TO- KNOW:

Quartz is considered hazards for purposes of the Act but it is **not** a special health hazards substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS:

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause birth defects, or other reproductive hazards.

No Proposition 65 Reproductive toxins exist for this product.

15.3 International regulations:**CANADIAN WHMIS:**

This SDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings

WHMIS Class: D-2B (Toxic) and Class E (Corrosive)Symbol: Stylized T, Corrosive

EUROPEAN UNION:
EINECS No: 231-545-4

IARC:
Crystalline silica (quartz) is classified in IARC as a Group 1 carcinogen

15.4 Other Regulations

National, state, provincial or local emergency planning, community right to know or other laws, regulations or ordinances may be applicable-consult applicable national , state, provincial or local laws.

SECTION 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 11-26-19

Supersedes Date: 02-01-15

S.D.S. produced by: Specco Regulatory Department in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Federal Register, Volume 77, NO.58, March 2012 page 17574. In this final rule, OSHA modified its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nation's Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The modifications to the standard included but were not limited to revised criteria for classification of chemical hazards and a new specified format for Safety Data Sheets.

Standardized American System for the identification of hazards presented by this product in view of emergency procedures (NFPA 704) -H.M.I.S. Ratings:

Health:	2*	Flammability:	0	Reactivity:	0	Personal Protection:	E
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* Refer to Section 2 and Section 11 of this SDS

Regarding Volatile Organic Compounds, gram/liter: N.A. (0)

DISCLAIMER: THE VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (V.O.C.) CONTENT REPORTED HEREIN, IF ANY, IS BASED ON A MATERIAL V.O.C. CALCULATION. NOTE THAT SEVERAL METHODS ARE USED FOR CALCULATING V.O.C. CONTENT AND THAT STANDARDS/REQUIREMENTS REGARDING V.O.C. CONTENT VARY BY LOCATION/JURISDICTION. ACCORDINGLY, SPECCO MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, REGARDING THIS MATERIAL'S COMPLIANCE WITH V.O.C. STANDARDS/REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE IN LOCATIONS/JURISDICTIONS WHERE THIS MATERIAL MAY BE SOLD OR USED.

Text for GHS Hazard Statements shown in section 3 describing each ingredient:

H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H350 May cause cancer

Icons for GHS Pictograms shown in Section 3 describing each ingredient:

GHS07



GHS08**GHS09**

Legend: * Refer to 49 CFR for possible exceptions and exemptions. Abbreviations : TLV= Threshold Limit Value. TWA= Time Weighted Average. STEL= Short Term Exposure Limit. N.A. = Not Applicable. N.D. = Not Determined, N.E. =Not Established. IATA= International Air Transport Association. IMDG= International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

The information on this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable. However, the information provided is 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 product itself. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination and should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge, For these reasons we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability from loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.