
Safety Data Sheet

Badger Black-H

Section 1 – Identification

Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc
575 Commercial Ave
Green Lake, WI 54941

Emergency Telephone: (800) 424-9300 Chemtrec
800-625-9577 Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc
BOTH NUMBERS ARE AVAILABLE DAYS, NIGHTS, WEEKENDS, & HOLIDAYS

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) | Category 1 |
| Skin Sensitizer | Category 1 |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Category 1B |
| Carcinogenicity | Category 1B |
| Flammable Liquids | Category 4 |

GHS Label Elements

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word: Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Combustible Liquid

Hazard Statements - Health:

May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary Statements - General:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 In case of inadequate ventilation> wear respiratory protection.
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 In case of fire: Check Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
 Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place.
 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0053880-05-0 | POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER | 19-35% |
| 0064742-03-6 | MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT | 20-37% |
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK | 0.7-1.2% |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | 1.6-3% |
| 0014808-60-7 | QUARTZ | 0.4-0.7% |
| 0000091-08-7 | TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE | 0-0.1% |
| 0000584-84-9 | 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE | 0-0.1% |

Section 4 – First Aid Measures**Inhalation:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur.

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets.

Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste.

Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose of in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

Section 7 – Storage and Handling

General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory Protection:

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m ³) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m ³) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m ³) |
|--|----------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE | 0.02 ceiling | 0.14 ceiling | | | 1 | | | a | |
| AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | | |
| CARBON BLACK | | 3.5 | | | 1 | | | | 3.5a |
| MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | | |
| QUARTZ | a | [10 mg/m ³ percent SiO ₂ +2 / 250 percent SiO ₂ +5 | | | 1,3 | | | 0.05e | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2]; | | | | | | |
| TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE | | 5 | | | 1 | | 1 | |

| Chemical Name | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE | | | 1 | 0.005 | | 0.02 | |
| AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | | | | | | | |
| CARBON BLACK | | | 1 | | 3(1) | | |
| MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT | | | | | | | |
| QUARTZ | | | 1 | | 0.025 (R) | | |
| TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE | | | | 0.005 | | 0.02 | |

Section 9 – Physical Properties

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Density | 10.83 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 1.30 |
| VOC Regulatory | 0.50 lb/gal |
| VOC Part A & B Combined | N.A. |
| Appearance | Black Viscous Liquid |
| Odor Threshold | N.A. |
| Odor Description | Aromatic |
| pH | N.A. |
| Water Solubility | Reacts with Water |
| Flammability | N/A |
| Flash Point Symbol | N.A. |
| Flash Point | 86 °C |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Vapor Pressure | N.A. |
| Vapor Density | Heavier than air |
| Freezing Point | N.A. |
| Melting Point | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point | 163 °C |
| High Boiling Point | N.A. |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N.A. |
| Decomposition Pt | N.A. |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Evaporation Rate | Slower than ether |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A. |

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

Acute Toxicity:

No data available

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (guinea pig): 13 ppm (3-hour exposure) (11.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LC50 (rabbit): 1.5 ppm (3-hour exposure) (1.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5,800 mg/kg (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg (TDI, unspecified composition) (1)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m³ (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

Acute Exposure

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

It can irritate and burn the skin and eyes. Breathing can irritate the respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapor can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Exposures can cause chemical bronchitis, pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Exposure far above the OEL could cause death.

Chronic Exposure

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Toluene-2,6,-diisocyanate may cause a skin allergy, and may cause an asthma-like allergy. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and/or chest tightness. Repeated high exposure may cause memory and concentration problems

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Animal tests in rats have shown 2,4-toluene diisocyanate to have moderate to extreme acute toxicity from inhalation exposure and low acute toxicity from oral exposure. Chronic: Inhalation exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate in workers has caused significant decreases in lung function, an asthma-like reaction characterized by wheezing, dyspnea, and bronchial constriction.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 QUARTZ

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include

coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA Carcinogen. It has been shown to cause liver cancer in animals. There is no evidence that it affects reproduction.

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Exposure can result in itching of the eyes, lacrimation, and irritation of the nose and pharynx. Respiratory problems that include dry cough, chest pain, difficulty in breathing, wheezing dyspnea, and respiratory distress may occur later. Animal studies have reported significantly increased incidences of tumors of the

pancreas, liver, and mammary glands from exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate via gavage. Animal studies, via inhalation, did not report an increased incidence of tumors.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0014808-60-7 QUARTZ

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity:

No data available

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Not bioaccumulative (Log Pow = 3.74)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

Mobility in Soil

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Toluene diisocyanatos released into the environment will tend to partition into water.

Persistence and Degradability

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Not biodegradable.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

Section 13 – Disposal Consideration

Waste Disposal Method:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Section 14 – Transportation Information

U.S. DOT Information:

Not Regulated

IMDG Information:

Not Regulated

IATA Information:

Not Regulated

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| 0009040-80-6 | POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER | 19-35% | DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0064742-03-6 | MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT | 20-35% | DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK | 0.7-1.2% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65 |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | 1.6-3% | DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0014808-60-7 | QUARTZ | 0.4-0.7% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65 |
| 0000091-08-7 | TOLUENE-2,6- DIISOCYANATE | Trace | DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA |
| 0000584-84-9 | 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE | Trace | DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA |

Section 16 – Other Information

OTHER INFORMATION:

There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)-HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER

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