

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 90-15031  
**Product Name:** UPC 2.0 High Lift HFO  
**Revision Date:** Oct 24, 2023 **Date Printed:** Oct 24, 2023  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Universal Polymers Corporation  
**Address:** 8550 W. Desert Inn Rd., Suite 102-380, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89117  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (account:CCN1217) OR International:703-527-3887 (account:CCN1217)  
**Information Phone Number:** (682) 503-8069  
**Fax:** (682) 334-7067  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5  
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H370 - Causes damage to organs.

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P280 - Wear protective gloves,protective clothing,eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0102687-65-0	1-PROPENE, 1-CHLORO-3,3,3-TRIFLUORO-, (1E)-	9% - 16%
0013674-84-5	2-PROPANOL, 1-CHLORO-. PHOSPHATE (3:1)	6% - 11%
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	0% - 5%
0000156-60-5	1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	1.3% - 2%
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	1.1% - 1.9%
0000080-70-6	GUANIDINE, N,N,N',N'-TETRAMETHYL-	1% - 1.6%
N/A	ALKANOLAMINE	0.8% - 1.3%
0000110-15-6	BUTANEDIOIC ACID	0.4% - 0.7%
0067874-71-9	HEXANOIC ACID, 2-ETHYL-, BISMUTH(3+) SALT (3:1)	0.4% - 0.6%
0000110-94-1	PENTANEDIOIC ACID	0.2% - 0.3%
N/A	TERTIARY AMINE CATALYST	0.2% - 0.3%
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## 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.

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

### 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.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

### **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.

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 a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

### **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.

Rinse mouth.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

### **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No data available.

### **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

## **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.

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use straight stream of water.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Heated containers may build up pressure and rupture violently. Therefore, use cold water to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire will produce irritating and corrosive gases.

### **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.

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.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

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.

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## 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.

Stay uphill and/or upstream.

Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

### 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.

Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

### 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.

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

Contain and absorb large spillages onto an inert, non-flammable adsorbent carrier (such as earth or sand). Shovel into open-top drums or plastic bags for further decontamination, if necessary. Wash the spillage area clean with liquid decontaminate. Remove and properly dispose of residues. Notify applicable government authorities if release is reportable.

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

### Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.  
Wash hands after use.  
Avoid breathing vapor or mist.  
Use good personal hygiene practices.  
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
All containers must be properly labelled.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

### **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.  
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.  
Report ventilation failures immediately.

### **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.  
Ideal storage temperature is 50-75°F.  
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from sources of ignition and incompatibilities.  
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.  
Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.  
Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.  
Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

## **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.  
Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.  
Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

### **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.  
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.

Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory protection

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed.

Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### 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/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE								
1-Propene, 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-, (1E)-								
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID								
ETHYLENE GLYCOL								

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE					200			
1-Propene, 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-, (1E)-						2.5		
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID						5 (IFV)		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL					25 (v)		50 (v)	10 (I,H)

(IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.09 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.21
VOC Regulatory	0.25 lb/gal

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VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Liquid

Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Amine-like
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	149 °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	19 °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

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, heated material will build pressure and may rupture the container violently.

Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with incompatible materials

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Highly unlikely under normal industrial use. Under extreme heat and fire, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Oxides of carbon.

### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

May cause mild skin irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye damage

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

Causes damage to organs.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion may cause effects on the central nervous system, the liver, and the kidneys (including kidney impairment).

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance may cause effects on kidneys as a result of repeated ingestion.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Acute Toxicity**

May be harmful if swallowed

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion can lead to death.

### **Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion.

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.89 g/kg; 8.54 g/kg; 13.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7.5 g/kg; 15.28 g/kg (5,6)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 6.6 g/kg; 11.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.0 g/kg (5)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 9.5 g/kg (6)

## **SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Persistence and Degradability**

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradable.

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

No potential for bioaccumulation.



0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

#### Mobility in Soil

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected. Ethylene glycol will preferentially be distributed into the compartment water.

#### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

#### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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.

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste.

Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT 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
0102687-65-0	1-PROPENE, 1-CHLORO-3,3,3-TRIFLUORO-, (1E)-	9% - 16%	DSL, TSCA
0013674-84-5	2-PROPANOL, 1-CHLORO-. PHOSPHATE (3:1)	6% - 11%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	0% - 5%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000156-60-5	1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	1.3% - 2%	DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	1.1% - 1.9%	SARA313, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65

0000080-70-6	GUANIDINE, N,N,N',N'-TETRAMETHYL-	1% - 1.6%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000110-15-6	BUTANEDIOIC ACID	0.4% - 0.7%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0067874-71-9	HEXANOIC ACID, 2-ETHYL-, BISMUTH(3+) SALT (3:1)	0.4% - 0.6%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000110-94-1	PENTANEDIOIC ACID	0.2% - 0.3%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; 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, 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.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

### DISCLAIMER

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. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.