

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Daily Scrub SC (Fast Draw)

## Section 1. Identification

**GHS product identifier** : Daily Scrub SC (Fast Draw)  
**Product code** : 188 DRAW  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Liquid.

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Not applicable.

**Supplier's details** : Betco Corporation  
400 Van Camp Road  
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402  
www.betco.com  
888-462-3826

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 24 hour

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles. Wear protective clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.

**Storage** : Store locked up.

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Ethanolamine	≤10	141-43-5
2-butoxyethanol	≤5	111-76-2
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	<2.5	68439-46-3

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 as hazardous to health or the environment 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 first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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 effects

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : 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.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

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** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides

**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.

**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

### Personal precautions, protective 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. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe 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).

### 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). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, 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 in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Ethanolamine	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).</b>            TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 7.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b>            TWA: 3 ppm 10 hours.            TWA: 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.            STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>            TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
2-butoxyethanol	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>  <b>Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 120 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b>  <b>Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 5 ppm 10 hours.            TWA: 24 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).</b>            TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>  <b>Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 240 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	None.

#### **Appropriate engineering controls**

: 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.

#### **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 measures**

##### **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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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 and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. Recommended: 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. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber

**Body protection** : 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.

**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.

**Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)** :



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Green.

**Odor** : Characteristic.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : 10.5 to 11.5

**Melting point** : Not available.

**Boiling point** : Not available.

**Flash point** : Closed cup: >100°C (>212°F)

**Evaporation rate** : Not available.

**Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.

**Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.

**Vapor pressure** : Not available.

**Vapor density** : Not available.

**Relative density** : 0.99697

**Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

**Solubility in water** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.

**Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Not available.

**Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

## 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** : Not available.

**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
Ethanolamine 2-butoxyethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	450 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	220 mg/kg	-
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	LD50 Oral	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1378 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Ethanolamine	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	250 Micrograms	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	505 milligrams	-
2-butoxyethanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
2-butoxyethanol	-	3	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethanolamine	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
2-butoxyethanol	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain  
 watering  
 redness  
**Inhalation** : No specific data.  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 redness  
 blistering may occur  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 stomach pains

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

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

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.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	7945.38 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethanolamine	Acute EC50 8.42 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >100000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
2-butoxyethanol	Acute LC50 170 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 800000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1250000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	Acute EC50 5.36 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2686 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Ethanolamine	-1.31	-	low
2-butoxyethanol	0.81	-	low

### Mobility in soil

## Section 12. Ecological information







**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>Mexico Classification</b>	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760	UN1760
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Ethanolamine)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	8 	8 	8 	8 	8 	8 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

**DOT Classification** : **Limited quantity** Yes.

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.40-2.42 (Class 8).  
**Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 5**

**ADR/RID** : **Tunnel code** (E)

**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 to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined  
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: ammonia

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Listed

(b) Hazardous Air  
Pollutants (HAPs)

**Clean Air Act Section 602** : Not listed  
Class I Substances

**Clean Air Act Section 602** : Not listed  
Class II Substances

**DEA List I Chemicals** : Not listed  
(Precursor Chemicals)

**DEA List II Chemicals** : Not listed  
(Essential Chemicals)

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Ethanolamine	≤10	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
2-butoxyethanol	≤5	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	<2.5	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	≤5
<b>Supplier notification</b>	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	≤5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: ETHANOLAMINE; 2-AMINOETHANOL;  
2-BUTOXYETHANOL; BUTYL CELLOSOLVE

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: ETHANOLAMINE; ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-;  
2-BUTOXY ETHANOL; BUTYL CELLOSOLVE

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; ETHANOL, 2-BUTOXY-  
**California Prop. 65**

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to Diethanolamine, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Diethanolamine	-	-

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

#### 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** : At least one component is not listed.  
**China** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Europe** : At least one component is not listed.  
**Japan** : **Japan inventory (ENCS):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL):** At least one component is not listed.  
**Malaysia** : Not determined  
**New Zealand** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Philippines** : At least one component is not listed.  
**Republic of Korea** : Not determined.  
**Taiwan** : At least one component is not listed.  
**Thailand** : Not determined.  
**Turkey** : Not determined.  
**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Viet Nam** : Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	/	3
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0

## Section 16. Other information

**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.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method

### History

**Date of printing** : 11/23/2021

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 11/23/2021

**Date of previous issue** : 5/14/2021

**Version** : 2

**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 = Intermediate 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)
- 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.