



SAFETY DATA SHEET

190 Penetro 90® (Spray)

Section 1. Identification

- GHS product identifier** : 190 Penetro 90® (Spray)
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- Product type** : Aerosol.
- Identified uses** : Penetrating oil and chain lubricant.
- Supplier's details** : Schaeffer Mfg. Company
102 Barton Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63104
Tel: 314-865-4100
Fax: 314-865-4107
Toll Free: 1-800-325-9962
E-Mail: safety@schaefferoil.com
Web: <http://www.schaefferoil.com>
- Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : +1 314 865-4105 (24-hour response number)

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** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Hazard statements :

- Danger
- Extremely flammable aerosol.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous

Section 2. Hazards identification

system (CNS))

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Response

: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage

: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Disposal

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

Hazards not otherwise classified

: None known.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

Other means of identification

: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number

: Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≥25 - <50	64742-52-5
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≥25 - <50	64742-53-6
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	≥5 - <10	64742-88-7
Isobutane	≥5 - <10	75-28-5
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	≥1 - <3	15890-25-2

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

: 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 20 minutes. Get medical attention.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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.

Section 4. First aid measures

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 : Extremely flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. U.S.A. regulations may require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. Report spills to all applicable Federal, State, Provincial and local authorities and/or the United States National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- 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. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

- 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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 400 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Isobutane	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ , (as Sb) 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ , (as Sb) 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ , (as Sb) 10 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ , (as Sb) 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

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.

Eye/face protection

- : Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shields if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact.

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : Use nitrile or oil resistant gloves.

Body protection

- : Personal protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, boots and complete facial protection should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Users should determine acceptable performance characteristics of protective clothing. Consider physical requirements and other substances present when selecting protective clothing.

Other skin protection

- : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : If a risk assessment indicates that respiratory protection is required, use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied air respirator that complies with an approved standard. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Cloudy.]
- Color** : Light yellow.
- Odor** : Sweet petroleum.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : >260°C (>500°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 93 to 110°C (199.4 to 230°F) [Tagliabue.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.85
- Solubility in water** : Negligible in water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Aerosol product**
- Type of aerosol** : Spray
- Heat of combustion** : 6.207 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Strong acids, bases and oxidizers.
- 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
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	2180 mg/m ³	4 hours
Isobutane	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	16000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	16400 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 0.5 mL	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-

Sensitization

There is no data available.

Mutagenicity

There is no data available.

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	EPA	NIOSH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	-	-	A4	-	-
Isobutane	-	-	-	-	-	None.

Reproductive toxicity

There is no data available.

Teratogenicity

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Category 1	Not determined	central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

General : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : May cause genetic defects.

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	38610 mg/kg
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	1.929 mg/L

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	EC50 >3200 mg/L WAF	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	LC50 >3200 mg/L WAF	Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa	48 hours
	LC50 >1800 mg/L WAF	Fish - Scophthalmus maximus - Embryo	96 hours
	NOEC 3200 mg/L WAF	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	NOEC 3200 mg/L WAF	Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa	48 hours
	NOEC 1800 mg/L WAF	Fish - Scophthalmus maximus - Embryo	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Isobutane	2.8	-	low

Mobility in soil




Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : 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 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 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 empty 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

	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-

Section 14. Transport information

AERG : 126

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 4(a) final test rules: Polytetrafluoroethylene
 TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
 TSCA 12(b) one-time export: Polytetrafluoroethylene
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Isobutane; Propane

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	≥25 - <50	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	≥25 - <50	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	≥5 - <10	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Isobutane	≥5 - <10	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.
Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	≥1 - <3	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	15890-25-2	≥1 - <3
Supplier notification	Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate	15890-25-2	≥1 - <3

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: Isobutane; Propane; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic
- New York** : None of the components are listed.
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: Isobutane; Propane; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic; Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate.
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: Isobutane; Propane; Polytetrafluoroethylene; Antimony, dialkyl dithiocarbamate

California Prop. 65

No products were found.

Section 16. Other information

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

Health : 1 Flammability : 4 Physical hazards : 0

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 are not required on SDSs 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 mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

Health : 1 Flammability : 4 Instability : 0

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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.

US Tariff Heading Number : 2710.19.3080

Schedule B Code : 2710.19.3080

History

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Prepared by : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.

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