

## Section 1. Identification

**Trade name** : E6000 White  
**Product code** : 1000134  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/5/2014.  
**Supplier** : Eclectic Products Inc.  
1075 Arrowsmith  
Eugene, OR 97402  
541-484-9621  
  
**Responsible name** : Regulatory Compliance  
**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CALL INFOTRAC  
800-535-5053  
001-352-323-3500  
24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

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

Adhesive.

## 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/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word** : Danger  
**Hazard statements** : Causes skin and eye irritation.  
May cause cancer.

### Precautionary statements

**General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
**Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
**Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing 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** : Store locked up.  
**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

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

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

| Ingredient name             | %       | CAS number |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene         | 60-100% | 127-18-4   |
| Styrene Butadiene Copolymer | 10-30%  | 9003-55-8  |
| Titanium Dioxide            | <1%     | 13463-67-7 |

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 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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. 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. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : 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. Get medical attention. 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** : Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### 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. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
halogenated compounds  
carbonyl halides

**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. 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 specialised 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### 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). 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 ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name     | Exposure limits   |
|---------------------|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene | <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) :36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.</b></p> <p>STEL: 685 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.<br/>           STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.<br/>           TWA: 170 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>           TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: See Table Z-2.</b></p> <p>TWA: 170 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.<br/>           TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 11/2006).</b></p> |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Titanium Dioxide | <p>AMP: 300 ppm 5 minutes.<br/>         CEIL: 200 ppm<br/>         TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b><br/>         TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b><br/>         TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) :36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.</b></p> <p>TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> |
|------------------|---|

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 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.
- This product may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates, which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. Wear a dust/mist respirator approved for dust when dusts are generated from sanding or abrading the dried film.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | : Liquid.  |
| <b>Color</b>  | : White.   |
| <b>Odor</b>   | : Not available.   |
| <b>pH</b>   | : Not available.   |
| <b>Boiling point</b>                                | : >100°C (>212°F)  |
| <b>Flash point</b>                                  | : Closed cup:None. [Setaflash. ASTM D3828]   |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | : Non-flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat. |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | : <1 (Water = 1)   |
| <b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b> | : Not available.   |
| <b>Vapor pressure</b>                               | : 1.7 kPa (13 mm Hg) [room temperature]  |
| <b>Vapor density</b>                                | : >1 [Air = 1]   |
| <b>Specific gravity</b>                             | : 1.35 to 1.37   |
| <b>Solubility</b>                                   | : Very slightly soluble in the following materials: water.   |
| <b>VOC (wt%)</b>                                    | : 0.1 - 0.12   |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                                    | : Not available.   |

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.           |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | : The product is stable.   |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.                      |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | : No specific data.  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | : No specific data.  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | : 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 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Tetrachloroethylene     | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | 2629 mg/kg   | -        |
| Titanium Dioxide        | LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists | Rat     | >6.8 mg/l    | 4 hours  |
|                         | LD50 Dermal                     | Rabbit  | >10000 mg/kg | -        |
|                         | LD50 Oral                       | Rat     | >10000 mg/kg | -        |

#### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name     | Result                 | Species | Score | Exposure                | Observation |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene         | Eyes - Mild irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 milligrams | -           |
|                             | Eyes - Mild irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 162 milligrams          | -           |
|                             | Skin - Mild irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 milligrams | -           |
|                             | Skin - Severe irritant | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 810 milligrams | -           |
| Styrene Butadiene Copolymer | Eyes - Mild irritant   | Rabbit  | -     | 24 hours 500 milligrams | -           |
| Titanium Dioxide            | Skin - Mild irritant   | Human   | -     | 72 hours 300            | -           |

## Section 11. Toxicological information

|  |  |  |  |                            |  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|
|  |  |  |  | Micrograms<br>Intermittent |  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph No. 93 reports there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals exposed to titanium dioxide but inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity in humans. Human studies do not suggest an association between occupational exposure to titanium dioxide dust and an increased risk of cancer. The IARC summary concludes, "that no significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as paint".

### Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP  |
|-------------------------|------|------|--|
| Tetrachloroethylene     | -    | 2A   | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. |
| Titanium Dioxide        | -    | 2B   | -  |

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

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

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
**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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

| Route | ATE value  |
|-------|------------|
| Oral  | 3768 mg/kg |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result  | Species  | Exposure             |
|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene     | Acute EC50 200 µg/l Marine water  | Algae - Skeletonema costatum   | 72 hours             |
|                         | Acute EC50 >500000 µg/l Fresh water                                     | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata  | 96 hours             |
|                         | Acute EC50 7500 µg/l Fresh water  | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Instar   | 48 hours             |
|                         | Acute LC50 3.5 mg/l Marine water  | Crustaceans - Elminius modestus  | 48 hours             |
|                         | Acute LC50 4000 µg/l Fresh water  | Fish - Jordanella floridae - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)                           | 96 hours             |
|                         | Chronic EC10 1.77 mg/l Fresh water                                      | Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii - Exponential growth phase                                     | 72 hours             |
| Titanium Dioxide        | Chronic NOEC >0.4 mg/l Fresh water                                      | Daphnia - Daphnia magna  | 21 days              |
|                         | Chronic NOEC 500 µg/l Fresh water                                       | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Larvae  | 32 days              |
|                         | Acute EC50 5.83 mg/l Fresh water  | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase                               | 72 hours             |
|                         | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water   | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate   | 48 hours             |
|                         | Acute LC50 5.5 ppm Fresh water  | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)                              | 48 hours             |
|                         | Acute LC50 1000 mg/l Fresh water<br>Chronic NOEC 0.984 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas<br>Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase | 96 hours<br>72 hours |

### Persistence and degradability

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

|                             | DOT Classification   | TDG Classification   | IMDG  | IATA   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| UN number                   | 1897   | 1897   | 1897  | 1897   |
| UN proper shipping name     | Tetrachloroethylene mixture  | Tetrachloroethylene mixture  | Tetrachloroethylene mixture   | Tetrachloroethylene mixture  |
| Transport hazard class (es) | 6.1<br> | 6.1<br> | 6.1<br>  | 6.1<br> |
| Packing group               | III  | III  | III   | III  |
| Environmental hazards       | No.  | No.  | Yes.  | No.  |

**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** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

### SARA 311/312

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

### SARA 313

|                                 | Product name        | CAS number | %      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|
| Form R - Reporting requirements | Tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4   | 60-100 |
| Supplier notification           | Tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4   | 60-100 |

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.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

The California listing of titanium dioxide as a carcinogen is qualified as "airborne, unbound particles of respirable size". Warning is not required for products which cannot become airborne and titanium dioxide remains bound in a product matrix such as paint, plastics and paper.

### Ingredient name

Tetrachloroethylene  
Titanium Dioxide  
Methanol

### Cancer

Yes.  
Yes.  
No.

### Reproductive

No.  
No.  
Yes.

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).  
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

### International regulations

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- International lists**
- : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: Not determined.
  - : **China inventory (IECSC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - : **Japan inventory**: Not determined.
  - : **Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - : **Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: Not determined.
  - : **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - : **Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
  - : **Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

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



- Key to abbreviations**
- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
  - : GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
  - : IATA = International Air Transport Association
  - : IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
  - : IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
  - : 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.