PRODUCT NAME: ABRO Brake Fluid DOT 3 Amber
PRODUCT NUMBER/SIZE: BF-99-P12A / 12 oz. **Revision Date: 4/23/15**

SECTION 1
Identification of the Substance and of the Company/Undertaking

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ABRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

ADDRESS: 3580 Blackthorn Court
South Bend, IN 46628
USA

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Brake Fluid

COMPANY PHONE: 574-232-8289

EMERGENCY 24-HR TELEPHONE: Chemtrec: US/Canada 1-800-424-9300
International +1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2
Hazards Identification

Classification:
Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 5)
Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4)
Skin Irritation (Category 3)
Serious eye damage (Category 1)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)

Label Pictogram(s):

Signal Word: **WARNING**

Hazard Phrases: Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes mild skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary Phrases: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection / face protection.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician immediately. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Storage / Disposal: Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other: Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 3
Composition/Information on Ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Percent by weight
Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	143-22-6	23 <= 35
Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	112-35-6	3 <= 10
Diethylene Glycol	111-46-6	10 <=20
Tetraethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	1559-34-8	9 <=14
Tetraethylene Glycol	112-60-7	6 <=10
Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	112-50-5	8 <=20
Pentaethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	23601-39-0	2 <=5
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	112-34-5	1 <=8
Polyethylene Glycol Methyl Ether	9004-74-4	<= 4.0
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	111-90-0	<= 2.0

SECTION 4
First Aid Measures

General
Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid.

Skin
Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. (Discard contaminated shoes.) If irritation occurs get medical attention.

Inhalation
Remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

Eye
Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting eyelids to insure complete flushing of surface. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have patient drink several glasses of water, then induce vomiting by having patient tickle back of throat with finger. Keep airway clear. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

SECTION 5
Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable Properties
Classification
OSHA/NFPA Class IIIB combustible liquid

Flash Point:
121 °C (249 °F) PMCC
A**uto Ignition Temperature**
310 °C (590 °F)
Lower Flammable Limit
No Data Available
Upper Flammable Limit
No Data Available

Extinguishing Media
Suitable: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or alcohol resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable: Do not use solid water stream.

Protection of Firefighters
Protective Equipment/Clothing: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural fire fighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Fire Fighting Guidance: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose handlers or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon Oxides (CO, CO2)

SECTION 6
Accidental Release Measures

Release Response
Combustible liquid. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7
Handling and Storage

Handling
Normal precautions common to good manufacturing practice should be followed in handling and storage. Open and handle container with care. Do not handle near heat, sparks or flame. Avoid contact with incompatible agents. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Avoid contact with eyes, akin, and clothing. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded. Handle empty containers with care as residue may be combustible. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Isolate, vent, drain, wash and purge systems or equipment before maintenance or repair. Observe precautions pertaining to confined space entry. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Use only non-sparking tools.

Storage
Store in well ventilated area. Store away from heat, open flame and strong oxidizing agents. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled. Ground all equipment containing this material. Use only non-sparking tools.

SECTION 8
Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection
Inhalation A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. No occupational exposure limit(s) have been established for this material or its components. If nuisance mists cause discomfort, U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved respiratory protection is suggested.
Skin Wear chemical resistant gloves such as rubber, neoprene, or vinyl. When skin contact is possible, protective clothing including gloves, apron, sleeves, boots, head and face protection should be worn. The equipment must be cleaned thoroughly after each use.
Eye Safety glasses are required as minimum requirements. Use splash goggles when eye contact due to splashing or spraying liquid is possible.

Additional Remarks
Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse. Use care in walking on spilled material. Material spilled on hard surfaces can be a serious slipping/falling hazard.

Occupational Exposure Limits
Component Name Source / Date Value Type Notation
Tetraethylene Glycol US (ACGIH) / 2007 N/L
US (OSHA) / 2007 N/L

Diethylene Glycol US (ACGIH) / 2006 N/L
US (OSHA) / 1993 N/L

Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether US (ACGIH) / 2003 N/L
US (OSHA) / 2003 N/L

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether US (ACGIH) / 2004 N/L
US (OSHA) / 2000 N/L

Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether ACGIH / 2006 N/L

SECTION 9
Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Liquid. Amber.
Odor:	Mild Odor.
Odor Threshold:	No value available.
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	232 °C (> 449.6 ° F) @ 760 mm Hg
Freezing Point/ Melting Point:	-50 °C (-58 °F)
Flash Point:	121 °C (249.8 °F) PMCC
Auto-Ignition:	310 °C (590 °F)

Flammability:	OSHA/NFPA Class IIIB combustible liquid.
Lower Flammable Limit:	No Data Available.
Upper Flammable Limit:	No Data Available.
Explosive Properties:	No Data Available.
Oxidizing Properties:	No Data Available.
Vapor Pressure:	No Data Available.
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available.
Relative Density:	1.05
Viscosity:	No Data Available.
Solubility (Water):	Soluble in water.
Partition Coeffecient (KOW):	No Data Available.
Additional Physical and Chemical Properties:	No Additional Information Available.

SECTION 10
Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability
This product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid
Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks or open flame.

Substances to Avoid
Oxidizers

Decomposition Products
Carbon oxides (CO, CO2)

Hazardous Polymerization
Will Not Occur.

Reactions with Air and Water
Does not react with air, water or other common materials.

SECTION 11
Toxicological Information

Product Summary
This substance appears to be of low toxicity, except for possible mild irritant effects in humans. A high dose may produce central nervous system depression, but there are no reports of adverse health effects from occupational exposure.
• Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 143-22-6

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 5300 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 3540 UL/KG

Irritation
Skin Repeated or prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation. No significant signs or symptoms indicative of any health hazard are expected to occur as a result of skin absorption exposure. Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Eye Contact may cause severe eye irritation, but is not expected to cause permanent damage.

Target Organ Effects
Eye. Skin.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
No known chronic health effects. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in dermatitis.

Reproductive Effects
Not expected to occur.

Developmental Effects
Results from animal studies demonstrate that this material is not a teratogen, nor is it toxic to the developing embryo or fetus at non-maternally toxic doses.\

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 112-35-6

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 11.8 G/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 7.4 G/KG

Irritation
Skin This substance is a mild skin irritant.
Eye This product is suspected to be a mild eye irritant.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
In severe overexposure enough material might be absorbed into the skin to cause systemic injury.

Reproductive Effects
Laboratory tests indicate high doses may cause adverse reproductive effects in rats and mice.

Carcinogenicity
No conclusive data found in literature search. Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Polyethylene Glycol Methyl Ether 9004-74-4

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 22 - 40 G/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit > 20 ML/KG

Reproductive Effects
Maternally toxic oral doses did not produce malformations and was not selectively toxic to developing conceptus.
• Diethylene Glycol 111-46-6

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 12,565 MG/KG BWT
Mouse 23,700 MG/KG BWT
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 11,900 MG/KG

Acute Toxicity – Effects
Inhalation None Expected

Irritation
Skin Slight skin irritant. Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Eye May cause minor eye irritation.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
Diethylene glycol given to rats in the diet for two years caused bladder stones, tumors, and kidney and liver damage. These effects were probably due to contaminating ethylene glycol, and the bladder stones were formed from oxalate crystals.

Reproductive Effects
Reproductive and developmental effects have been noted in animals following very large (>3000 mg/kg bw/day) oral doses. However, comparable internal dose levels are not possible with dermal or inhalation exposures under normal conditions of use. Therefore, Diethylene glycol is not considered a possible reproductive or developmental hazard except during very large oral doses.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA. No evidence for carcinogenicity was found with a chronic skin-painting study in mice. No carcinogenic or tumor promoting effects in rats exposed up to 2.5% solutions in drinking water for 108 weeks. Older feed studies utilizing limited number tissues but very high doses also provide no evidence of carcinogenicity. Therefore, this substance should not be considered a concern for carcinogenicity.
• Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 143-22-6
Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 5300 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 3540 UL/KG

Irritation
Skin Repeated or prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation. No significant signs or symptoms indicative of any health hazard are expected to occur as a result of skin absorption exposure. Not expected to be a sensitizer.
Eye Contact may cause severe eye irritation, but not expected to cause permanent damage.

Target Organ Effects
Eye. Skin.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
No known chronic health effects. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in dermatitis.

Reproductive Effects
Not expected to occur.

Developmental Effects
Results from animal studies demonstrate that this material is not a teratogen, nor is it toxic to the developing embryo or fetus at non-maternally toxic doses.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Tetraethylene Glycol 112-60-7

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat > 18,056 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit > 20000 MG/KG

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Polyethylene Glycol 25322-68-3

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat > 30000 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit > 20000 MG/KG

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Tetraethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 1559-34-8

Repeated Dose Toxicity
No known chronic health effects.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Pentaethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 23601-39-0

Repeated Dose Toxicity
No known chronic health effects.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 112-34-5

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 5080 MG/KG
Mouse 2406 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 2764 MG/KG

Irritation
Skin This substance is a mild skin irritant
Eye Moderate eye irritant

Target Organ Effects
Eye

Reproductive Effects
In vivo animal studies show no adverse reproductive effects.

Developmental Effects
Results from animal studies demonstrate that this material is not a teratogen or toxic to the developing embryo or fetus.

Genetic Toxicity
Negative for genotoxicity both in vitro in vivo tests.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
• Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether 111-90-0

Acute Toxicity – Lethal Doses
LD50 (Oral) Rat 5400 MG/KG
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 9.0 G/KG

Irritation
Skin Slight skin irritant
Eye Moderate eye irritant

Repeated Dose Toxicity
In a two year drinking water study with rats and mice, no adverse effects were observed at 1% and 5%, respectively.

Carcinogenicity
Not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

SECTION 12
Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
This material is highly soluble in water. Laboratory toxicity tests indicate that it is not significantly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, although amphibians may be more sensitive. Wildlife species may be more susceptible since mammals and birds do not readily metabolize this material. The odor and flavor of this material may attract some wildlife and cause them to consume spilled material.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
This material will biodegrade rather rapidly in both soil and water, and will not persist in the environment. Due care should be taken to avoid accidental releases to aquatic or terrestrial systems.

Persistence and Degradability
Bioaccumulation: This material is highly soluble in water and should not bioaccumulate in aquatic or terrestrial organisms.

COMPONENT INFORMATION
• Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 143-22-6

Ecotoxicity
No Data Available

Environmental Fate and Pathway
Expected to have high mobility in soils. It is water soluble and is expected to have low volatility. If released to the atmosphere, this material should exist in both the vapor and particulate phases. Vapor phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Particulate phase of this material may be physically removed from air by wet and dry deposition.
• Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 112-35-6

Ecotoxicity
This material is highly soluble in water. Limited toxicity tests indicate this material should exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms. The odor and flavor of this material may attract some wildlife and cause them to consume spilled material.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
This material will biodegrade rather rapidly in both soil and water, and will not persist in the environment. Due care should be taken to avoid accidental releases to aquatic or terrestrial systems.

Persistence and Degradability
Bioaccumulation: Because of this materials high solubility and rapid biodegradability, it is unlikely that bioaccumulation will occur in aquatic or terrestrial systems. Models estimate that this material will preferentially partition to water versus air or soil.
• Diethylene Glycol 111-46-6

Ecotoxicity
Diethylene glycol (DEG) is highly soluble in water. Laboratory tests indicate that DEG is not significantly toxic to fish or aquatic invertebrates. While there is no wildlife toxicity data available on DEG, laboratory tests on rats would indicate that it should not be highly toxic to mammals.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
This material is volatile and water soluble. It is not expected to absorb onto soils or sediments. Expected to have high mobility in soils. This material is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The particulate phase of this material may be physically removed from the air by wet and dry deposition. This material is not expected to persist in the environment.

Persistence and Degradability
Stability in water: Diethylene glycol (DEG) is highly soluble in water.
Biodegradation: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: BCF < 1.0 This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Persistence and Degradability
Stability in soil: The KOC value suggests that this compound would be highly mobile if released onto the soil and would not absorb to suspended solids or sediments.
Biodegradation: This material is expected to be partially or slowly biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: BCF < 1.0 This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.
• Tetraethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 1559-34-8

Ecotoxicity
No data available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
No data available.
• Tetraethylene Glycol 112-60-7

Ecotoxicity
This material is highly soluble in water. Limited toxicity tests indicate this material should exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms. The odor and flavor of this material may attract some wildlife and cause them to consume spilled material.
Acute Toxicity to Fish
LC50/96 HOURS > 1000 mg/l
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates
EC50/48 HOURS Daphnia magna. > 1000 mg/l
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants
EC50/96 HOURS Green Algae (Selenastrum) > 1000 mg/l
Toxicity to Microorganisms
EC50/6 HOURS Bacteria > 100 mg/l

Environmental Fate and Pathway
No data available.
Other Adverse Effects
No data available.
• Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether 112.50-5

Ecotoxicity
No data available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
Expected to have high mobility in soils. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected. This material is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radical.
Persistance and Degradability
Biodegradation: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: BCF <1.0 This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.
• Pentaethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 23601-39-0

Ecotoxicity
No data available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
No data available.
• Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 112-34-5

Ecotoxicity
Acute Toxicity to Fish
LC50/96 HOURS silverside minnow. 2,000 mg/l
LC50/96 HOURS bluegill. 1,300 mg/l
Summary: This material is not harmful or toxic to fish.
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates
Summary: No data available.
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Plants
Summary: No data available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
Expected to have high mobility in soils. It is water soluble and is expected to have low volatility. This material is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important factor in the environmental fate process for this material.

Persistence and Degradability
Stability in Soil: The Koc value suggests that this compound would be highly mobile if released onto the soil and would not absorb to suspended solids or sediments.
Biodegradation: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: 2.0 BCF < 5 This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.
• Polyethylene Glycol Methyl Ether 9004-74-4

Ecotoxicity
No data available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway
No data available.
• Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether 111-90-0

Ecotoxicity
This material is expected to have low toxicity to aquatic species. However, due caution should be exercised to prevent the accidental release of this material to the environment.
Acute Toxicity to Fish
LC50/24 HOURS goldfish > 5000 mg/l
LC50/96 HOURS fathead minnow. 26,500 mg/l

Environmental Fate and Pathway
Expected to have high mobility in soils. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected. While this material may evaporate into the air from dry soil, it is unlikely to evaporate from moist soil or water. This material is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. The vapor phase of this material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and ozone.

Persistence and Degradability
Biodegradation: Incubation of Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether for 5, 10, and 20 days without an acclimation period resulted in theoretical BOD values of 5, 31, and 48% respectively. This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation: BCF = 0.2 This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13
Disposal Considerations

Dispose of all waste and contaminated equipment in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local health and environmental regulations. Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. The materials resulting from clean-up operations may be hazardous wastes and therefore, subject to specific regulations.

SECTION 14
Transport Information

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (ocean, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport.

U.S. DOT UN/ID Number: Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:
Hazard class:
Packing Group:
Exceptions:
Environmental Hazards:

Transport in Bulk:
Special Precautions:

IMO/IMDG
UN/ID Number: Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:
Hazard class:
Packing Group:
Exceptions:
Environmental Hazards:
Transport in Bulk:
Special Precautions:

ICAO/IATA
UN/ID Number: Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:
Hazard Class:
Packing Group:
Exceptions:
Environmental Hazards:
Transport in Bulk:
Special Precautions:

Canada (TDG)
UN/ID Number: Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:
Hazard class:
Packing Group:
Exceptions:
Environmental Hazards:
Transport in Bulk:
Special Precautions:

Europe (ADR/RID)
UN/ID Number: Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:
Hazard class:
Packing Group:
Exceptions:
Environmental Hazards:
Transport in Bulk:
Special Precautions:

SECTION 15
Regulatory Information

Regulatory Status

Country	**Inventory**
Australia	AICS X
Canada	DSL
Canada	NDSL X = All components are included or are otherwise
China I	ECS Exempt from inclusion on this inventory
European Union	EINECS
European Union	ELINCS
European Union	NLP
Japan	ENCS
Korea	ECL
Philippines	PICCS

United States TSCA X

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from listing on the TSCA 8(b) inventory. If identified components pf this product are listed under the TSCA 12(b) Export Notification rule, they will be listed below.

SARA 311/312
Based on available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to
Section 311 & 312.
Immediate Acute Health Hazard
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

SARA 313
This material contains the following chemicals with known CAS numbers subject to the reporting requirements of
SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

Component Reporting Threshold
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether / CAS # 112-34-5 1.0%
Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether / CAS # 143-22-6 1.0%
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether / CAS # 111-90-0 1.0%
Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether / CAS # 112-50-5 1.0%
Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether / CAS # 112-35-6 1.0%

SECTION 16
Other Information

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein.
This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

ABBREVIATIONS:
NG="NOT GIVEN"
BT="BETWEEN"
<="LESS THAN"
>="GREATER THAN"
ND = Not Determined
NA = Not Applicable