SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name SDS_HIT_77192-25 2.1 VOC MEDIUM EURO GLASS CLEAR ACTIVATOR - .66 GALLON

Product number
Brand

1.2 Other means of identification

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate Poly Isocyanate

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified Product Uses: Automotive Refinish. For industrial use only.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	HIGH TECK PRODUCTS
Address	PO BOX 24631 WEST PALM BEACH 33416 - USA
Telephone	T 877-900-8325
Fax	
email	info@nationaloak.com
	Emergency: 800 255-3924 (Chemtrec)

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

Chemtrec: 800-424-3900 CCN644298

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Hazard statement(s): Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage
to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness
or dizziness. Hexaamethylene Diisocyanate Polymer reacts slowly with water to form urea. Keep product away from high moisture and/or sources of water.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (Liver, kidneys and Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Flammable liquids, Cat. 1
- Sensitization, skin, Cat. 1
- Sensitization, respiratory, Cat. 1
- Toxic to reproduction, Cat. 1B
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure), Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/shower
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/qualified medical provider
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog to extinguish.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Precautionary statement(s)
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat,hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. For large container, ground and bond
container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lightning equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent
static discharges. Do not breathe mist, vapors and spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing,
eye and face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Keep product away from high moisture environments or water source.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. HMDI POLYMER

Concentration	> 30 - <= 50 % (weight)
EC no.	931-274-8
CAS no.	28182-81-2

- Sensitization, respiratory, Cat. 1
- Sensitization, skin, Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 3

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

2. Methyl acetate

Concentration	> 40 - <= 50 % (weight)
EC no.	201-185-2
CAS no.	79-20-9
Index no.	607-021-00-X

- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2

Safety Data Sheet
HC-2175 Medium Activator 2.1 voc

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

3. 4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE

Concentration	> 10 - <= 20 % (weight)
CAS no.	98-56-6
Index no.	604-014-00-3

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer [route]
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

Any concentration shown as a < % weight is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.
There are no additional ingredients within the current knowledge of the supplier.
Concentrations are classified and although require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).
Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four
hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (o edema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be inter cellular o edema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular o edema of the epidermis.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctiva redness (as with windburn). The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitization reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitization, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.
If inhaled	If inhaled, move to fresh air, If unconscious, place in recovery position, If not breathing, give artificial respiration and seek medical advice. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress
In case of skin contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (o edema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be inter cellular o edema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular o edema of the epidermis.

	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
In case of eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removable, and continue eye irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctiva redness (as with windburn).
If swallowed	Keep respiratory tract clear. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	Obtain exposure TWA time to understand saturation of vapors potentially inhaled.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Effects: (acute or delayed): Inhalation of high concentrations vapors can cause narcotic effect. May cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. May
cause skin irritation. Following repeated or prolonged contact, it has a degreasing effect on the skin. In high concentration, can cause depression of the
central nervous system. May cause kidney damage.

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

No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.
Water spray or fog - Large fires only.Use water spray

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hexamethylene Diisocyante Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Combustible.
Fire may cause evolution of:
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), nitrogen oxides
Caution! in contact with water product releases:
carbon dioxide
Risk of explosion.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.
Forms explosive mixtures with air on intense heating.
Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapors possible in the event of fire.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Avoid high moisture

HMDI POLYMER : Combustible.
Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.
May emit acrid smoke.
Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

METHYL ACETATE:
Carbon oxides
Combustible.
Pay attention to flashback.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.
Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapors possible in the event of fire.
Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

METHYL ACETATE: Carbon oxides
Combustible.
Pay attention to flashback.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.
Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire.
Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information
Remove container from danger zone and cool with water. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.
As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate enclosed areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches, and waterways.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
Work clothes should be laundered separately.
Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Avoid breathing vapors, spray mists or sanding dust.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep workplace dry.
Do not allow product to come into contact with water.
Store below 120F to aviod building vapor pressure in container.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep out of the reach of children.

Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. HMDI POLYMER (CAS: 28182-81-2)
REL-TWA (Inhalation): 0.005 ppm; USA (NIOSH)
8 hrs ACGIH TLVs and BEI Book, 2016

STEL (Inhalation): 0.020 ppm,; USA (NIOSH)
ACGIH TLVs and BEI Book, 2016

TWA (Inhalation): 0.005 ppm; USA (ACGIH)
8 hrs ACGIH TLVs and BEI Book, 2016

2. Methyl acetate (CAS: 79-20-9)
PEL (Inhalation): 200 ppm (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 610 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

ST (Inhalation): 250 ppm, 760 mg/m3; USA (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.2 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.
Half mask or full face respirators with appropriate cartridge to eliminate inhalation of vapors and/or dust.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields and/or full face resprators.

Skin protection
Protective gloves, such as nitrile gloves.

Body protection
If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then
use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an
exposure assessment.
The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended:
Apron – Butyl rubber
Apron – Polyethylene
Apron - polymer laminate

Respiratory protection
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. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Environmental exposure controls
Do not let product enter drains. 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Clear Liquid
Odor	Moderate Organic Solvent
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	-51C (-60F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 248F
Flash point	>55 C (131F)
Evaporation rate	>1 (ether=1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	High
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available
Upper/lower explosive limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	No data available
Vapor density	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density	1.06
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive properties	LEL 1.7 UEL 7.6
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

Other safety information

Weight % Solids: 40.2
Vol. % Solids: 37.5
Wt. % Volatiles: 59.8
VOC Actual [Material] (g/L): 0 (0 lb/gal)
VOC Regulatory [Coating] (g/L): 0 (0 lb/gal)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

None outside of normal use conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

This product is chemically stable under normal conditions of use

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous or polymerization reactions will not occur under normal conditions of use.
---Possibility of hazardous reactions:----
can decompose violently in contact with:
Water
Release of:
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Risk of explosion with:
Alcohols
with
Bases
Exothermic reaction with:
Alcohols
amides
Amines
Oxidizing agents
Strong acids and strong bases

mercaptans
phenols

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Contact with water and incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

nonferrous metals,
Copper
Copper alloys
Mild steel
Zinc

HMDI POLYMER :
Water
alcohols
amines
See section 7

METHYL ACETATE:
rubber,
various plastics

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:
Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Strong acids
Light metals

HMDI POLYMER : Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, Copper alloys

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METHYL ACETATE: rubber, various plastics

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

HMDI POLYMER :
By Fire and High Heat: Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke., Hydrogen cyanide, Isocyanate, Isocyanic Acid, Other undetermined compounds
---
4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: Carbon monoxide
Chlorine
corrosive vapors
Fluorine
Hydrogen fluoride
hydrogen chloride

METHYL ACETATE: In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Product:

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - male - 746 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 401)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female - 4 h - 0.124 mg/l - vapor
(OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Dermal - Rat - male and female - > 7,000 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 402)
No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation

---
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18500 mg/m3/1h[2]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 390000 mg/m3/4h **[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg*[2	

METHYL ACETATE:
LD50 Oral - Rat - male - 6,482 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 401)
Inhalation: No data available
Symptoms: Possible damages:, Irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract.
LD50 Dermal - Rat - male and female - > 2,000 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 402)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:
Acute oral toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity
Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity : Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

ATE (inhalation, gaseous) of mixture: 9000 ppmv

ATE (inhalation, vapor) of mixture: 22 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
HMDI POLYMER :
hexamethylene diisocyanate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 593 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 30 mg/m3[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 60 mg/m3/4h[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 5.6 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 350 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 738 mg/kg[2	

METHYL ACETATE: Skin - Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation - 4 h
(OECD Test Guideline 404)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: Result: Irritating to skin.
Remarks: May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.

Serious eye damage/irritation
HMDI POLYMER :
Hexamethylene Diisocyante polymer
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
This form of dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.
Histologically there may be inter-cellular edema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular edema of the epidermis.

METHYL ACETATE: Eyes - Rabbit
Result: Irritating to eyes.
(OECD Test Guideline 405)
Remarks: (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, Annex VI)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: Result: Irritating to eyes.
Remarks: Vapors may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin.
Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Methyl Acetate : No data available

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: No data available

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HMDI POLYMER :
Hexamethylene Diisocyante
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal
lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.
for 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate:
Exposures to HDI are often associated with exposures to its prepolymers, especially to a trimeric biuretic prepolymer of HDI (HDI-BT), which is widely used as a hardener in automobile and airplane paints, and which typically contains 0.5-1% unreacted HDI. There is evidence that
diisocyanate prepolymers may induce asthma at the same or greater frequency as the monomers; therefore, there is a need to assess the potential for human exposure to prepolymeric HDI as well as monomeric HDI.
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate is corrosive to the skin and the eye.
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate was found to induce dermal and respiratory sensitization in animals and humans. There is no threshold known for this effect.
Inhalation studies with repeated exposures to 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate vapor show that the respiratory tract is the target with 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate showing primarily upper respiratory tract lesions (nasal cavity). 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate did not show a neurotoxic effect in a combined reproduction/developmental/neurotoxicity study. Life-time inhalation exposure to rats revealed a progression of non-neoplastic respiratory tract lesions, primarily to the nasal cavity, and represented the sequelae of non-specific irritation. Based on the presence of only reversible tissue responses to irritation at the low

concentration of 0.005 ppm, this concentration was a NOAEL. No carcinogenic potential in rats was observed after life-time inhalation. 1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate showed no mutagenic activity in vitro in bacterial and in mammalian cell test systems.
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate showed no clastogenic activity in vivo.
1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate has no effect on fertility and post-natal viability through post-natal day 4 in the rat after inhalation up to 0.299 ppm. The overall NOEL was 0.005 ppm.
Inhalation of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate during the pregnancy of rats produced maternal effects (nasal turbinate histopathology) at concentrations ³ 0.052 ppm. No developmental toxicity was observed up to 0.308 ppm.
for diisocyanates:
In general, there appears to be little or no difference between aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates as toxicants. In addition, there are insufficient data available to make any major distinctions between polymeric (<1000 MW) and monomeric diisocyanates. Based on repeated dose studies in animals by the inhalation route, both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates appear to be of high concern for pulmonary toxicity at low exposure levels. Based upon a very limited data set, it appears that diisocyanate prepolymers exhibit the same respiratory tract effects as the monomers in repeated dose studies. There is also evidence that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are acutely toxic via the inhalation route. Most members of the diisocyanate category have not been tested for carcinogenic potential. Though the aromatic diisocyanates tested positive and the one aliphatic diisocyanate tested negative in one species, it is premature to make any generalizations about the carcinogenic potential of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates. In the absence of more human data, it would be prudent at this time to assume that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are respiratory sensitizers. Diisocyanates are moderate to strong dermal sensitizers in animal studies. Skin irritation studies performed on rabbits and guinea pigs indicate no difference in the effects of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates.
For monomers, effects on the respiratory tract (lungs and nasal cavities) were observed in animal studies at exposure concentrations of less than 0.005 mg/L. The experimental animal data available on prepolymeric diisocyanates show similar adverse effects at levels that range from 0.002 mg/L to 0.026 mg/L. There is also evidence that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are acutely toxic via the inhalation route Oncogenicity: Most members of the diisocyanate category have not been tested for carcinogenic potential. Commercially available Poly-MDI was tested in a 2-year inhalation study in rats. The tested material contained 47% aromatic 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) and 53% higher molecular weight oligomers. Interim sacrifices at one year showed that males and females in the highest dose group (6 mg/m3) had treatment related histological changes in the nasal cavity, lungs and mediastinal lymph nodes. The incidence and severity of degeneration and basal cell hyperplasia of the olfactory epithelium and Bowman's gland hyperplasia were increased in males at the mid and high doses and in females at the high dose following the two year exposure period. Pulmonary adenomas were found in 6 males and 2 females, and pulmonary adenocarcinoma in one male in the high dose group. However, aliphatic hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) was found not to be carcinogenic in a two year repeated dose study in rats by the inhalation route. HDI has not been tested in mice by the inhalation route. Though the oral route is not an expected route of exposure to humans, it should be noted that in two year repeated dose studies by the oral route, aromatic toluene diisocyanate (TDI) and 3,3'-dimethoxy-benzidine-4,4'-diisocyanate (dianisidine diisocyanate, DADI) were found to be carcinogenic in rodents. TDI induced a statistically significant increase in the incidence of liver tumors in rats and mice as well as dose-related hemangiosarcomas of the circulatory system and has been classified by the Agency as a B2 carcinogen. DADI was found to be carcinogenic in rats, but not in mice, with a statistically increase in the incidence of pancreatic tumors observed. Respiratory and Dermal Sensitization: Based on the available toxicity data in animals and epidemiologic studies of humans, aromatic diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are strong respiratory sensitisers. Aliphatic diisocyanates are generally not active in animal models for respiratory sensitization. However, HDI and possibly isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI), are reported to be associated with respiratory sensitization in humans. Symptoms resulting from occupational exposure to HDI include shortness of breath, increased bronchoconstriction reaction to
histamine challenges, asthmatic reactions, wheezing and coughing. Two case reports of human exposure to IPDI by inhalation suggest IPDI is a respiratory sensitizers in humans. In view of the information from case reports in humans, it would be prudent at this time to assume that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are respiratory sensitisers. Studies in both human and mice using TDI, HDI, MDI and dicyclohexylmethane4,4'-diisocyanate (HMDI) suggest cross-reactivity with the other diisocyanates, irrespective of whether the challenge compound was an aliphatic or aromatic diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are moderate to strong dermal sensitizers in animal studies. There seems to be little or no difference in the level of reactivity between aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates. Dermal Irritation: Skin irritation studies performed on rabbits and guinea pigs indicate no difference in the effects of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates. The level of irritation ranged from slightly to severely irritating to the skin. One chemical, hydrogenated MDI (1,1-methylenebis4-isocyanatocyclohexane), was found to be corrosive to the skin in guinea pigs.

Germ cell mutagenicity
HMDI POLYMER :
No data available.

METHYL ACETATE:
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: Escherichia coli/Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Rat
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Product
IARC:
No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP:
No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA:
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:
IARC
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
OSHA
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
ACGIH
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH

Reproductive toxicity
HMDI POLYMER :
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE Inhalation Not classified for female reproduction Rat NOAEL 0.002 mg/l 7 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE Inhalation Not classified for development Rat NOAEL 0.002 mg/l 7 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE Inhalation Not classified for male reproduction Rat NOAEL 0.014 mg/l 4 weeks

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data available.

METHYL ACETATE: Mutagenicity
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: Escherichia coli/Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Rat
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Carcinogenicity
IARC: No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP: No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
Reproductive toxicity
No data available
*TOXICITY:
typ. dose mode specie amount units other
TCLo ihl hmn 15000 mg/m3
LCLo ihl rat 32000 ppm/4H
LDLo scu rat 8000 mg/kg
LCLo ihl mus 34 gm/m3/4H
LCLo ihl cat 67 gm/m3/1H
LDLo scu cat 3000 mg/kg
LD50 orl rbt 3705 mg/kg
LD50 idu rbt 3700 mg/kg
LDLo scu gpg 3000 mg/kg
LD50 unr mam 214 mg/kg

*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:
THR: Moderately toxic by several routes. A human systemic irritant by inhalation. A moderate skin and severe eye irritant. Mutagenic data.

*CARCINOGENICITY: Not available

*MUTATION DATA:
test lowest dose | test lowest dose
---------- ---------- | ---------- ----------
sln-smc 33800 ppm |

*TERATOGENICITY: Not available

*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:
OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and 29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z
Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 200 ppm [610]
Final Limit: PEL-TWA 200 ppm; STEL 250 ppm [610]
ACGIH: TLV-TWA 200 ppm; STEL 250 ppm [610]
NIOSH Criteria Document: None
NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 1
Flammability (F): 3
Reactivity (R): 0

H1: Materials only slightly hazardous to health (see NFPA for details).
F3: Materials which can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions (see NFPA for details).
R0: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:
Skin and Eye Irritation Data:
skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MLD
skn-rbt 20 mg/24H MOD
eye-rbt 100 mg/24H SEV
Review: Toxicology Review
Standards and Regulations: DOT-Hazard: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable liquid
Status: EPA TSCA Chemical Inventory, 1986
EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Status Report 8EHQ-0378-0114
Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

STOT-single exposure
HMDI POLYMER :
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER
Inhalation respiratory irritation May cause respiratory irritation NOAEL Not available
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE
Inhalation respiratory irritation May cause respiratory irritation Human and animal NOAEL Not available
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE
Inhalation blood Not classified Human NOAEL Not available (occupational exposure)

METHYL ACETATE:
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. - Central nervous system
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:
Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects
May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness

STOT-repeated exposure
HMDI POLYMER :
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE POLYMER
Inhalation immune system | blood Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.084 mg/l 2 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE
Inhalation liver | kidney and/or bladder Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.002 mg/l 3 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE
Inhalation endocrine system Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.0014 mg/l 4 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE
Inhalation blood Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.0012 mg/l 2 years
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE
Inhalation nervous system Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.002 mg/l 7 weeks
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANTE
Inhalation heart Not classified Rat NOAEL 0.001 mg/l 90 day

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional information

Stability in water - 5 - 10 min at 20 °C
Remarks: Hydrolyzes on contact with water.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
HMDI POLYMER :

HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER
Not Available

hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer
LC50: > 100 mg/l (Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 h)
EC50: > 100 mg/l (Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h)
ErC50: > 50 - < 100 mg/l, (scenedesmus subspicatus, 72 h)

hexamethylene diisocyanate
LC50 96 Fish 22 mg/L (IUCLID Toxicity Data)
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants >77.4 mg/L (Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Eco-toxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)
NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 4.9 mg/L (Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Eco-toxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity)

METHYL ACETATE:
Toxicity to fish static test LC50 - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - 250 - 350 mg/l - 96 h
(OECD Test Guideline 203)
Toxicity to daphnia
and other aquatic
invertebrates
static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,026.7 mg/l - 48 h
(OECD Test Guideline 202)
Toxicity to algae static test ErC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 120 mg/l - 72 h
(OECD Test Guideline 201)
Toxicity to bacteria static test EC50 - Pseudomonas putida - 6,000 mg/l - 16 h
(DIN 38412)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:
This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.
98-56-6:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: semi-static test
Acute aquatic toxicity- Assessment: Toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic aquatic toxicity- Assessment: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: No data available on product

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HMDI POLYMER : hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer Water/Soil HIGH Air HIGH
hexamethylene diisocyanate Water/Soil LOW Air LOW

METHYL ACETATE: Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d
Result: 70 % - Readily biodegradable.
(OECD Test Guideline 301D)

Bioaccumulative potential

hexamethylene diisocyanate
polymer LOW (LogKOW = 7.5795)
hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (LogKOW = 3.1956)

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: No data available on product

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HMDI POLYMER : hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer LOW (LogKOW = 7.5795)
hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (LogKOW = 3.1956)

Mobility in soil
hexamethylene diisocyanate
polymer LOW (KOC = 18560000)
hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (KOC = 5864)

Methyl Acetate: No data available

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: No data available on product.

HMDI POLYMER : hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer LOW (KOC = 18560000)
hexamethylene diisocyanate LOW (KOC = 5864)

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

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HMDI POLYMER : No data available.

Other adverse effects

4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE: Regualtion: 40 CFR Protection of Enviroment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class I Substances
Remarks: This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A +B).

HMDI POLYMER : No data available.

METHYL ACETATE: Biological effects:
When discharged properly, no impairments in the function of adapted biological wastewater treatment plants are to be expected.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations.
Leave chemicals in original containers.
No mixing with other waste.
Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

Disposal of contaminated packaging
Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations,(reference RCRA [40 CFR part 261.7])

Waste treatment
Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D003 (Reactive)

Sewage disposal
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been
contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be
applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be
appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Recycle wherever possible.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Other disposal recommendations
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: 1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: Paint Related Material
Reportable quantity (RQ): 331.87 lbs / 150.67 kg [41.834 gals / 158.36 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than product RQ are not subject to the RQ transportation requirements

IMDG
UN Number: UN1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Proper Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

IATA

UN Number: UN1263
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: Paint Related Materal

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

SARA 302 Components
No SARA hazards.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Refer to hazard classification information in Section 2

California Prop. 65 Components
None

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Conc	Components	CAS-No.
>=95%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
<=0.3%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Conc	Components	CAS-No.
>=95%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
<=0.3%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Conc	Components	CAS-No.
>=95%	Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2
<=0.3%	Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical name: Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer
CAS: 28182-81-2

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: METHYL ACETATE
CAS number: 79-20-9

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Acetic acid, methyl ester
CAS number: 79-20-9

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical name: Acetic acid, methyl ester
CAS: 79-20-9

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damge or ey irritation Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Carcinogenicity

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-
CAS: 98-56-6

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-
CAS: 98-56-6

California Prop. 65 components
Chemical name: 4-CHLORO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE
CAS number: 98-56-6
11/17/2021 - Cancer

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical name: Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-
CAS: 98-56-6

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

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.

HMIS Rating

Health	3
Flammability	3
Physical hazard	0
Personal protection	G

NFPA Rating

Health hazard	3
Fire hazard	3
Reactivity hazard	0
Special hazard	

SECTION 16: Other information

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16.1 Further information/disclaimer

t is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and
any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements
Date of previous issue