SAFETY DATA SHEET

FILE NO.:

SMR-A-56-B CONDUCTIVE CEMENT

MSDS DATE: 06/30/2016

SYNONYMS: **SMR-A-56-B CONDUCTIVE CEMENT**

* * * Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION * * *

PRODUCT NAME: **SMR-A-56-B CONDUCTIVE CEMENT**

PRODUCT CODES: **Product No. 56036**

EMERGENCY PHONE: **(800) 451-8346**

AFTER HOURS: **(800) 451-8346**

CHEMTREC PHONE: **(800) 424-9300**

PRODUCER: **SMR Technologies, Inc.**

ADDRESS: **93 Nettie Fenwick Road**
Fenwick, WV 26202-4000

* * * Section 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION * * *

GHS Classification:

H225: Flammable Liquids – Category 2.
H331: Acute Toxicity Inhalation – Category 3
H340: Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2
H350: Carcinogenicity – Category 2
H371: Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure Category 3
H372: Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) – Repeat Exposure Category 1
H304: Aspiration Toxicity – Category 1
H402: Toxic to the Aquatic Environment Acute – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H305: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H350: May cause cancer.
H370: May cause damage to organs (liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system, and skin) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

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/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P301: If SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison center or doctor / physician. Do not Induce vomiting.
P302: If on SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove / Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304: If INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if the victim feels unwell.
P308: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370: In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or fire-fighting foam.

Storage

P403+235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

* * * Section 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS * * *

CAS #	Component	Weight Percent
108-88-3	Toluene	30 - 45
64742-89-8	Light Petroleum Naphtha	25 - 35
9010-10-4	Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	10-20
9003-35-4	Phenolic Resin	10-18
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	3 - 8
7631-86-9	Hydrated Amorphous Silica	1 - 2
1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	0.5 - 1
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide	0.5 - 1
110-54-3	Hexanes as n-Hexane	0.5 - 1

* * * Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES * * *

First Aid: Eyes

Flush eyes with clean running water for at least fifteen (15) minutes. Following flushing, seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

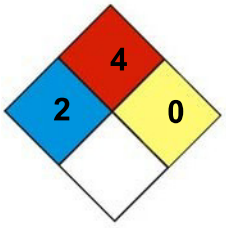
First Aid: Ingestion (swallowing)

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean the victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation (breathing)

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

* * * Section 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES * * *



NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 2 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.
Extremely flammable. Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame, or other source of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical / electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Vapors are heavier than air, and may travel distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer systems may cause fire or explosion.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, firefighting foam, water spray, carbon dioxide (CO_2), or other gaseous extinguishing agents. Use caution when applying CO2 in confined spaces.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire-fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None

Fire Fighting Equipment / Instructions

Small fires in the beginning stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing.

* * * Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES * * *

Recovery and Neutralization

Contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

Emergency Measures

Evacuate nonessential personnel and secure all ignition sources. No road flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Consider wind direction. Stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Vapor cloud may be white, but color will dissipate as cloud disperses. Fire and explosion hazard is still present.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8). Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so.

The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

* * * Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE * * *

Handling Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks and excessive temperatures. Bond and ground containers. Use non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wear protective gloves / clothing and eye / face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Storage Procedures

Store only in approved containers. Bond and ground containers. Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flames. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers, ignition sources and heat.

* * * Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION * * *

Component Exposure Limits

CAS #	Component	Exposure Limits
108-88-3	Toluene	ACGIH: 20 ppm TWA (listed under Toluene)
64742-89-8	Light Petroleum Naphtha	ACGIH: 400 ppm TWA
9010-10-4	Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	ACGIH: No Data
9003-35-4	Phenolic Resin	ACGIH: No Data
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	ACGIH: 3 mg/m3 TWA
7631-86-9	Hydrated Amorphous Silica	ACGIH: 6 mg/m3 TWA
1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	ACGIH: 2 mg/m3 TWA
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide	ACGIH: 10 mg/m3 TWA
110-54-3	Hexanes as n-Hexane	ACGIH: 20 ppm TWA (listed under n-Hexane)

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use explosion-proof equipment and lighting in classified / controlled areas.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Use a NIOSH-approved positive-pressure, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for gas concentrations above occupational exposure limits, for potential for uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent).

A respiratory program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI. Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant the use of a respirator.

CAUTION: Flammability limits (i.e., explosion hazard should be considered when assessing the need to expose personnel to concentrations requiring respiratory protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying. Eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

* * * Section 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES * * *

Appearance:	Colorless to straw yellow	**Odor:**	Lighter Fluid, aromatic, Gasoline;
Physical State:	Liquid	**pH:**	ND
Vapor Pressure:	4.87 PSIA @ 20°C (calculated)	**Vapor Density (air = 1):**	> 1
Boiling Point:	Approx. 85 - 437°F (39 – 200°C)	**Melting Point:**	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Insoluble to slightly soluble	**Specific Gravity:**	0.710
Evaporation Rate:	High	**VOC:**	ND
Octanol / H2O Coeff.:	ND	**Flash Point:**	-40°F -40°C
		Flash Point Method:	Tag Closed Cup (TCC)
Lower Explosive Limit: (LFL)	0.98 (Calculated)	**Upper Explosive Limit: (UFL)**	7.06 (Calculated)
Auto Ignition:	AP 480°F (250°C)	**Burning Rate:**	ND

* * * Section 10 – CHEMICAL STABILITY & REACTIVITY INFORMATION * * *

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from ignition sources and high temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

* * * Section 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION * * *

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

Harmful if swallowed.

B. Component Analysis – LD50/LC50

CAS #	Component	Toxicology
108-88-3	Toluene	Inhalation LD50 Rat 12/5 mg/l / 4H
64742-89-8	Light Petroleum Naphtha	Inhalation LC50 rat = 3400 ppm / 4H
9010-10-4	Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	No data available
9003-35-4	Phenolic Resin	No data available
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	Oral LD50 rat = >8,000 mg/kg
7631-86-9	Hydrated Amorphous Silica	No data available
1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	Inhalation mouse = 2,500 mg/m3
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide	No data available
110-54-3	Hexanes as n-Hexane	Inhalation LC50 rat = 48,000 ppm / 4H

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property / Stimulativeness

May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage / Stimulativeness

Contact with eyes may cause moderate irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion (swallowing)

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation (breathing)
Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization / Skin Sensitization
This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects. Some crude oils and crude oil fractions have been positive in mutagenicity studies.

Carcinogenicity
A: General Product Information
May cause cancer.
Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product have been associated in animal studies with effects to the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response is uncertain. Observing good work practices and personal hygiene procedures (Sections 7 and 8) can minimize potential risks to humans.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

CAS Number	Component Name	Carcinogenicity
108-88-3	Toluene	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
64742-89-8	Light Petroleum Naphtha	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
9010-10-4	Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
9003-35-4	Phenolic Resin	No Data Available
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
7631-86-9	Hydrated Amorphous Silica	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
110-54-3	Hexanes as n-Hexane	IARC: 3 – Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity single exposure effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs (liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system and skin) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

* * * Section 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION * * *

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable under Federal and State regulations.

B: Component Analysis – Ecotoxicity – Aquatic Toxicity

Toluene (108-88-3)

Test and Species	Conditions
7 Day LC50 Fathead Minnow (Pimephales Promelas)	5.44 mg/l
96 Hr LC50 Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus Mykiss)	7.63 mg/l
24 Hr EC50 Green Algae (Psudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	10 mg/L
24 Hr EC50 Daphnia (Daphnia Magna)	8.00 mg/l

Light Petroleum Naphtha (64742-89-8)

Test and Species	Conditions
72 Hr IC50 Green Algae (Psudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	4700 mg/l

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)

Test and Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Zebra Fish (Danio rerio)	> 1000 mg/l
24 Hr EC50 Daphnia (Daphnia Magna)	> 5600 mg/l
72 Hr Green algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus)	> 10000 mg/l

Zinc Oxide (1314-13-2)

Test and Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus Mykiss)	1.1 mg/l
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia (Daphnia Magna)	0.098 mg/l

Hexanes as n-Hexane (110-54-3)

Test and Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Fathead Minnow (Pimephales Promelas)	2.5 mg/l
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia (Daphnia Magna)	3878 mg/l
3 Hr EC50 Fresh water algae (chlorella vulgaris)	12840 mg/l

Persistence / Degradability

No information available

Bioaccumulation

No information available

Mobility in Soil

No information available

* * * Section 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS * * *

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment Recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated so as to properly classify the waste and ensure disposal methods comply with applicable regulations.
This material, if discarded should be fully characterized for ignitability (D001), reactivity (D003) and Toluene (U220) prior to disposal (40 CFR261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material. Do not dispose of by draining onto the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a qualified drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

* * * Section 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION * * *

DOT Information

Shipping Name: Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid
UN #: 1133 **Hazard Class:** 3

Placard:

* * * Section 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION * * *

Regulatory Information

Component Analysis
SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes

CAS #	Component	Acute Health	Chronic Health	Fire	Sudden Release	Reactive
108-88-3	Toluene	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
64742-89-8	Light Petroleum Naphtha	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
9010-10-4	Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	No	No	No	No	No
9003-35-4	Phenolic Resin	No	No	No	No	No
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	No	No	No	No	No
7631-86-9	Hydrated Amorphous Silica	No	No	No	No	No
1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	Yes	No	No	No	No
1309-48-4	Magnesium Oxide	Yes	No	No	No	No
110-54-3	Hexanes as n-Hexane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

SARA SECTION 313 – SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

108-88-3 Toluene

Canadian Regulatory Information

DSL/NDSL Inventory	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	B2 - Flammable Liquid D2B - Material Causing Other Toxic Effects - Toxic Material

European Union Regulatory Information

Labeling	Product is dangerous as defined by the European Union Dangerous Substances / Preparations Directives. Contains: Low Boiling Point Naphtha
Symbol	**F+** Extremely Flammable **T** Toxic **N** Dangerous for the Environment
Risk Phrases	R12-45-38-65-67-51/53 Extremely flammable. May cause cancer. Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety Phrases	S16-53-45-2-23-24-29-43-62 Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking. Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Keep out of reach of children. Do not breathe vapor. Avoid contact with skin. Do not empty into drains. In case of fire use foam/dry powder/CO2. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

State Regulations
Component Analysis – State

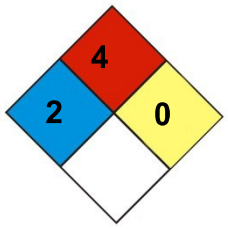
The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists

Component	CAS	PA	OH	WV	VA	KY	TX
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Light Petroleum Naphtha	64742-89-8	No	No	No	No	No	No
Synthetic Rubber (Chloroprene)	9010-10-4	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Phenolic Resin	9003-35-4	No	No	No	No	No	No
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Hydrated Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Hexanes as n-Hexane	110-54-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* * * Section 16 – OTHER INFORMATION * * *

NFPA® Hazard Rating

Health
Fire
Reactivity



HMIS® Hazard Rating

Health	Moderate
Fire	Severe
Physical	Minimal
	* Chronic

Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act: ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry.

Literature References

None

Other Information

The information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

Date of Preparation: June 30, 2016
Date of Last Revision: April 25, 2019

End of Sheet