Herculiner Bed Liner RESTORE

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: **2.7**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **05/09/2023**
Print Date: **05/09/2023**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Herculiner Bed Liner RESTORE
Synonyms	HAL016
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**J-B Weld Company LLC**	**J-B Weld Company, LLC**
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States	400 CMH Road Sulphur Springs, TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com	www.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com	info@jbweld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**InfoTrac**	**InfoTrac**
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)	Transportation Emergencies 01-800-681-1530 (24 hour)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	**Not Applicable**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	77.805	water
34590-94-8	4.717	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether
1071-93-8*	0.4717	adipic dihydrazide
68891-38-3	0.0283	sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate
124-68-5	0.0061	monoisobutanolamine
3811-73-2	0.0002	sodium pyrithione

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▸ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Continued...

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	100 ppm / 600 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	100 ppm / 600 mg/m3	900 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	[skin]

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** ppm
monoisobutanolamine	17 mg/m3	190 mg/m3	570 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available
adipic dihydrazide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
monoisobutanolamine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
sodium pyrithione	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields ‣ Chemical goggles. ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	82.52
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Herculiner Bed Liner RESTORE	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
adipic dihydrazide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5300 mg/m3/4h **[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *[2]	
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >540 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
monoisobutanolamine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2150 mg/kg[2]	
sodium pyrithione	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1800 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.8 mg/L4h[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 745 mg/kg[2]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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adipic dihydrazide	*[Sigma/Aldrich] Sensitization: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Method: Local Lymph Node Assay Germ cell mutagenicity: . Ames-test: No mutagenic potential (test report). Chromosome aberration test: . in vitro: No mutagenic potential Mouse lymphoma test:. In vitro: No mutagenic potential (test report). ** DSM Fine Chemicals Austria
SODIUM LINEAR-(C12-14)ALKYL ETHER SULFATE	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes.
MONOISOBUTANOLAMINE	TRIS AMINO and its surrogate chemicals have very little, if any, toxicity. They are mildly irritating to eyes at moderate concentrations, and do not cause allergic skin reactions.
SODIUM PYRITHIONE	(male)* Occupational Toxicants Vol.10; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects.
WATER & SODIUM LINEAR-(C12-14)ALKYL ETHER SULFATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & adipic dihydrazide	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Herculiner Bed Liner RESTORE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

water

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	528h	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1930mg/l	2

adipic dihydrazide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	Not Available
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.9mg/l	Not Available
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.97mg/l	Not Available

sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1<10mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.8mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.5mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	7.4mg/l	2

monoisobutanolamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	100mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	193mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	402mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	100mg/l	1

sodium pyrithione

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	0.003mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.017-0.027mg/L	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
adipic dihydrazide	HIGH	HIGH
monoisobutanolamine	LOW	LOW
sodium pyrithione	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)
adipic dihydrazide	LOW (LogKOW = -2.4098)
monoisobutanolamine	LOW (BCF = 330)
sodium pyrithione	LOW (LogKOW = -0.6435)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
adipic dihydrazide	LOW (KOC = 107.9)
monoisobutanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.196)
sodium pyrithione	LOW (KOC = 88.38)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

- **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.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
water	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Group
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
adipic dihydrazide	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
water	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available
adipic dihydrazide	Not Available
sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate	Not Available
monoisobutanolamine	Not Available
sodium pyrithione	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

water is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

adipic dihydrazide is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

monoisobutanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

sodium pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No

Continued...

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (water; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; adipic dihydrazide; sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate; monoisobutanolamine; sodium pyrithione)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (adipic dihydrazide; sodium linear-(C12-14)alkyl ether sulfate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/09/2023
Initial Date	07/04/2022

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.7	05/08/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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