SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: ANTI-SEIZE ADHESIVE SPRAY  
Product Name: ANTI-SEIZE ADHESIVE SPRAY  
Revision Date: Apr 08, 2019  
Version: 2.0  
Distributor's Name: ANTI-SEIZE TECHNOLOGY  
Address: 2345 N 17TH AVE - FRANKLIN PARK, IL 60131  
Emergency Phone: 1-800-535-5053  
Information Phone Number: (847) 455-2300  
Fax:  
Product/Recommended Uses: Spray Adhesive

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification
Aerosols Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Gases Under Pressure Compressed Gas  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms

Signal Word
Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements - General
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear eye protection and face protection.
Avoid breathing mist, vapors and spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000079-20-9</td>
<td>METHYL ACETATE</td>
<td>20% - 40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000067-64-1</td>
<td>ACETONE</td>
<td>10% - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000074-98-6</td>
<td>PROPANE</td>
<td>10% - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000075-37-6</td>
<td>1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE</td>
<td>2.5% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000115-10-6</td>
<td>METHYL ETHER</td>
<td>2.5% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0064742-49-0</td>
<td>Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light</td>
<td>2.5% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000142-82-5</td>
<td>N-HEPTANE</td>
<td>2.5% - 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact
Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact
Wipe off with a towel. Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed
Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision.
**SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

*USE:* Alcohol-resistant foam, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

**Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame.

During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

**Fire-Fighting Procedures**

Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up.

For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out.

**Special Protective Actions**

Wear goggles and use a self-contained breathing apparatus. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferred.

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**SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Emergency Procedure**

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

**Recommended Equipment**

Refer to attached safety data sheets and/or instructions for use. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Move the cylinder to a safe and open area if the leak is irreparable. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

**Small Spills:** Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

**Personal Precautions**

Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area.

**Environmental Precautions**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely.

**Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up**

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

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**SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**General**

Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) cans. Do not stick pins, nails, or any other sharp objects into opening on top of can. Do not spray in eyes. Do not take internally.

**Ventilation Requirements**

Use in a well-ventilated place.

**Storage Room Requirements**

Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 120°F. See product label for additional information.

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**SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Eye Protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**Skin Protection**
Use solvent-resistant protective gloves for prolonged or repeated contact.

**Respiratory Protection**

Avoid breathing vapors. In restricted areas, use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particles and vapor. In confined areas, use an approved air line respirator or hood. A self-contained breathing apparatus is required for vapor concentrations above PEL/TLV limits.

**Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Ventilation should be sufficient to prevent inhalation of any vapors.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA Carcinogen</th>
<th>OSHA Skin designation</th>
<th>OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)</th>
<th>ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)</th>
<th>ACGIH TWA (ppm)</th>
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<th>ACGIH STEL (ppm)</th>
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SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

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<td>Vapor Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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</table>
Freezing Point | N.A.
--- | ---
Low Boiling Point | 51.4°C
High Boiling Point | N.A.
Decomposition Pt | N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp | 410.5°C
Evaporation Rate | N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid
Keep away from heat, sparks, extreme temperature, flame, other sources of ignition and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials
Strong oxidizing agents. Nitrates.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization
None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
0000067-56-1 METHANOL
Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.
0000067-64-1 ACETONE
Exposure can irritate the eyes.
0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE
Can irritate the eyes.

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
No data available

Reproductive Toxicity
This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization
Not a respiratory sensitizer. Not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
0000067-56-1 METHANOL
May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.
0000067-64-1 ACETONE
May affect the kidneys and liver.
0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE
May affect the nervous system.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration)

Acute Toxicity

0000079-20-9 METHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 16000-32000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (9)
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3700 mg/kg (cited as 50 millimols/kg) (10)
LD50 (skin, rabbit): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)
LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 mL/kg) (1)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data
LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)
LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 mL/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)
LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000075-07-0 ACETALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 13300 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)
LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)
LC50 (hamster): 17000 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)
LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1930 mg/kg (19)
Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL
Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE
Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

0000067-56-1 METHANOL
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000067-84-1 ACETONE
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

Likely Routes of Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE
Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE
Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.
SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and Degradability
0000067-56-1 METHANOL
72% aerobic biodegradability.
Readily biodegradable.
0000067-64-1 ACETONE
91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
Readily biodegradable.
0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
Expected to be readily biodegradable

Bio-Accumulative Potential
Partial coefficient n-octanol / water (log Pow)
Log Pow, 1,1-Difluoroethane: 0.75
Log Pow, Acetone: -0.24
Log Pow, Dimethyl Ether: 0.1
Log Pow, Methyl Acetate: 0.18
Log Pow, n-Heptane: 4.66
Log Pow, Propane: 2.36
0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
Has the potential to bioaccumulate

Mobility in Soil
0000067-56-1 METHANOL
Will not adsorb on soil.
0000067-64-1 ACETONE
The substance is not PBT / vPvB.
0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

Other Adverse Effects
No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment
0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
the substance is not PBT / vPvB

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information
UN number: UN1950
Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable
**Hazard class:** 2.1  
**Packaging group:** N.A.  
**Marine Pollutant:** Yes  
**Note / Special Provision:** Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

### IMDG Information
- **UN number:** UN1950  
- **Proper shipping name:** Aerosols, flammable  
- **Hazard class:** 2.1  
- **Packaging group:** N.A.  
- **Marine Pollutant:** Yes  
**Note / Special Provision:** Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

### IATA Information
- **UN number:** UN1950  
- **Hazard class:** 2.1  
- **Packaging group:** N.A.  
- **Proper shipping name:** Aerosols, flammable  
**Note / Special Provision:** Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

### SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>0000079-20-9</td>
<td>METHYL ACETATE</td>
<td>20% - 40%</td>
<td>SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA</td>
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<td>0000067-64-1</td>
<td>ACETONE</td>
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<td>CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA</td>
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<td>PROPANE</td>
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<td>2.5% - 10%</td>
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SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI - American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG - Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS - Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC - Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK) - HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL - Effects screening levels; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III) - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT - US Department of Transportation; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS

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NFPA

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( * ) - Chronic effects

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.

Version 2.0:
Revision Date: Apr 08, 2019

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ANTI-SEIZE ADHESIVE SPRAY