SAFETY DATA SHEET
Cooling System Fast Flush

Revision: 02/10/2015
Supersedes Revision: 05/20/2014

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: C50

Product Name: Cooling System Fast Flush

Company Name:	CYCLO INDUSTRIES, INC. 902 SOUTH US HIGHWAY 1 JUPITER, FL 33477	**Phone Number:** (800)843-7813
Web site address:	www.cyclo.com	
Email address:	ehs@cyclo.com	
Emergency Contact:	First Aid Emergency CHEMTREC (703) 527-3887	(800)752-7869 (800)424-9300
Information:	First Aid Emergency (Outside U.S.)	(312)906-6194

2. Hazards Identification

Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3

GHS Signal Word: **Danger**

GHS Hazard Phrases:
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye and face protection.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

GHS Response Phrases:
P301+330+331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P309+311: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.
P403+233: Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure: Sodium Sulfate: Although only moderately toxic in large amounts, sulfites can pose risk to some asthmatics producing central nervous system depression, bronchoconstriction and anaphylaxis. Some individuals are said to be dangerously sensitive to minute amounts of sulfites in foods and some bronchodilator medicines preserved with sulfites. Symptoms may include broncho constriction, shock, gastrointestinal disturbances, angina edema, flushing, and tingling sensations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
7732-18-5	Water	85.0 -95.0 %
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	6.5 %
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	2.5 %
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	1.0 %
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	0.65 %
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	0.46 %
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	< 0.5 %
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	< 0.5 %
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	0.1 %
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	0.029 %
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	0.016 %
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	0.013 %
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	0.01 %
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	< 0.001 %
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	< 0.001 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give one cup of water or milk if available. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. In case of skin contact, wash skin with plenty of water. Call physician immediately if adverse reaction occurs.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure: Skin may get discolored upon contact with the product.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt: NP Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup

Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Autoignition Pt: No data.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and protective fire fighting clothing. Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. In a fire situation at high temperature, phosphates can emit highly toxic phosphorus oxides fumes.

Flammable Properties and Hazards: No data available.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Small spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

Large spills: Dike area to contain spills. Wash the spill site with water. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. use appropriate safety equipment. Prevent from entering soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye and face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Keep out of the reach of children.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:

Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
7732-18-5	Water	No data.	No data.	No data.
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	No data.	No data.	No data.
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	No data.	No data.	No data.
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	No data.	No data.	No data.
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	No data.	No data.	No data.
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	No data.	No data.	No data.
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	No data.	TLV: 1 mg/m3	No data.
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	No data.	No data.	No data.
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	PEL: 2 mg/m3	CEIL: 2 mg/m3	No data.
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	No data.	No data.	No data.
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	No data.	No data.	No data.
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	No data.	No data.	No data.
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	No data.	No data.	No data.
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	No data.	No data.	No data.
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	No data.	No data.	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):

Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR
1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical goggles. Eyewash fountain should be located in the immediate work area.

Protective Gloves:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material: Neoprene, PVC, Vinyl, latex or nitrile.

Other Protective Clothing:

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots,
apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with
soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels

(Ventilation etc.): below exposure limit
requirements or guidelines. If there are not applicable exposure limits requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices: Avoid ingestion of even small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Appearance and Odor: Clear florescent green liquid.
Freezing Point: 28.00 F (-2.2 C)
Boiling Point: 218.00 F (103.3 C)
Autoignition Pt: No data.
Flash Pt: NP Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Specific Gravity (Water = 1): 1.031 - 1.0551 at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Density: 8.6 - 8.8 at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): No data.
Evaporation Rate: No data.
Solubility in Water: No data.
pH: 12 - 12.8
Percent Volatile: 0.0 % by weight.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Instability: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid: Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum alloys, Copper, Copper alloys, and Nickel. Flammable hydrogen may be generated from contact with metals such as: Zinc and Aluminum. This strong caustic material reacts violently with water and strong acids to generate heat.
Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Burning may produce sulfur dioxide and oxides of sulfur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions: No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information: Octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol & Polyethylene glycol: Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother. These effects were only observed at exaggerated doses.

CAS# 7732-18-5:
Other Studies:, TDLo, Oral, Species: Rabbit, 3502. GM/KG, 2 W.
Results:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
Behavioral: Muscle weakness.
Related to Chronic Data - death.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, TDLo, Oral, Infant, 333.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
Gastrointestinal:Hypermotility, diarrhea.
Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Changes in:Body temperature increase.
- Archives of Disease in Childhood., British Medical Journal, Box 560B, Kennebunkport, ME 04046, Vol/p/yr: 54,551, 1979

Acute toxicity, TDLo, Oral, Human, 42.86 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Tremor.
Behavioral: Muscle contraction or spasticity.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Rectal, Species: Woman, 180.0 GM/KG, 28 H.
Results:
Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste):Eye:Mydriasis (pupilliary dilation).
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
Gastrointestinal:Nausea or vomiting.
- Journal of the American Medical Association, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610, Vol/p/yr: 104,1569, 1935

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 90.00 ML/KG.
Results:
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Changes in liver weight.
- Food Research., For publisher information, see JFDSAZ, Champaign, IL, Vol/p/yr: 21,348, 1956

Acute toxicity, LD50, Intraperitoneal, Mouse, 190.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Changes in liver weight.
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Changes in bladder weight.
- National Technical Information Service, Vol/p/yr: AD628-313,

Acute toxicity, LD50, Intravenous, Mouse, 25.00 GM/KG.
Results:
Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

Chronic Toxicological Effects:

Related to Chronic Data - death.
- Microvascular Research., Academic Press, Inc., 1 E. First St., Duluth, MN 55802, Vol/p/yr: 8,320, 1974

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Oral, Dog, 629.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Changes in liver weight.
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Changes in bladder weight.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Oral, Species: Cat, 320.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Oral, Species: Rabbit, 368.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Intravenous, Species: Rabbit, 13.00 GM/KG.
Results:
Blood:Other hemolysis with or withot anemia.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Rectal, Species: Rabbit, 450.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste):Eye:Mydriasis (pupilliary dilation).
Behavioral: Muscle contraction or spasticity.
Gastrointestinal: Changes in structure or function of salivary glands.
- Journal of the American Medical Association, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610, Vol/p/yr: 104,1569, 1935

Acute toxicity, LDLO, Oral, Species: Guinea pig, 429.0 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
- Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202, Vol/p/yr: 29,135, 1926

NITRILOTRIACETATE, TRISODIUM SALT- List- IARC Classification possible carcinogen,; 2B Although regular dietary doses of NTA have caused urinary tumors in laboratory animals, there is little likelihood that NTA could cause cancer in humans, especially at subtoxic doses. The trisodium salt of EDTA did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation. Most data indicate that EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects reported are likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

SODIUM SULFITE- List- IARC CATEGORY, 3
Oral Mouse LD50: 820 mg/kg, investigated as tumorigen and mutagen. BORON SODIUM OXIDE (B4Na2O7) PENTAHYDRATE- Animal ingestion studies in several species, at high doses, indicate that Borates cause reproductive and developmental effects. A human study of occupational exposure to Borate dust showed no adverse effect on reproduction. High dose animal ingestion studies indicate the testes are the target organs in male animals. Ingestion: Low acute oral toxicity; LD50 in rats 3200-3400 mg/kg of body weight. Skin/Dermal: Low acute dermal toxicity; LD50 Rabbits >2000mg/kg. Inhalation: Low acute inhalation toxicity; LC50 rats is 2.0 mg/L. Eye Irritation: Draize test in rabbits produced eye irritation effects.
Reproductive/Developmental toxicity: Animal feeding studies in rat, mouse and dog, at high doses, have demonstrated effects on fertility and testes. Studies with the chemically related boric acid in the rat, mouse and rabbit, at high doses, demonstrate developmental effects on the fetus, including fetal weight loss and minor
skeletal variations. The doses administered were many times in excess of those to which humans would
normally be exposed.

SODIUM SILICATE: In a study of rats fed sodium silicate in drinking water for 3 months, at 200. 600 and 1800
ppm, changes were reported in the blood chemistry of some animals, but no specific changes to the organs of the
animals due to sodium silicate administration were observed in any of the dosage groups. Another study reported
adverse effects to the kidneys of dogs fed sodium silicate in their diet at 2.4g/kg/day for 4 weeks, whereas rats
fed the same dosage did not develop any treatment-related effects. Decreased numbers of births and survival to
weaning was reported for rats fed sodium silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm.
Sodium silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay. There are no
known reports of carcinogenicity of sodium silicates. Frequent ingestion over extended periods of time of gram
quantities of silicates is associated with the formation of kidney stones and other siliceous urinary calculi in
humans. Sodium silicate is not listed by IARC, NTP, or OSHA as a carcinogen.

2(3H) BENZOTHIAZOLETHIONE, SODIUM SALT: LD50 DERMAL RABBIT 5010 mg/kg; LD50 ORAL
RAT 5200 mg/kg Rabbit patch tests showed visible tissue destruction 4, 24 and 48 hours after application. The material was
considered corrosive to the skin under the conditions of the test.

OCTYLPHENOXYPOLYETHOXYETHANOL & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL: Ingestion LD50 RAT 1900-
5000 mg/kg; Skin Absorption LD50 Rabbit >3000 mg/kg. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information:

BORON SODIUM OXIDE PENTAHYDRATE: Human epidemiological studies show no increase in pulmonary
disease in occupational populations with chronic exposures to boric acid dust and sodium

borate dust. A recent
epidemiology study under the conditions of normal occupational exposure to borate dusts indicated no effect on
fertility.
2(3H) BENZOTHIAZOLETHIONE SODIUM SALT: In NTP studies, sodium 2-mercaptobenzothiazole in corn
oil was force fed through a stomach tube to rats and mice for 2 years. An increased incidence of tumors in a
number of tissues was seen in rats. No increase in the incidence of tumors was observed in mice. The strength of
the data was evaluated "some", "equivocal", "no" or "inadequate" evidence of carcinogenicity. Because only a
limited response occurred, NTP interpreted these studies as tumor response (e.g.: no effect in mice; some effect
in rats) and other concerns about the conduct of these studies makes it difficult to clearly assess the significance of the results to those who work with MBT. We recommend that worker exposure to MBT should be minimized. Mice were given MBT at a dosage of 464 mg/kg by subcutaneous injection on days 6 through 15 of gestation. In two strains increased incidences of fetal malformations were noted, but only at maternally toxic doses.

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
7732-18-5	Water	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	Possible	2B	n.a.	n.a.
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information:

Trisodium Phosphate: Aquatic toxicity: 151 ppm/96 hr/mosquito fish/TLm/Turbid water; 126 ppm/96hr/Daphnia
magna/TLm

Sodium Xylenesulphonate: EC50 Algae: > 230 mg/kg; EC50 Daphnia: >1000 mg/L; Rainbow Trout: > 1000
mg/L

Boron Sodium Oxide Pentahydrate: Boron is the element in sodium tetraborate

pentahydrate which is used by
convention to report borate product ecological effects. It occurs naturally in sea-water at an average
concentration of 5 mg B/L and generally occurs in fresh water at concentrations up to mg B/L. Boron is an
essential micronutrient for healthy growth of plants; however, it can be harmful to boron sensitive plants in high
quantities. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of boron to the environment.

Silicic acid: The following data is reported for sodium silicates on a 100% solids basis: A 96 hour median
tolerance for fish (Gambusia affnis) of 2320 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for water fleas (Daphnia magna)
of 247 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for snail eggs (Lymnea) of 632 ppm; and a 96 hour median tolerance
for Amphipoda of 160 ppm.

This material is not persistent in aquatic systems, but with high pH when undiluted or unneutralized is acutely
harmful to aquatic life. Diluted material yields dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural
dissolved silica. It does not contribute to BOD. This material does not bioaccumulate except in species that use
silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Where abnormally low natural silica
concentrations exist (less than 0.1 ppm), dissolved silica may be a limiting nutrient for diatoms and a few other
aquatic species. However, the addition of excess dissolved silica over the limiting concentration will not
stimulate the growth of diatom populations; their growth rate is independent of silica concentration once the
limiting concentration is exceeded. Neither silica nor sodium will appreciably bioconcentrate up the food chain.

Octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol & Polyethylene Glycol: For this family of materials, material is moderately
toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species
tested). LC50 fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) 96 hr: 4-8.9mg/L; EC50 water flea (Daphnia magna) 48h:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

CAS# 2492-26-4:
LC50, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 0.004 ML/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 6.90, Hardness: 11.60 MG/L.
Results:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
- Initial Submission: Pollution Control Laboratory Fish Bioassay Results for 50% Sodium MBT (2-Mercaptobenzothiazole), with Cover Letter Dated 10/12/79, Uniroyal Chemicals, 1994

Effective concentration to {0} % of test organisms, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 15.00 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21.00 C (69.8 F) - 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 7.30, Hardness: 154.00 mg/L.

Results:
No observed effect.
- Bioassay Report LC 50, Acute, Static 96 Hours in Freshwater with Cover Letter, R.T.Vanderbilt Co.Inc., 1985

LC50, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 4.500 MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 7.20.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 5.700 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 7.20.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 3.800 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 7.20.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 13.30 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21.00 C (69.8 F) - 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 7.30, Hardness: 154.00 mg/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Bioassay Report LC 50, Acute, Static 96 Hours in Freshwater with Cover Letter, R.T.Vanderbilt Co.Inc., 1985

Not reported., Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 13.00 C (55.4 F) C, pH: 7.60, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No loss of equilibrium observed.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.730 PPM, 96 H, Mortality.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (Formerly: Environmental Effects Database (EEDB)), Office of Pesticide Programs, 2000

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.730 PPM, 96 H, Mortality.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (Formerly: Environmental Effects Database (EEDB)), Office of Pesticide Programs, 2000

Effective concentration to {0} % of test organisms, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 3.160 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 8.00, Hardness: 205.00 mg/L.
Results:

No observed effect.
- Bioassay Report LC 50, Acute, Static 96 Hours in Freshwater with Cover Letter, R.T.Vanderbilt Co.Inc., 1985

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 2.880 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 8.00, Hardness: 205.00 mg/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Bioassay Report LC 50, Acute, Static 96 Hours in Freshwater with Cover Letter, R.T.Vanderbilt Co.Inc., 1985

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 2.000 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 12.00 C (53.6 F) C, pH: 7.30.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 1.800 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 12.00 C (53.6 F) C, pH: 7.30.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 1.800 MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 12.00 C (53.6 F) C, pH: 7.30.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to {0} % of test organisms, Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 1.400 MG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 12.00 C (53.6 F) C, pH: 7.30.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 2.900 PPM, 48 H, Intoxication,.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (Formerly: Environmental Effects Database (EEDB)), Office of Pesticide Programs, 2000

Effective concentration to {0} % of test organisms, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 10.00 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to {0} % of test organisms, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 18.00 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:

No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 19.00 MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Lethal concentration to 84% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 90.00 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 44.00 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Lethal concentration to 16% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 13.00 MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Lethal concentration to 16% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 22.00 MG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Lethal concentration to 84% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 28.00 MG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 19.00 C (66.2 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 220.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Not reported., Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-2 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.

Results:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, pH: 7.60, Water Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-0.5 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, pH: 7.60, Water Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-2 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, pH: 7.60, Water Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-0.5 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, pH: 7.60, Water Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, Water temperature: 13.00 C (55.4 F) C, pH: 7.60, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.

Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-0.5 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Coho Salmon,Silver Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 13.00 C (55.4 F) C, pH: 7.60, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Northern Squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-2 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Northern Squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 11.00 C (51.8 F) C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Northern Squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Behavior, pH: 7.60, Water Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
Aerated. Tested in polyethylene bags. Conc/only conc tested. Effect: loss of equilibrium occurred in {0-0.5 H}.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Not reported., Northern Squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis), 10000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 13.00 C (55.4 F) C, pH: 7.60, Hardness: 17.00 MG/L.
Results:
No loss of equilibrium observed.
- Lethal Effects of 1888 Chemicals upon Four Species of Fish from Western North America, MacPhee, C., and R. Ruelle, 1969

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Green Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 1.000 MG/L, 48 H, Population, Water temperature: 24.00 C (75.2 F) C, pH: 7.80.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Green Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 2.000 MG/L, 24 H, Population, Water temperature: 24.00 C (75.2 F) C, pH:

7.80.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Green Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 0.400 MG/L, 96 H, Population, Water temperature: 24.00 C (75.2 F) C, pH: 7.80.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Green Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 0.400 MG/L, 72 H, Population, Water temperature: 24.00 C (75.2 F) C, pH: 7.80.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Green Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 0.300 MG/L, 96 H, Population, Water temperature: 24.00 C (75.2 F) C, pH: 7.80.
Results:
No observed effect.
- Toxicologic Investigation of: Ureka White, Monsanto Co., 1985

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Not-Restricted
DOT Hazard Class:
UN/NA Number:

LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name: Not-Restricted
UN Number:
Hazard Class:

MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO):

IMDG/IMO Shipping Name: Not-Restricted

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Not-Restricted

15. Regulatory Information

EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	S. 302 (EHS)	S. 304 RQ	S. 313 (TRI)
7732-18-5	Water	No	No	No
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	No	Yes 5000 LB	No
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	No	No	No
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	No	No	No
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	No	No	No
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	No	No	No
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	No	No	No
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	No	No	No
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	No	Yes 1000 LB	No
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	No	No	No
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	No	No	No
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	No	No	No
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	No	No	No
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	No	No	No
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	No	No	No

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Other US EPA or State Lists
7732-18-5	Water	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: Title 8; MA Oil/HazMat: Yes; MI CMR, Part 5: Part 5; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: Yes - 1724; NY Part 597: Yes; PA HSL: Yes - E; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: No; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No

2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: TAC, Title 8; MA Oil/HazMat: Yes; MI CMR, Part 5: Part 5; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: Yes - 1706; NY Part 597: Yes; PA HSL: Yes - E; SC TAP: Yes; WI Air: Yes
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: Yes - E; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory, 8A PAIR; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	CAA HAP,ODC: No; CWA NPDES: No; TSCA: Yes - Inventory; CA PROP.65: No; CA TAC, Title 8: No; MA Oil/HazMat: No; MI CMR, Part 5: No; NC TAP: No; NJ EHS: No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No

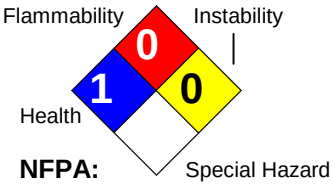
CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	International Regulatory Lists
7732-18-5	Water	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	Canadian DSL: No; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes

6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No; Taiwan TCSCA: Yes

16. Other Information

Revision Date: 02/10/2015

Hazard Rating System:



Additional Information About This Product: No data available.

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