



PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

White Lightning

SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 1 **of** 10

Manufacturer Wechem, Inc 5734 Susitna Dr Harahan, LA 70123

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Product Identifier: White Lightning

SDS Number: A250A **Product Code:** A250 6/18/2021 **Revision Date:**

Instructions: Lithium Spray Grease

Emergency Telephone Number:

INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS Classification in Accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Physical, Flammable Aerosols, 1

Physical, Gases Under Pressure, Liquefied Gas Health, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, 2 A

Health, Carcinogenicity, 1 B

Health, Germ cell mutagenicity, 1 B

GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Statements

GHS Signal Word: DANGER









GHS Hazard Statements:

- H222 Extremely flammable aerosol
- H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation
- H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
- H340 May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

GHS Precautionary Statements:

- 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.
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
- P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other igntion source.





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 2 of 10

P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/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.

P280 - Wear protective gloves.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do Continue rinsing.

P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 - Protect from sunlight.

P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazards not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) or not Covered by GHS

Route of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, eye, skin

Target Organs: No data available

Inhalation: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Ingredients:								
CAS#	%	Chemical Name:						
68476-86-8	17-29%	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened						
8009-03-8	8-17%	Petrolatum						
142-82-5	3-6%	Heptane						
8042-47-5	3-6%	Mineral oil						
426260-76-6	2-5%	Heptane,branched,cyclic and linear						
64742-49-0	2-5%	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light						
64742-89-8	2-5%	Lt. Aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent						
1314-13-2	2-4%	Zinc oxide						
64742-96-7	2-4%	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aliph.						
13463-67-7	1-2%	Titanium dioxide						

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

| FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISION CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm,

gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash

contaminated clothing before reuse.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for

several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye

irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side,





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 3 of 10

in the recovery position.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Extremely flammable aerosol

Flash Point: Not available Flash Point Method: Not available

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools. This may result in frothing and increased fire intensity.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Specific Hazards in Case of Fire Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material; therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions: Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 4 **of** 10

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Level 3 Aerosol

Storage Requirements:

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize

containers to empty them.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

Level 3 Aerosol.

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EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye Protection: Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection: Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.



N-HEPTANE



WECHEIVI® SUPERIOR SOLUTIONS												
				White	Lightning							
SDS Numb	er: A250A							Revision Date Page		3/2021 of 10		
Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5	01 10		
Aliphatic, Ligh Hydrocarbon Solvent	nt 2000	500				1	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I)	(L)[N159](L) [N800]				
BENZENE 1 (a) / 25ceiling		1		1	[N800]];	0.5						
CUMENE	245	50			1	1		50				
Ethylbenzene	435	100				1		20				
Heavy Alipha Naphtha	tic 2000	500				1	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)				
Mineral Oil							[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)				
Naphthalene	50	10				1		10				
N-HEPTANE	2000	500				1		400				
Petroleum 2 Gases, Liquifi Sweetened		500				1						
TITANIUM 1: DIOXIDE	5					1	10					
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling				1,2		20				
VM & P 2	000	500				1	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)				
ZINC OXIDE	[15]; [5];					1	2 (R)					
Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)				
Aliphatic, Ligh Hydrocarbon Solvent	nt			[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];						
BENZENE	1c		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI		0.1c				
CUMENE					Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair		245	50				
Ethylbenzene	125			A3	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair		435	100				
Heavy Alipha Naphtha	tic			[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];						
Mineral Oil				[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];						
Naphthalene	15			A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3; BEI	50	10				

CNS impair; URT irr

350

85

500



SDS

White Lightning

SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 6 of 10

Petroleum Gases, Liquified Sweetened

TITANIUM A4 LRT irr A4 b
DIOXIDE

TOLUENE 150 A4 Visual impair; A4; BEI 375 100

female repro; pregnancy loss

VM & P [A2]; [A4]; URT irr [A2]; [A4]; 350

NAPHTHA

ZINC OXIDE 10 (R) Metal fume 5,5c

fever

Chemical NIOSH STEL OSHA STEL NIOSH Name (mg/m3) (ppm) Carcinogen

Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent

BENZENE 50(a)/ 1

10minutes.

CUMENE

Ethylbenzene 545

Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha

Mineral Oil

Naphthalene 75

N-HEPTANE

Petroleum Gases, Liquified Sweetened

TITANIUM 1

DIOXIDE

TOLUENE 560 500ppm /10 minutes (a)

VM & P NAPHTHA

ZINC OXIDE 10d

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro-reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Thick Paste Like

Physical State:GasOdor:Slight PetroleumSpec Grav./Density:6.21 lb/galFlash Point:Not available





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 7 of 10

Evap. Rate: Slower than ether **VOC:** 42.85%

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials.

Dropping containers may cause bursting.

Materials to Avoid: Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition: No data available. **Hazardous Polymerization:** None known.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No data available.

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes eye irritation.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Chronic Exposure

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

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.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

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.





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

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, 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.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

0064742-89-8 Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent

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.

12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LC50 (Crustacean - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs) : 0.098 mg/l, type of exposure : static

Persistence and Degradability

0008042-47-5 Mineral Oil

Inherently biodegradable, but not readily biodegradable.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bio-Accumulative Potential

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Has the potential to bioaccumulate

Mobility in Soil

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

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

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0008042-47-5 Mineral Oil

This substance is not PBT/vPvB



SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 9 **of** 10

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: NA

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (LTD QTY)

IMDG Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols

Hazard class: 2.1 Packaging group: NA

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (LTD QTY)

IATA Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable

Hazard class: 2.1 Packaging group: NA

Note / Special Provision: (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (LTD QTY)

REGULATORY INFORMATION

[%] RQ (CAS#) Substance - Reg Codes

[17-29%] Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened (68476-86-8) TSCA

[8-17%] Petrolatum (8009-03-8) TSCA

[3-6%] Heptane (142-82-5) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

[3-6%] Mineral oil (8042-47-5) TSCA

[2-5%] Non-Hazardous (426260-76-6) TSCA

[2-5%] Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light (64742-49-0) TSCA

[2-5%] Lt. Aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent (64742-89-8) TSCA

[2-4%] Zinc oxide (1314-13-2) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

[2-4%] Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aliph. (64742-96-7) TSCA

[1-2%] Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

[Trace] RQ(5000LBS), Cumene (98-82-8) CERCLA, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, SARA313, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL

[Trace] RQ(100LBS), Naphthalene (91-20-3) CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, GADSL, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, PRIPOL, SARA313, TOXICPOL, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL





SDS Number: A250A Revision Date: 6/18/2021

Page 10 of 10

[Trace] RQ(1000LBS), Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, PRIPOL, SARA313, TOXICPOL, TSCA, TXAIR

[Trace] Benzene (71-43-2) CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, GADSL, HAP, HWRCRA, MASS, NJHS, NRC, OSHAHTS, OSHAWAC, PA, PRIPOL, PROP65, SARA313, TOXICPOL, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL

[Trace] RQ(1000LBS), Toluene (108-88-3) CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, GADSL, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, PRIPOL, PROP65, SARA313, TOXICPOL, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL

This product can expose you to chemicals including Cumene, Naphthalene, and Ethylbenzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

WARNING

This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Regulatory Code Legend

RQ = Reportable Quantity

TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act

MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List

OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants

PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances

TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level

CERCLA = Superfund clean up substance

HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants

NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances

SARA313 = SARA 313 Title III Toxic Chemicals TOXICRCRA = RCRA Toxic Hazardous Wastes (U-List)

TXHWL = TX Hazardous Waste List

CSWHS = Clean Water Act Hazardous substances

EPCRAWPC = EPCRA Water Priority Chemicals

GADSL = Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)

PRIPOL = Clean Water Act Priority Pollutants

TOXICPOL = Clean Water Act Toxic Pollutants

HWRCRA = RCRA Hazardous Wastes

NRC = Nationally Recognized Carcinogens

OSHAHTS = OSHA Hazardous and Toxic Substances

PROP65 = CA Prop 65

OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDGCanadian 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; ESLEffects 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.

We believe the statements technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind.

N/A = Not available

N/D = Not determined:

Revision Date: 6/18/2021