

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** G247LK81806  
**Product type** Gel Coat  
**Chemical family** Aromatic.  
**SDS No.** NA-2012:6264 (Version: 2.0)

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** Used in the manufacture of thermoset plastic parts.  
**Uses advised against** No additional information.

**Supplier's details** United States:  
JV ENT, LLC (DBA: Multi-Tech Products)  
1177 N Red Gum St  
Anaheim, CA 92806  
Phone Number: (800) 218-2066  
Hours: 9AM-5pm (Pacific Time) Mon-Fri  
E-Mail: orders@multitechproducts.com

### Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC Within USA and Canada	+1 (800) 424-9300	CCN1023
CHEMTREC Outside USA and Canada	+1 (703) 527-3887	
CANUTEC Within Canada	+1 (613) 996-6666	

## Section 2. Hazards identification

### OSHA/HCS status

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

### Classification of the substance or mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 3 – H226  
ACUTE TOXICITY (Inhalation) – Category 4 – H332  
SKIN IRRITATION – Category 2 – H315  
EYE IRRITATION – Category 2A – H319  
CARCINOGENICITY – Category 2 – H351  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY – Category 2 – H361d  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) – Category 3 – H335  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) – Category 1 – H372  
ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1 – H304

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



### Signal word

Danger

### Hazard statements

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H332: Harmful if inhaled.  
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.  
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs, kidneys)

### Precautionary statements

#### General

## Section 2. Hazards identification

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

### Prevention

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks and hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/material-handling equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P260: Do not breathe vapor or mist.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### Response

P314: Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

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

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P391: Collect spillage.

### Storage

P405: Store locked up.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

### Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### Hazards not otherwise classified

None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance/mixture

Mixture.

Ingredient name	CAS number	%
styrene	100-42-5	25.9
methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	3.0
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	≤0.3
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	≤0.3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

#### Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Use of buffered baby shampoo will aid in removal. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

#### Inhalation

Move the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Allow the victim to rest in a well-ventilated area. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### Skin contact

## Section 4. First aid measures

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

### Ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

#### Ingestion

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

#### Eye contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

#### Inhalation

Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing.

#### Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

#### Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

#### Notes to physician

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

### See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

#### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

#### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### **For non-emergency personnel**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation.

#### **For emergency responders**

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

#### **Environmental precautions**

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### **Small spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

#### **Large spill**

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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 (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### **Protective measures**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

#### **Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

#### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Segregate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Refer to the product label and/or technical data sheet for further information.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
styrene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). Ototoxicant.</b> TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 20 ppm 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 200 ppm AMP: 600 ppm 5 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b> TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 215 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

methyl methacrylate

STEL: 425 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). Skin sensitizer.**  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.  
TWA: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
TWA: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Skin sensitizer.**

STEL: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL (United States).**

TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.**

TWA: 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Co) 8 hours.

cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.

#### Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

#### Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

#### Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

#### Respiratory protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

#### Physical state

Liquid.

#### Color

White.

#### Odor

Aromatic.

#### Odor threshold

0.01 - 0.1 ppm (*Styrene*)

#### pH

*Not applicable.*

#### Melting point

-23.8°F / -30.6°C (*Styrene*)

#### Boiling point

293°F / 145°C (*Styrene*)

#### Flash point

88°F / 31°C (*Styrene*)

#### Evaporation rate

< 1 (Butyl acetate = 1)

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

*Not applicable.*

#### Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

**Lower:** 1.1% **Upper:** 6.1% (*Styrene*)

#### Vapor pressure

5.0 mm Hg@ 68°F / 20°C (*Styrene*)

#### Vapor density

3.6 (Air = 1) (*Styrene*)

#### Relative density

1.1 to 1.4 (Water = 1)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Solubility</b>	Slight.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	914°F / 490°C (Styrene)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	1,000 to 15,000

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

### Chemical stability

The product is stable. Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials

### Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
styrene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	2770 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	11800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	5634.2 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2650 mg/kg	-
methyl methacrylate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	7094 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	78000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7872 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LD50 Oral	Rat	7872 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.22 g/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
styrene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	50 ppm	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-

#### Sensitization

No data on skin sensitization due to this product.

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Classification

Ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP
styrene	-	2A	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
methyl methacrylate	-	3	-
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- 1) **Negative Study** A published study concluded that the mechanism for producing cancer in mice exposed to styrene is not applicable in human metabolism. (June 2013 Pharmacology & Toxicology 66 (2013))
- 2) **Negative Study** A recent update to an extensive study of reinforced plastic workers from 1948-1977 concluded that there was no coherent evidence that styrene exposure increased risk of cancer (March 2013 Epidemiology Vol. 24 Issue 2)
- 3) **Positive Study** Styrene induced pulmonary toxicity and carcinogenicity in mice was shown to be caused by a metabolite of styrene, probably styrene oxide. (Dec.2001 Toxicology Vol.169 Issue 2)

### Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

### Teratogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

A study of long term effects of workers exposed to styrene levels in the range of 25-35 ppm, 8 hour TWA, indicated a possible mild hearing loss.

### Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Potential acute health effects

#### Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

#### Ingestion

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### Eye contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

#### Inhalation

Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing.

#### Skin contact

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

#### Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
styrene	Acute EC50 78000 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 4700 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 52 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum Daphnia - Daphnia magna Crustaceans - Artemia salina	96 hours 48 hours 48 hours
methyl methacrylate	Acute LC50 4020 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 130000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Fish - Pimephales promelas - Adult	96 hours 96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
styrene	0.35	13.49	low
methyl methacrylate	1.38	-	low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	-	15600	high

### Mobility in soil



## Section 12. Ecological information

### Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)

Not available.

### Other adverse effects

No known effect according to our database.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

### Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid disposal. Attempt to use product completely in accordance with intended use. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

### Special precautions

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

### DOT /TDG / IMDG/IMO / ICAO/IATA and National regulations.

#### UN number

UN1866

#### Proper shipping name

Resin Solution

#### Transport hazard class(es)

3



#### Packing group

III

#### Additional information

US regulations require the reporting of spills when the amount exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ) for specific components of this material. See CERCLA in Section 15, Regulatory Information, for the Reportable Quantities.

**IMDG** Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-E

Remarks: FP- 31°C

**IATA** No additional information.

#### Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No.

#### Special precautions for user

**Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### International regulations lists

#### United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are active or exempted.

#### Australia (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

#### Canada (DSL)

At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

#### China (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

#### Europe (EINECS)

At least one component is **not listed**.

#### New Zealand (NZIoC)

All components are listed or exempted.

#### Philippines (PICCS)

At least one component is **not listed**.

#### Japan (ENCS)

**Not determined.**

#### Republic of Korea (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

#### Taiwan (CSNN)

All components are listed or exempted.

### U.S. Federal regulations

#### SARA 311/312



## Section 15. Regulatory information

Per the June 13, 2016 Federal Register notice, EPA harmonized the EPCRA 311/312 hazard categories with the 2012 OSHA hazard communication standard for classifying and labeling of chemicals (i.e. GHS). Please refer to Section 2 of the SDS to identify the appropriate hazard categories for reporting purposes.

### SARA 313

	Ingredient name	CAS number
Form R - Reporting requirements	styrene methyl methacrylate cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	100-42-5 80-62-6 136-52-7

**CERCLA RQ -** styrene - 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)  
methyl methacrylate - 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)

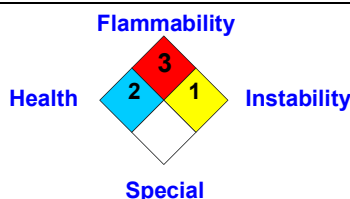
### State regulations

#### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Styrene and Titanium dioxide, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## Section 16. Other information

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### History

Date of issue	04/15/2022
Date of previous issue	12/02/2020
Version	2.0
Prepared by	AOC Corporate Regulatory Affairs
Key to abbreviations	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

The information contained in this data sheet is based on laboratory data and field experience. We believe this information to be reliable, but do not guarantee its applicability to the user's process or assume any liability for occurrences arising out of its use. The user, by accepting the products as described herein, agrees to be responsible for thoroughly testing each such product before committing it to production.

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## Section 16. Other information

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