SAFETY DATA SHEET
Cooling System Fast Flush

Revision: 08/29/2017
Supersedes Revision: 02/10/2015

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended by (EC) No. 1272/2008

Section 1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Code: C50
Product Name: Cooling System Fast Flush

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:
Relevant identified uses: Cooling System Fast Flush

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

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

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Emergency Contact:	First Aid Emergency	(800)752-7869
	CHEMTREC (703) 527-3887	(800)424-9300

Section 2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

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

2.2 Label Elements:

GHS Signal Word: **Warning**

GHS Hazard Phrases:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases:

P261: Avoid breathing {dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray}.
P264: Wash {hands} 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/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection}.

GHS Response Phrases:

301+310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331: 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.
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
P309+311: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if exposed or you feel unwell.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container to {...}.

2.3 Adverse Human Health Effects and Symptoms: No data available.

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.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)/ REACH Registration No.	Concentration	EC No./ EC Index No.	GHS Classification
7732-18-5	Water	85.0 -95.0 %	231-791-2 NA	No data available.
7601-54-9	Sodium phosphate, Tribasic	6.5 %	231-509-8 NA	Skin Corr. 2: H315 Eye Damage 1: H318
64-02-8	Tetraacitate acid	2.5 %	200-573-9 607-428-00-2	Acute Tox.(O) 4: H302 Eye Damage 1: H318
7757-83-7	Sodium sulfite	1.0 %	231-821-4 NA	Skin Corr. 1B: H314
5064-31-3	Glycine, N,N-Bis(carboxymethyl)-, trisodium salt	0.65 %	225-768-6 607-620-00-6	Acute Tox.(O) 4: H302 Eye Damage 2: H319 Carcinogen 2: H351
1300-72-7	Sodium xylenesulfonate	0.46 %	215-090-9 NA	Eye Damage 2: H319
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	< 0.5 %	NA 005-011-02-9	Toxic Repro. 1B: H360
2836-32-0	Glycolic acid, monosodium salt	< 0.5 %	220-624-9 NA	No data available.
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	0.1 %	215-185-5 011-002-00-6	Skin Corr. 1A: H314
6834-92-0	Silicic acid (H2SiO3), Disodium salt	0.029 %	229-912-9 014-010-00-8	Skin Corr. 1B: H314 STOT (SE) 3: H335 H336
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate	0.016 %	231-820-9 NA	No data available.
2492-26-4	2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione, Sodium salt	0.013 %	219-660-8 NA	Skin Corr. 1C: H314 Skin Sens. 1: H317 Eye Damage 1: H318
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),.alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	0.01 %	500-315-8 NA	Skin Corr. 2: H315 Eye Damage 1: H318 Aquatic (C) 3: H412
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol	< 0.001 %	500-038-2 NA	No data available.
9014-93-1	Dinonylphenol polyethoxylate	< 0.001 %	NA	Eye Damage 2: H319

NA

Section 4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures: 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.

4.2 Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed: Skin may get discolored upon contact with the product.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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

5.2 Flammable Properties and Hazards: No data available.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic/and or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.

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

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

Autoignition Pt: No data.

5.3 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.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: No data available.

6.2 Environmental Precautions: No data available.

6.3 Methods and Material For Containment and Cleaning Up: 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.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.1 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.

7.2 Precautions To Be Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.

Taken in Storing:

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Parameters:

CAS #	Chemical Name	Jurisdiction	Recommended Exposure Limits	Notations
12179-04-3	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate	ACGIH TLV	TLV: 1 mg/m3	
		France VL	TWA: 2 mg/m3	
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	ACGIH TLV	CEIL: 2 mg/m3	
		France VL	TWA: 2 mg/m3	
		OSHA PELs	PEL: 2 mg/m3	
		Britain EH40	STEL: 2 mg/m3 ()	

8.2 Exposure Controls:

8.2.1 Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.): Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels 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.

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment:

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.

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.

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.

No data available.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid

Appearance and Odor: Clear florescent green liquid.

pH: 12 - 12.8

Freezing Point: 28.00 F (-2.2 C)

Boiling Point: 218.00 F (103.3 C)

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

Evaporation Rate: No data.

Flammability (solid, gas): No data available.

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

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): No data.

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): 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)
	Solubility in Water:	No data.
	Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:	No data.
	Autoignition Pt:	No data.
	Decomposition Temperature:	No data.
	Viscosity:	No data.
9.2	**Other Information**	
	Percent Volatile:	0.0 % by weight.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1	**Reactivity:**	No data available.
10.2	**Stability:**	Unstable [ ] Stable [X]
10.3	**Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:**	No data available.
	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]
10.4	**Conditions To Avoid - Instability:**	Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.
10.5	**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.
10.6	**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.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

11.1	**Information on Toxicological Effects:**	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.
	Chronic Toxicological Effects:	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.

Section 12. Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:

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:

12.2	**Persistence and Degradability:**	No data available.
12.3	**Bioaccumulative Potential:**	No data available.
12.4	**Mobility in Soil:**	No data available.
12.5	**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:**	No data available.
12.6	**Other adverse effects:**	No data available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14. Transport Information

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID):

ADR/RID Shipping Name: Not-Regulated

UN Number:

Hazard Class:

14.2 MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO):

IMDG/IMO Shipping Name: Not-Regulated

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

ICAO/IATA Shipping Name: Not-Regulated

Section 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: No; 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: No; 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:

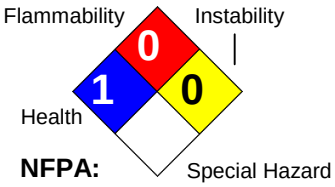
No; NY Part 597: No; PA HSL: No; SC TAP: No; WI Air: No

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

Section 16. Other Information

Revision Date: 08/29/2017

Hazard Rating System:



Additional Information About This Product: No data available.

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