SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	ATTACK
Product number	6230

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Ardex Labs.
Address	2050 Byberry Rd Philadelphia, PA 19116 United States of America
Telephone	2156980500
email	info@ardexlabs.com

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

800-424-9300
CHEMTREC – TOLL FREE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: (US) OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 3
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Hazard statement(s)

H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264	Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/shower
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to local, state, and federal regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Sulfuric acid (<10%) (CAS no.: 7664-93-9; EC no.: 231-639-5; Index no.: 016-020-00-8)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Phosphoric acid liquid (CAS no.: 7664-38-2; EC no.: 231-633-2; Index no.: 015-011-00-6)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B; Corrosive to metals (chapter 2.16), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (CAS no.: 111-76-2; EC no.: 203-905-0; Index no.: 603-014-00-0)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4. HAZARDS: No data available.	
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS no.: 7664-39-3; EC no.: 231-634-8; Index no.: 009-003-00-1)	**< 5 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1A; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 1; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H300 - Fatal if swallowed; H310 - Fatal in contact with skin; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; H330 - Fatal if inhaled.	

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))
The specific chemical identities of the ingredients in this mixture are considered to be trade secrets and are withheld in accordance with the provisions of 1910.1200 of the code of federal regulations

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Always have a solution of 0.13% zephiran chloride solution available. Always have 1% aqueous calcium gluconate solution available. Always have analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine) available.

If inhaled	In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Victim to lie down in the recovery position, cover and keep him warm. Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Move victim to fresh air.
In case of skin contact	Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with plenty of water. First treatment with calcium gluconate paste. Rinse with lukewarm running water. Please make sure that hospital staff is aware of the unique characteristics of injuries caused by HF exposures and the fact that the systemic toxic effects of the exposure will require prompt serum monitoring of fluorides, calcium, magnesium and sodium, and calcium replacement by infusion. Immediately flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Then immediately soak the affected area with 0.13% zephiran chloride solution by immersion or by wetted toweling. DO NOT use zephiran chloride in or near the eyes.
In case of eye contact	Immediate medical attention is required. Take victim immediately to hospital. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. In the case of difficulty of opening the lids, administer an analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine). If the physician is not immediately available, eye irrigation should be continued for an additional 15 minutes. If it is necessary to transport the patient to a physician and the eye needs to be bandaged, use a dry sterile cloth pad and cover both eyes.
If swallowed	If swallowed give 2-3 glasses of water if victim is conscious and alert. Give to drink 1% aqueous calcium gluconate solution. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately if ingested. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance. Do not leave victim unattended. To prevent aspiration of swallowed product, lay victim on side with head lower than waist. Persons attending the victim should avoid direct contact with heavily contaminated clothing and vomitus. Wear impervious gloves while decontaminating skin and hair.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	See Section 8 for exposure and PPE recomendations Pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Causes serious eye damage.
Nausea. Vomiting.
Affection/discolouration of the teeth.

In case of inhalation
Symptoms
- Breathing difficulties
- sore throat
- Nose bleeding
Effects
- Inhalation of vapors is irritating to the respiratory system, may cause throat pain and cough.
- Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.
- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia
Repeated or prolonged exposure
- chronic bronchitis
In case of skin contact
Symptoms
- Irritation
- Redness
- Swelling of tissue
- Burn
Effects
- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of shock.
- Risk of hypocalcemia following the extent of the lesions.
In case of eye contact
Symptoms
- Lachrymation
- Redness
- Swelling of tissue
- Burn
Effects
- May cause permanent eye injury.
- May cause blindness.
In case of ingestion
Symptoms
- Nausea
- Bloody vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Severe shortness of breath
Effects
- If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.
- Risk of throat (o)edema and suffocation.
- Risk of chemical pneumonitis from product inhalation.
- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia
- Risk of convulsions, loss of consciousness, deep coma and cardiopulmonary arrest.In case of skin contact

Symptoms
- Irritation
- Redness
- Swelling of tissue
- Burn

Effects
- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of shock.
- Risk of hypocalcemia following the extent of the lesions.

In case of eye contact

Symptoms
- Lachrymation
- Redness
- Swelling of tissue
- Burn

Effects
- May cause permanent eye injury.
- May cause blindness.

In case of ingestion

Symptoms
- Nausea
- Bloody vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Severe shortness of breath

Effects
- If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.
- Risk of throat (o)edema and suffocation.
- Risk of chemical pneumonitis from product inhalation.
- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia
- Risk of convulsions, loss of consciousness, deep coma and cardiopulmonary arrest.

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

Please make sure that hospital staff is aware of the unique characteristics of injuries caused by HF exposures and the fact that the systemic toxic effects of the exposure will require prompt serum monitoring of fluorides, calcium, magnesium and sodium, and calcium replacement by infusion. Immediately apply calcium gluconate gel 2.5% and massage into the affected area using rubber gloves; continue to massage while repeatedly applying gel until 15 minutes after pain is relieved. HF-Antidote Gel from IPS Healthcare is recommended as treatment for injuries from hydrofluoric acid.

Causes burns by all exposure routes. Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.

Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Hazardous combustion products:
Corrosive vapours.
Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.
Ammonia
Oxides of phosphorus.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full
protective gear.
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

Further information
Persons who may have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be immediately examined by a physician and checked for symptoms of poisoning. The symptoms should not be mistaken for heat exhaustion or smoke inhalation.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Ventilate enclosed areas. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Keep unauthorized personnel away. Dike spill using absorbent or impervious materials such as earth, sand or clay. Dike or retain dilution water or water from firefighting for later disposal.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Exercise caution during neutralization as considerable heat may be generated. Neutralize spill area with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate or lime. Flush neutralized spill with copious amounts of water. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections
Refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection and Section 13 - Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing vapors and mists. Do not ingest. Handle and open container with care. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use caution when combining with water; DO NOT add water to corrosive liquid, ALWAYS add corrosive liquid to water while stirring to prevent release of heat, steam and fumes. This product reacts violently with bases liberating heat and causing spattering.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry, well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep away from incompatible materials. Ventilate enclosed areas.
Do not store in direct sunlight

Suitable storage containers:
Steel drum
Coated steels.
Plastic drum
Polyethylene

Incompatible materials:
metals. cyanides. Strong bases. Strong acids.

Specific end use(s)
Wheel cleaner

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

CAS: 111-76-2
2-Butoxyethanol
Cal/OSHA: 20 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 5 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 240 mg/m3 PEL inhalation; 50 ppm PEL inhalation
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
OSHA: dermal

CAS: 7664-38-2
Phosphoric acid
Cal/OSHA: 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3 PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 1 mg/m3, (ST) 3 mg/m3 REL inhalation; OSHA: 1 mg/m3 PEL inhalation
Phosphoric acid liquid
ACGIH: 3mg/m3 STEL

CAS: 7664-39-3 (EC: 231-634-8)
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
30ppm; ACGIH: 3mg/l Fluoride
Urine
End of shift (As soon as
possible after exposure
ceases) BEI - urine; 2mg/l Fluoride Urine Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases) BEI - urine; 2ppm C; 0.5ppm TWA; NIOSH: 6ppm. 5mg/m3 C; 3ppm 2.5mg/m3 TWA

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery.
Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- May not get in touch with:

- Leather
- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection
Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
- Face-shield

Skin protection
Heat insulating gloves
Impervious gloves
Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact).

Body protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals
- Boots
- Do not wear leather shoes.

Respiratory protection
Use only respiratory protection that conforms to international/ national standards.
- Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.
- In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.
- Respirator with a full face mask.
- Self-contained breathing apparatus in confined spaces/insufficient oxygen/in case of large uncontrolled emissions/in all circumstances when the mask and cartridge do not give adequate protection.
- Use respirator when performing operations involving potential exposure to vapor of the product.

Environmental exposure controls
Do not allow product to enter environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	THIN LIQUID
Odor	Characteristic, sharp
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	2.5
Melting point/freezing point	-35C (-31F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	105-300C (221-572F)
Flash point	No data available.

Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	1.7kPa (12.5mm Hg) @20C
Vapor density	No data available.
Relative density	1.05-1.1
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Reacts violently with water, risk of explosion. Only dilute by adding material to water, never water to material.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable when stored as directed.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Corrosive in contact with metals, Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.
Hazardous Polymerization will not occur

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Direct sunlight, temperatures cooler than 40F and 120F.

10.5 Incompatible materials
metals. cyanides. Strong bases.Water
glass, metals, alkali metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapours.
Hydrogen chloride.
Hydrogen fluoride, Ammonia
Oxides of phosphorus.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Oral - Guinea pig - 1400 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Oral - Rat - 1300 mg/kg

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - >2000 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LC50 Inhalation - Guinea pig - >3.1 mg/l - 1hr
Result: No deaths occured at this value
Remarks: vapor
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
LD100 Oral - Guinea pig - 80mg/kg
Remarks: 2% solution

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 2240-2340ppm - 1hr

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
LD10 Skin - Mouse - ca300 mg/kg

Phosphoric acid liquid
LD50 Oral - Rat - 1530mg/kg

Phosphoric acid liquid
LD50 Skin/Dermal - Rabbit - 2740mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Corrosive

Phosphoric acid liquid
Skin - Rabbit - 595mg/kg - 24hrs
Result: Severe irritation, irreversible, burns (corrosive)

Serious eye damage/irritation
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
Eyes - Rabbit
Result: Eye irritation

Phosphoric acid liquid
Eye - Rabbit - 119mg/kg
Result: Severe irritation, irreversible, burns (corrosive)

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity
No data available.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data available.

STOT-single exposure
Phosphoric acid liquid
Oral
Result: Causes corrosion, burns to mouth and esophagus, abdominal pain, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures. Aspiration of the swallowed or vomited product can cause severe pulmonary complications.

STOT-repeated exposure
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Inhalation Prolonged exposure - Rat
Test substance: gas
Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system, Nervous system
observed effect
Inhalation - Rat
Target Organs: Respiratory system, Kidney, Liver, Testes
observed effect
gas

Phosphoric acid liquid
Skin
Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials will cause dermatitis.

Phosphoric acid liquid
Inhalation
Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive fumes may cause bronchial irritation with chronic cough.

Phosphoric acid liquid
Oral
Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause gastrointestinal distrubances.

Aspiration hazard
No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 1474 mg/l - 96hr
Result: Acute Toxicity
Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 1550 mg/l - 48hr
Result: Acute Toxicity
Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
EbC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 911 mg/l - 72hr
Result: Acute Toxicity: Biomass
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
IC50 - Bacteria - >1000 mg/l
Result: Acute Toxicity: Growth inhibition
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
NOEC - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - >100 mg/l - 21days
Result: Chronic Toxicity
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
NOEC - Daphnia magna (water flea) - >100 mg/l - 21days
Result: Chronic Toxicity
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: LC50 - 96 h : 51 mg/l - Fishes, Salmo gairdneri
static test

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: EC50 - 48 h : 26 mg/l - Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Fresh water
EC50 - 96 h : 10.5 mg/l - Daphnia magna (Water flea)
salt water

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Chronic Toxcity to fish: NOEC: 4 mg/l - 21 Days - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
static test
Fresh water

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Chronic Toxcity to aquatic invertebrates.: NOEC: 8.9 mg/l - 21 Days - Daphnia magna (Water flea) static test
Fresh water

Phosphoric acid liquid
LC50 - Pisces - 138mg/l - 96hr
Remarks: (pure substance)

Phosphoric acid liquid
LC50 - Protozoa - 100-1000 - 96hr
Remarks: (pure substance)

Phosphoric acid liquid
TLM - Gambusia affinis - 138ppm - 24hr
Remarks: (pure substance)

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
OECD
Result: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 90.4 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.30 mg/mg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
OECD
Result: Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.81 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Mobility in soil
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Result: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 67 Estimated.
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

Other adverse effects
No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Disposal of contaminated packaging
Clean container with water.
The empty and clean containers are to be reused in conformity with regulations.
To avoid treatments, as far as possible, use dedicated containers.

Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Waste treatment
No data available.

Sewage disposal
Do not dispose of product in sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN Number	2922
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s., (Containing Sulfuric and Hydrofluoric Acid)
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4	Packing group	II

Environmental hazards
Corrosive/Toxic

Special precautions for user
May be reclassified as a CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D
when shipped by ground in the US in containers not exceeding 38 ounces.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Phosphoric acid
CAS number: 7664-38-2

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: PHOSPHORIC ACID
CAS number: 7664-38-2

CERCLA

Phosphoric acid
CAS: 7664-38-2
Reportable Quantity: 5000lb final RQ

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL
CAS number: 111-76-2

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2....Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components
Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory
Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2.....Compliant

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: HYDROGEN FLUORIDE
CAS number: 7664-39-3

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health and Chronic Health: Hydrofluoric acid

SARA 313 Components
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3

SARA 302 Components
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3
Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

SARA 304 Components: Emergency Release Notification Reportable Quantity:
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3
Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

CERCLA
Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid
CAS number: 7664-39-3
Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Sulfuric acid
CAS number: 7664-93-9

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: SULFURIC ACID
CAS number: 7664-93-9

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: Sulfuric acid
CAS number: 7664-93-9

California Prop. 65 components
Chemical name: Sulfuric acid (<10%)
CAS number: 7664-93-9
03/14/2003 - Cancer

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date:
08/08/2016

Other Information:
This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document
Ardex Laboratories, Inc. 2050 Byberry rd Philadelphia, PA 19116 T: 215-698-0500 ardexlabs.com
This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.
North America GHS US 2012