



Safety Data Sheet

117 West Tupper Street
Buffalo, New York 14201

Effective Date: 04/20/14
Replaces Revision: All Previous

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Identifier: Trailer Brightener

Synonyms: Stainless Steel Cleaner

Chemical Formula: Mixture

Manufacturer / Supplier: FPPF Chemical Company, Inc. 114 West Tupper Street Buffalo, NY 14201 800-735-3773

Emergency Phone Number: 24-Hour Chemtrec Emergency Telephone 800-424-9300

2. Hazard(s) Identification

Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

HF: Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 2)

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 2)

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 1)

Skin corrosion (Category 1A)

Serious eye damage (Category 1)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3)

H2SO4: Skin corrosion (Category 1A)

Serious eye damage (Category 1)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3)

2- Butoxyethanol:

Flammable liquids (Category 4)

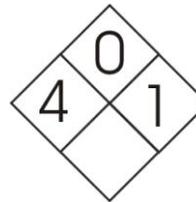
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category

4) Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category

4) Skin irritation (Category 2)

Eye irritation (Category 2A)



Health	4
Fire	0
Reactivity	1

Risk Phrases:

Symbol: T, C

R23/24/25: Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R26/27/28: Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R35: Causes severe burns.

R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R49: May cause cancer by inhalation.

Label Elements:

Trade Name: Aluminum Brightener

Signal Word: Danger

**Hazard Statements:**

H300 + H310: Fatal if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements:

P260: Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors / spray.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

P284: Wear respiratory protection.

P302 + P350: IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

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 or doctor / physician.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Percent	Hazardous	Chemical Characterization
Hydrogen Fluoride	7664-39-3	231-634-8	10-20%	Yes	Substance
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Balance	No	Mixture
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	231-639-5	<10%	Yes	Substance
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	203-905-0	<5%	Yes	Substance
Quaternary ammonium compounds	68187-69-9	NIF	<5%	Yes	Mixture

4. First-aid Measures

For any route of contact: Detailed First Aid procedure should be planned before beginning work with HF. In all cases, immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

Inhalation: Get medical help immediately. If patient is unconscious, give artificial respiration or use inhalator. Keep patient warm and resting, and send to hospital after first aid is complete.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

- 1) Remove the victim from the contaminated area and immediately place him under a safety shower or wash him with a water hose, whichever is available.
- 2) Remove all contaminated clothing. Handle all HF-contaminated material with gloves made of appropriate material, such as PVC or neoprene.
- 3) Keep washing with large amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes.
- 4) Have someone make arrangements for medical attention while you continue flushing the affected area with water.

5) If the following materials are available, limit the washing to five minutes and immerse the burned area in a solution of 0.2% iced aqueous *Hyamine 1622 or 0.13% iced aqueous **Zephiran Chloride. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with one of the above solutions and used as compresses for the burn area. Ideally compresses should be changed every 2 minutes. Alternately, 2.5% calcium gluconate gel should be massaged into the affected area.

6) Seek medical attention as soon as possible for all burns regardless of how minor they may appear initially.

* Hyamine 1622 is a trade name for Tetracaine Benzethonium Chloride, Merck Index Monograph 1078, a quaternary ammonium compound sold by Rohm & Haas, Philadelphia.

** Zephiran Chloride is a trade name for Benzalkonium Chloride, Merck Index Monograph 1059, also a quaternary ammonium compound, sold by Sanofi-Synthelabo Inc., New York, NY.

Eye Contact:

- 1) Irrigate eyes for at least 30 minutes with copious quantities of water, keeping the eyelids apart and away from eyeballs during irrigation.
- 2) Get competent medical attention immediately, preferably an eye specialist.
- 3) If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of ophthalmic anesthetic, (e.g., 0.5% Pontocaine Hydrochloride solution.)
- 4) Do not use oily drops, ointment or HF skin burn treatments. Place ice pack on eyes until reaching emergency room.

Note to Physician:

General: For burns of moderate areas, (greater than 8 square inches,) ingestion and significant inhalation exposure, severe systemic effects may occur, and admission to a critical care unit should be considered. Monitor and correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypomagnesemia, and hyperkalemia. In some cases renal dialysis may be indicated. For certain burns, especially of the digits, use of intra-arterial calcium gluconate may be indicated

Inhalation: Treat as chemical pneumonia. Monitor for hypocalcemia, 2.5% calcium gluconate in normal saline by nebulizer or by IPPB with 100% Oxygen may decrease pulmonary damage. Bronchodilators may also be administered.

Skin: For deep skin burns or contact with concentrated HF (over 50%) solution, consider infiltration about the affected area with 5% calcium gluconate (equal parts of 10% calcium gluconate and sterile saline for injection.) Burns beneath the nail may require splitting the nail and application of calcium gluconate to the exposed nail bed. For certain burns, especially of the digits, use of intra-arterial calcium gluconate may be indicated.

Eyes: Irrigation may be facilitated by use of Morgan lens or similar ocular irrigator, using 1% aqueous calcium gluconate solution (50ml of calcium gluconate 10% in 500 ml normal saline.)

Medical Surveillance: Provide physical examinations of exposed personnel every six months including fluoride determinations in urine, studies of liver and kidney function: chest X-ray, annually. Protect from exposure those individuals with diseases of kidneys, liver, and lung. (ITII. Toxic and Hazardous Industrial Chemicals Safety Manual.)

An Alternative First Aid Procedure:

This contains Hydrofluoric Acid (HF) which is a highly corrosive and toxic acid, even in a dilute form. It can severely damage the skin and eyes causing severe burns which are extremely painful. Additionally, the vapor from anhydrous HF or its concentrated solutions can cause damage to skin, eyes and the respiratory system. HF differs from other strong acids in that it not only causes surface burns but rapidly penetrates the skin, even in dilute solution, and causes destruction of underlying tissue and even bone by the extraction of Calcium. For this reason, washing the burn with water is not sufficient. A neutralizing agent which will also penetrate the skin is required.

The effect of HF, i.e. onset of pain, particularly in dilute solutions, may not be felt for up to 24 hours. It is important, therefore, that persons using HF have immediate access to an effective antidote even when they are away from their work place in order that first aid treatment can be commenced immediately.

It has been conclusively shown (references 1,2,3 and 4 below) that flushing the affected area with water for one minute and then massaging HF Antidote Gel into the wound until there is a cessation of pain is the most effective first aid treatment available. HF Antidote Gel contains Calcium Gluconate which combines with HF to form insoluble Calcium Fluoride, thus preventing the extraction of Calcium from the body tissue and bones.

HF Antidote Gel is available in 25g tubes. Since the effects of the dilute acid may not be apparent for some hours, we recommend that any person in contact with HF should carry, or have access to a tube of HF Antidote Gel at all times; ideally with one tube at the work place, one on the person and one at home.

It is imperative that any person who has been contaminated by HF should seek medical advice when the treatment by HF Antidote Gel has been applied.

For safety's sake, we believe that HF Antidote Gel should be issued to all employees who may come into contact with HF.

EYE INJURIES: Irrigate the affected part immediately with copious amounts of cold water. Urgent medical advice must be sought. HF Antidote Gel is NOT for use in the eye. It is imperative that any person who has been contaminated by HF should seek medical advice even when the treatment by HF Antidote Gel has been applied.

References:

- 1) Brown, T.D. Treatment of Hydrofluoric Acid Burns
- 2) Sprout, W.L. et al Treatment of Severe Hydrofluoric Acid Exposures (Journal of American Occupational Medicine 25:12, 1993)
- 3) Bracken, W.M. et al Comparative Effectiveness of Topical Treatments for Hydrofluoric Acid Burns, University of Kansas (Journal of Occupational Medicine 27:10:1985)
- 4) Burke, W.J. , et al Systemic Fluoride Poisoning Resulting from A Fluoride Skin Burn (Journal of Occupational Medicine (5,39:1973)
HF ANTIDOTE GEL:
Distributed by Pharmascience Inc.
8400 Darnley Rd. Montreal, Canada. H4T 1M4
Phone: (514) 340 - 1114
Fax: (514) 342 - 7764
U.S. (Buffalo, NY) distributor: 1-800-207-4477

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Fire: (7664-93-9) Concentrated material is a strong dehydrating agent. Reacts with organic materials and may cause ignition of finely divided materials on contact. (HF) Not considered to be a fire hazard. Fire may produce poisonous or irritating gases.

Explosion: Violent exothermic reaction occurs with water. Sufficient heat may be produced to ignite combustible materials. Reacts with metals forming flammable Hydrogen gas.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Keep upwind of fire. Use water or carbon dioxide on fires in which Hydrofluoric Acid is involved. Halon or foam may also be used. Do not use water on material. However, water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Avoid getting water in tanks or drums; water can cause generation of heat and spattering. In contact with air, the acid gives off corrosive fumes which are heavier than air.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Notify safety personnel, provide adequate ventilation, and remove ignition sources since Hydrogen may be generated by reactions with metals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Evacuate the danger area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.

Environmental Precautions and Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up: Apply magnesium sulfate (dry) to the spill area. Follow up with inert absorbent and add soda ash or magnesium oxide and slaked lime. Collect in appropriate plastic containers and save for disposal. Wash spill site with soda ash solution. NOTE: Porous materials (concrete, wood, plastic, etc.) will absorb HF and become a hazard for an indefinite time. Such spills should be cleaned and neutralized immediately. Do not flush to sewers or waterways! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling and Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities: Keep in tightly closed polyethylene containers. Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation separated from other chemicals. Protect from physical damage. Storage facilities should be constructed for containment and neutralization of spills. Handling and storage of HF requires special materials and technology for containers, pipes, valves, etc., which is available from suppliers. When diluting, always add the acid to water; never add water to the acid. When opening metal containers, use non-sparking tools because of the possibility of Hydrogen gas being present. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

For Hydrogen Fluoride:

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - 3 ppm (TWA) ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV) - 3 ppm Ceiling as F

For Sulfuric Acid:

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - 1 mg/m³ (TWA) ACGIH

Threshold Limit Value (TLV) - 0.2 mg/m³(T) (TWA)

A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen for sulfuric acid contained in strong inorganic mists

2 Butoxyethanol:

OSHA Time Weighted Average(TWA) – 20 ppm Threshold Limit OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -

1910.1000 25 ppm 120 mg/m³ TWA

68187-69-9: Ingestion : LD50 : 2,150 mg/kg Species : Rat.

Ventilation System: A system of local and / or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full face piece respirator with an acid gas cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in Oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Since the IDLH is low (30 ppm,) the above cartridge system is not specifically approved for HF (reference - 3M Respirator Selection Guide.) If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, Glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P particulate filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in Oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing, including boots or safety shoes with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or neoprene. Use chemical goggles and / or a full face shield. Wear coveralls with long sleeves, gauntlets and gloves of PVC or neoprene. A high degree of protection is obtained with an air-inflated suit with mask and safety belt. Use protection suitable for conditions.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Blue, fuming liquid

Odor: Acrid odor - do not breathe fumes

Odor Threshold: No information found

pH: 1.0 (0.1M solution)

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): 100 (as water and acid)

Melting Point: < -36C (< -33F)

Boiling Point / Boiling Range: Not determined

Flash Point: Not applicable

Evaporation Rate (BuAC=1): Not determined

Flammability: Not applicable

Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: Not applicable

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): Not determined

Vapor Density (Air=1): Not determined

Relative Density: 1.02 - 1.253 g/cc

Solubility: Infinitely soluble

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol / water: No data available

Auto-ignition Temperature: No data available

Decomposition Temperature: No data available

Viscosity: Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity and / or Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature (68F) when stored and used under proper conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid: Moisture and incompatibles, heat.

Incompatible Materials: Hydrofluoric Acid is incompatible with Arsenic Trioxide, Phosphorus Pentoxide, Ammonia, Calcium Oxide, Sodium Hydroxide, Sulfuric Acid, Vinyl Acetate, Ethylenediamine, Acetic Anhydride, alkalis, organic materials, most common metals, rubber, leather, water, strong bases, carbonates, sulfides, cyanides, oxides of silicon, especially glass, concrete, silica, Fluorine. Will also react with steam or water to produce toxic fumes. **Sulfuric Acid:** Water, Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Perchlorate, Potassium Permanganate, Sodium, Lithium, bases, organic material, halogens, metal acetylides, oxides and hydrides, metals (yields Hydrogen gas), strong oxidizing and reducing agents and many other reactive substances. **2-Butoxyethanol:** Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products: HF: On contact with metals, liberates Hydrogen gas. On heating to decomposition, could yield toxic fumes of fluorides. Attacks glass and other silicon containing compounds. Reacts with silica to produce Silicon Tetrafluoride, a hazardous colorless gas. **H₂SO₄:** Toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur when heated to decomposition. Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts with carbonates to generate Carbon Dioxide gas, and with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous Hydrogen Cyanide and Hydrogen Sulfide, respectively.

2-Butoxyethanol: Carbon Oxides

11. Toxicological Information

Emergency Overview: POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES SEVERE BURNS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY PAINFUL OR VISIBLE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. LIQUID AND VAPOR CAN BURN SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. CAUSES BONE DAMAGE. REACTION WITH CERTAIN METALS GENERATES FLAMMABLE AND POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE HYDROGEN GAS. AFFECTS TEETH. WATER REACTIVE. CANCER HAZARD. STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Potential Health Effects:

Exposure to hydrofluoric acid can produce harmful health effects that may not be immediately apparent. If inhaled or swallowed, this compound can cause fluoride poisoning. Early symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and weakness. Later effects include central nervous system effects, cardiovascular effects and death

Inhalation: Corrosive! Severely corrosive to the respiratory tract. May cause sore throat, coughing, labored breathing and lung congestion / inflammation. Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, and labored breathing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency.

Ingestion: HF: Corrosive! May cause sore throat, abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, severe burns of the digestive tract, and kidney dysfunction. H₂SO₄: Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow ingestion or skin contact. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Skin Contact: Corrosive to the skin! Skin contact causes serious skin burns which may not be immediately apparent or painful. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. Symptoms may be delayed 8 hours or longer. The fluoride ion readily penetrates the skin causing destruction of deep tissue layers and even bone. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow skin contact or ingestion.

Eye Contact: Corrosive to the eyes! Symptoms of redness, pain, blurred vision, and permanent eye damage may occur. Can cause blindness.

Chronic Exposure: Intake of more than 6 mg of fluorine per day may result in fluorosis, bone and joint damage. Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia can occur from absorption of fluoride ion into blood stream. Long-term exposure to mist or vapors may cause damage to teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, or impaired kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Globally Harmonized System:) No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (Globally Harmonized System:) No data available.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity: Cancer Lists: NTP Carcinogen

Ingredient	Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
Hydrogen Fluoride (7664-39-3)	No	No	None
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	No	No	None
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	No	No	None
Quaternary ammonium compounds	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

Acute Toxicity: HF

Highly Toxic:

Lowest Lethal Dose, Human LCLo: 50 ppm/30 min

Inhalation, Rat LC50: 1278 ppm/1hr

Inhalation, Mouse LC50: 500 ppm/1hr

Inhalation, Guinea Pig LC50: 4327 ppm/15 min

Inhalation, Monkey 1780 ppm/1 hr

Acute Toxicity: H2SO4Oral rat LD50: 2140 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 510 mg/m³/2H; standard Draize, eye rabbit, 250 ug (severe)

Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Acute toxicity 2-Butoxyethanol**Oral LD50**

LD50 Oral - rat - 470 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 450 ppm

Remarks: Behavioral:Ataxia. Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

Dermal LD50

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 220 mg/kg

Other information on acute toxicity

LD50 Intraperitoneal - rat - 220 mg/kg LD50 Intravenous - rat - 307 mg/kg

Quaternary ammonium compounds: Ingestion : LD50 : 2,150 mg/kg Species : Rat.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: HF: This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. 60 ppm*/Fish/Lethal/Fresh Water
*=time period not specified. > 300ppm/48hr./Shrimp/LC50/Aerated Saltwater**Ecotoxicity: H2SO4:** This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

LC50 Flounder 100 to 330 mg/l/48 hr aerated water / Conditions of bioassay not specified.

LC50 Shrimp 80 to 90 mg/l/48 hr aerated water / Conditions of bioassay not specified.

LC50 Prawn 42.5 ppm/48 hr salt water / Conditions of bioassay not specified.

Ecotoxicity: 2-Butoxyethanol:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - other fish - 220 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,815 mg/l - 24 h

Quaternary ammonium compounds: (96 h) : 12 mg/l Species : Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas).**Persistence and Degradability:** Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.**Bioaccumulative Potential:** No further relevant information available.**Mobility in Soil: HF** If the pH is >> 6.5, soil can bind fluorides tightly. High Calcium content will immobilize fluorides, which can be damaging to plants when present in acid soils. **H2SO4:** When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater.**Other adverse effects:** US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transportation Information

UN Number: UN1760

UN Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Liquids, n.o.s.(Contains Sulfuric Acid and Hydrofluoric Acid)

Hazard Class 8 Packing Group: II

Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)

Transport Hazard Class(es): 8,

Maritime Transport IMDG/GGVSea

Transport Hazard Class(es): 8

Marine Pollutant: No

Air Transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR

Transport Hazard Class(es): 8,

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

15. Regulatory Information

Special Precautions for User: Warning: Corrosive Substances

Chemical Inventory Status – Part 1

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Hydrogen Fluoride (7664-39-3)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quaternary ammonium compounds:	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Chemical Inventory Status – Part 2

Ingredient	Korea	Canada		Phil.
		DSL	NDSL	
Hydrogen Fluoride (7664-39-3)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1

Ingredient	SARA 302		SARA 313	
	RQ	TPQ	List Chemical	Catg.
Hydrogen Fluoride (7664-39-3)	100	100	Yes	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	1000	100	Yes	No
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	No	No	Yes	No
Quaternary ammonium compounds:	No	No	Yes	No

Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2

Ingredient	RCRA		TSCA
	CERCLA	261.33	8(d)
Hydrogen Fluoride (7664-39-3)	100	U134	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	1000	No	No
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	No	No	No

HF: Chemical Weapons Convention: Yes	TSCA 12(b): No		CDTA: No	
SARA 311/312:	Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: No	Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes	Mixture / Liquid			
H2SO4: Chemical Weapons Convention: No	TSCA 12(b): No		CDTA: Yes	
SARA 311/312:	Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: No	Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes	Mixture / Liquid			

111-76-2: Chemical Weapons Convention: No	TSCA 12(b): No		CDTA: NE	
Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: Yes	Pressure: No	
Reactivity: Yes	Mixture / Liquid			

68187-69-9: Chemical Weapons: No	TSCA 12(b): No		CDTA: NE	
Acute: Yes	Chronic: Yes	Fire: Yes	Pressure: No	
Reactivity: Yes	Mixture / Liquid			

16. Other Information

IMPORTANT: The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by competent technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTY OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING PERFORMANCE, SUITABILITY, STABILITY OR OTHERWISE. The information included herein is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the appropriate manner and/or conditions of use, handling and/or storage. Factors pertaining to certain conditions of storage, handling, or use of this product may involve other or additional safety or performance considerations. While our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions regarding safe handling and use procedures, safe handling and use remains the responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for use are intended to, and nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation to, infringe any existing patents or violate any laws, rules, regulations or ordinances of any governmental entity.