SU 311-120T

Safety Data Sheet

According to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
Issue date: 6/4/2025 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1 Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
Trade name : SU 311-120T
Product code : TBB-311120T

1.2. Other means of identification

No additional information available

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Thermal barrier polymer (Part B)

1.4. Supplier's details

Azon USA Inc.
2204 Ravine Rd
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49004
USA
T 269-385-5942

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number : For Hazardous Materials or Dangerous Goods Incident Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night: 1-800-424-9300 (Toll Free, USA) / 703-527-3887 (Virginia, USA)
CCN 2189
Back-up Emergency Number: +1 703-741-5970 (Washington, DC)

SECTION 2 Hazard Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Warning
Hazard statements (GHS US) : H373 - May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation)
Precautionary statements (GHS US) : Do not breathe mist, spray, vapors.
Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.
Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations.

2.3. Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

No additional information available

2.4. Hazards not otherwise classified

No additional information available

2.5. Unknown acute toxicity

No additional information available

SECTION 3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Polyether Polyol	CAS-No.: 9082-00-2	35 – 45	Not classified
Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer	CAS-No.: 32472-85-8	10 – 20	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Glycerol propylene oxide	CAS-No.: 25791-96-2	15 – 20	Not classified
Diethylene glycol	CAS-No.: 111-46-6	5 – 15	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302
Dipropylene glycol	CAS-No.: 25265-71-8	5 – 10	Not classified
Ethylene Glycol	CAS-No.: 107-21-1	2 – 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 STOT RE 2, H373
Bis-(dimethylaminopropyl)methylamine	CAS-No.: 3855-32-1	< 2	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	CAS-No.: No Data	< 2	Not classified
Bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	CAS-No.: No Data	< 2	Not classified
1,4-Dioxane	CAS-No.: 123-91-1	< 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335
Aniline	CAS-No.: 62-53-3	< 0.012	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Muta. 2, H341 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

First-aid measures general : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. First aider: Pay attention to self-protection. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give artificial respiration if necessary. Induce artificial respiration with mask fitted with one-way valve or other suitable device but not mouth-to-mouth.

First-aid measures after inhalation : If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the victim is unconscious : Lay in a stable manner on victim's side. Induce artificial respiration with mask fitted with one-way valve or other suitable device; not mouth-to-mouth. Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin areas with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause irritation to skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Not expected to present a significant ingestion hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Chronic symptoms : Prolonged and frequent exposure through inhalation may cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

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

Other medical advice or treatment : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry chemical powder, foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : No fire hazard.

Reactivity in case of fire : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Nitrogen oxides.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Fight fire from safe distance and protected location. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Avoid all personal contact including breathing in the mist, spray, vapors. Do not take actions involving personal risks. Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage. Stop leak if safe to do so. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Emergency procedures : Evacuate the danger area. If possible without taking personal risks, Remove ignition sources. If outdoors, move to an area upwind of the danger area. Prevent other non-emergency personnel from entering the danger area. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.

For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak, if possible without risk. Contain with non-combustible inert absorbent. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up in non-combustible inert absorbent and place into container for disposal. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Decontaminate surfaces and equipment with water and detergent. Until a sufficient level of dilution is achieved, the decontamination water may pose the same hazards as the product. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection",For further information refer to section 13

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe mist, spray, vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Hygiene measures : Always wash hands after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Incompatible materials : Alkalis. Oxidizing agents.

Packaging materials : Always store product in container of same material as original container.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ethylene Glycol (107-21-1)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethylene glycol
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	25 ppm (V - Vapor fraction)
ACGIH® TLV® STEL	10 mg/m³ (I - Inhalable particulate matter, H - Aerosol only)
	50 ppm (V - Vapor fraction)
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2025

1,4-Dioxane (123-91-1)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	1,4-Dioxane
ACGIH® TLV® TWA	72 mg/m³
	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Liver dam. Notations: Skin; A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2025
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)
OSHA PEL TWA	360 mg/m³
	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or process enclosure to keep the airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment. Take measures to reduce or limit air emissions and releases to soil and the aquatic environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:
Personal protective equipment should be chosen according to national standards and in discussion with the supplier of the protective equipment. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hand protection:
Wear protective gloves. Wear suitable gloves resistant to chemical penetration

Eye protection:
Chemical goggles or face shield

Skin and body protection:
Wear suitable protective clothing. 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:
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Color	:	Clear purple to black.
Odor	:	Slight
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 93.3 °C / >199.9 °F
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.073 – 1.083 @ 25 °C / 77°F
Solubility	:	Slightly soluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	850 – 1050 cP @ 25 °C / 77 °F
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Particle characteristics	:	No data available

9.2. Data relevant with regard to physical hazard classes (supplemental)

No additional information available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

No additional information available

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Alkalis. Oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Nitrogen oxides.

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified.
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer	
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg

Dipropylene glycol	
LD50 oral rat	14850 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5010 mg/kg body weight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 2.34 mg/l air

Ethylene Glycol	
LD50 oral rat	4700 mg/kg body weight
LD50 dermal rat	9530 mg/kg body weight

Aniline	
LD50 dermal rabbit	1540 mg/kg body weight

1,4-Dioxane	
LD50 oral rat	≈ 5150 mg/kg body weight

Glycerol propylene oxide	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg body weight
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

Dipropylene glycol	
Additional information	Not irritating to rabbits on cutaneous application

Ethylene Glycol	
Skin corrosion/irritation, rabbit	Not irritating to skin

Glycerol propylene oxide	
pH	7

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Dipropylene glycol	
Additional information	Not irritating to rabbits on ocular application
Ethylene Glycol	
Serious eye damage/irritation, rabbit	<40% Irritating to eyes (Fully reversible effects within 7 days of observation)
Glycerol propylene oxide	
pH	7

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Dipropylene glycol	
Skin sensitization, human	Not sensitive
Ethylene Glycol	
Guinea pig maximization test	Not sensitive
Skin sensitization, human	Not sensitive

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Ethylene Glycol	
Germ cell mutagenicityDominant lethal test, rat	Negative

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Diethylene glycol	
NOAEL (chronic,oral,animal/male,2 years)	1210 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL (chronic,oral,animal/female,2 years)	1160 mg/kg body weight
Aniline	
IARC group	2A - Probably carcinogenic to humans
1,4-Dioxane	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicity Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Glycerol propylene oxide	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	≥ 1000 mg/kg body weight
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	300 mg/kg body weight

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

1,4-Dioxane	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure : May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Diethylene glycol	
LOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	40000 mg/kg body weight

Ethylene Glycol	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aniline	
LOAEC (inhalation,rat,vapor,90 days)	0.0326 mg/l air
NOAEC (inhalation,rat,vapor,90 days)	0.0092 mg/l air
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

1,4-Dioxane	
NOAEC (inhalation,rat,vapor,90 days)	> 0.4 mg/l air

Glycerol propylene oxide	
NOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	≥ 1000 mg/kg body weight

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause irritation to skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Not expected to present a significant ingestion hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.

Chronic symptoms : Prolonged and frequent exposure through inhalation may cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (respiratory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Ecotoxicity

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short–term (acute) : Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long–term (chronic) : Not classified

Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≥ 100 mg/l
ErC50 algae	157.4 mg/l

Diethylene glycol	
LC50 - Fish [1]	75200 mg/l
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	6500 – 13000 mg/l
EC50 96h - Algae [2]	9362 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 1000 mg/l

Dipropylene glycol	
LC50 - Fish [1]	46500 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l
LC50 - Fish [2]	> 1000 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 100 mg/l
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	1064.8 mg/l

Ethylene Glycol	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 72860 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 1000 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	32000 mg/l (7 days)
NOEC chronic crustacea	24000 ml/l (48h)

Aniline	
LC50 - Fish [1]	10.6 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	0.16 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	175 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	0.016 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	0.39 mg/l

1,4-Dioxane	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1000 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 1000 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	1000 mg/l
NOEC chronic fish	145 mg/l

Bis-(dimethylaminopropyl)methylamine	
LC50 - Fish [1]	≈ 92.5 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	35.4 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	34.99 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	2.2 mg/l

Glycerol propylene oxide	
LC50 - Fish [1]	218000 mg/l
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l
EC50 72h - Algae [1]	> 100 mg/l
EC50 96h - Algae [1]	103000 mg/l
LOEC (chronic)	> 10 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	≥ 10 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

SU 311-120T	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

Polyether Polyol	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Diethylene glycol	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Dipropylene glycol	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Ethylene Glycol	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Aniline	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
1,4-Dioxane	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Bis-(dimethylaminopropyl)methylamine	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Glycerol propylene oxide	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable
Bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	
Persistence and degradability	Not rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.9 – 1.9
Dipropylene glycol	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1.07
Ethylene Glycol	
Bioaccumulative potential	Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone : Not classified
Fluorinated greenhouse gases : No

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Regional waste regulation	:	Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Waste treatment methods	:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Sewage disposal recommendations	:	Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	:	Disposal must be done according to official regulations. Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.
Additional information	:	Do not re-use empty containers.
Ecological waste information	:	Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14 Transport information

In accordance with DOT / TDG / IMDG / IATA

DOT	TDG	IMDG	IATA
14.1. UN number			
Not regulated for transport			
14.2. Proper Shipping Name			
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.4. Packing group			
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.5. Environmental hazards			
		Not regulated	
No supplementary information available			

14.6. Transport in bulk

Not applicable

14.7. Special precautions for user

DOT

Not regulated

TDG

Not regulated

IMDG

Not regulated

IATA

Not regulated

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory, except for:		
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	CAS-No. No Data	< 2%
Bis[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] (methylenedi-1,4-phenylene)biscarbamate	CAS-No. No Data	< 2%

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.		
Ethylene Glycol	CAS-No. 107-21-1	2 – 5%

Ethylene Glycol (107-21-1)	
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

Aniline (62-53-3)	
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

1,4-Dioxane (123-91-1)	
Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Polyether Polyol (9082-00-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Diethylene Glycol-phthalic Anhydride Polymer (32472-85-8)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Dipropylene glycol (25265-71-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Ethylene Glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Aniline (62-53-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

1,4-Dioxane (123-91-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Bis-(dimethylaminopropyl)methylamine (3855-32-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Glycerol propylene oxide (25791-96-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

Polyether Polyol (9082-00-2)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Dipropylene glycol (25265-71-8)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Ethylene Glycol (107-21-1)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Aniline (62-53-3)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

1,4-Dioxane (123-91-1)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

15.3. State regulations

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Aniline, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene glycol (ingested), which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Component	State or local regulations
Diethylene glycol(111-46-6)	U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Dipropylene glycol(25265-71-8)	U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Ethylene Glycol(107-21-1)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - New York City - Right to Know Hazardous Substances List; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Aniline(62-53-3)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - New York City - Right to Know Hazardous Substances List; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
1,4-Dioxane(123-91-1)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S. - New York City - Right to Know Hazardous Substances List; U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16 Other information

According to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)

Issue date : 6/4/2025

Data sources : SDS prepared by DGF based on prior ChemTrec edition of SU 311-14T Version 1.0.

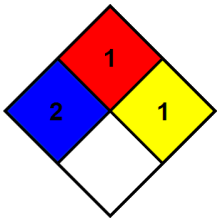
Full text of hazard classes and H-statements	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements	
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.



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.