SECTION 27–WATER INTRUSION CLEAN UP

27.1 Water Intrusion Clean Up Procedure

27.2 Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) Certification

27.3 KaiBosh Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Date: September 2017
Update: November 2017

27.1 WATER INTRUSION CLEAN UP

A. Objective

The purpose of this water intrusion clean up procedure is to establish the minimum performance requirements for employees who respond to water intrusion events such as but not limited to: sewage backup, pipe breaks, toilet overflows and rain flooding events.

This procedure is also to ensure that proper clean up procedures and personal protective equipment (PPE) is used throughout the cleanup process to protect employees, the public and the environment from the potentially harmful effects of chemical and/or pathogenic exposure associated with sewage.

B. Scope

The Water Intrusion Clean Up procedure applies to designated Facilities Management personnel that are involved in such events.

C. References

ANSI/IICRC S500 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration – 4th Ed., 2015, Indiana University Water Damage Restoration Guideline, California State University, Sacramento Sewage Spill Response Procedure and California State University Channel Islands Sewage Overflow Emergency Response Plan

D. Definitions

- **Category 1:** Water originating from a source that does not pose substantial harm to humans also called “clean water”.
  - Examples include: broken domestic water supply lines, tub or sink overflows with no contaminates, appliance malfunctions with domestic water supply lines, melting ice or snow, falling rainwater, broken toilet tanks and toilet bowls that do not contain contaminants or additives.

- **Category 2:** Water containing a significant degree of chemical, biological and/or physical contamination and having the potential to cause discomfort or sickness if consumed by or exposed to humans also called “gray water”.
  - Examples include: discharge from dishwashers or washing machines, overflows from toilet bowls with some urine (no feces), sump pump failures, seepage due to hydrostatic pressure, chilled and condensate water and fire protection water.

- **Category 3:** Grossly unsanitary water containing pathogenic agents, arising from sewage or other contaminated water sources and having the likelihood of causing discomfort or sickness if consumed or exposed to humans, also called “black water”.
  - Examples include: sewage and toilet backflow that originated beyond the trap regardless of color or content; all forms of flooding from ground surface water and rivers or streams.

D. Health Hazards of Sewage

Numerous disease-causing agents are potentially present in raw sewage. These organisms include amoebas, protozoa, bacteria, viruses, mold spores, etc. In the U.S., most illnesses associated with raw sewage exposure produce mild to severe flu-like or cold-like symptoms. However, more serious illnesses, such as Hepatitis A, can be contracted through human contact (mouth, eyes, nose, and ears) with raw sewage. With respect to HIV (AIDS) and HBV (Hepatitis B), the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration (OSHA) have stated, in their Frequently Asked Questions for Bloodborne Pathogen Standard, the following:

> *"There is no evidence to suggest that sewage plant or wastewater workers are at increased risk for hepatitis B infection. HBV and HIV may be present in wastewater, but only in a non-viable state and in very dilute concentrations, which would not be expected to pose a risk to wastewater workers or sewage plant workers."*

Since microorganisms can cause disease by entering the body through the mouth, eyes, ears, nose, or through cuts and abrasions to the skin, care should be taken, and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) utilized, when the potential for direct contact with raw sewage is possible.

Employees should consult their physician for vaccinations. Tetanus vaccinations should be up to date, with consideration also given to the need for polio, typhoid fever, Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccinations.

E. Basic Hygiene Practices

- Wash hands with soap and water immediately after all water intrusion clean up procedures.
- Avoid touching face, mouth, eyes, nose, or open sores and cuts while wearing gloves during clean up.
- After a water intrusion clean up wash your hands with soap and water *before* eating and drinking.
- Wash hands both before and after using the toilet.
- Before eating, remove all PPE and eat in designated areas away from the clean up area.
- Keep open sores, cuts, and wounds covered with clean, dry bandages.
- Gently flush eyes with clean water if contaminated water was in contact with eyes.

F. Clean Up Procedures

1. **Contact the Appropriate Supervisor** for classification of water and plan of action. The Supervisor will determine if the clean up can be handled in house or needs to be done by a professional restoration company. The determination is based on number of trained employees that are available and if there is the proper equipment on hand to handle the size and scope of the clean up.

   Only designated trained staff will respond to emergency clean up situations. The Supervisor and the trained staff will review and discuss the clean up action plan. Supervisors shall review procedures (this might also include specific task Operational Procedure) to be used and have employees sign off they understand the procedures and PPE to be used.

2. **Secure the area against unauthorized entry.**

3. **Investigate the potential for electrical hazards and de-energize electrical circuits as necessary.**

4. **Isolate** the water source if possible. (ex. shut down supply lines)

5. **Don PPE** (See appropriate JHA/PPE Assessment – Section 27.2)

6. **Gather Equipment** – There are 3 areas with clean up supplies: A236E, Avante Dock and Bldg. D Dock Cage.

Equipment includes: wet/dry vac, mop, bucket, wringer, KaiBosh disinfectant, paper towels, trash bags, gloves, tongs, plunger, wet floor sign and washroom closed sign. After using equipment it shall be cleaned and disinfected. Then returned to the area from which it was taken.

7. **Remove Excess Water:** Excess water removal is essential as the beginning point of restoration procedures. Removal of excess water may be achieved by physical means such as mopping or soaking up excess moisture from hard surfaces or furnishings. However, water removal usually involves the use of more sophisticated techniques and equipment such as pumps or wet/dry vacuuming equipment.

8. **Evaporation**: Once excess water is removed, remaining water must be changed from a liquid to a vapor by promoting evaporation. Normally, this is accomplished efficiently with fans and air movers.

9. **Dehumidification**: Once moisture is evaporated from structural materials and contents into the air, the moisture must be removed from the air through dehumidification.

10. ***Temperature Control:*** Both evaporation and dehumidification are greatly enhanced by controlling the temperature in an environment. Additionally, microorganisms' growth is temperature related. Thus, temperature modification and control is an important basic principle for safe, effective drying.

11. ***Monitoring:*** The damaged structure must be monitored starting with the initial assessment and evaluation, and continuing throughout the restoration process. Monitoring procedures may include, but are not limited to the following:
    - Temperature and humidity readings
    - Checking moisture content of materials with a moisture meter
    - Using thermal imaging camera to find moisture

G. Inspection by Supervisor

Following the cleanup of water, the Supervisor shall inspect the area for both cleanliness and dryness.

Inspection shall include some of the following:
- Documenting event (include photos of before and after)
- Documenting procedures followed
- Documenting those employees involved in the clean up
- Ensure equipment has been cleaned, disinfected and returned to designated storage area (replace supplies as needed)
- Ensure all trash has been taken to compactor and that NOTHING is left in the area or the trash barrel(s)

H. Training
- Employees are to be trained in this procedure and the detailed Operational Procedures for the specific tasks
- Training on JHA/PPE Assessment (Section 27.2)
- Hazard Communication and review of KaiBosh disinfectant cleaner SDS
- Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) general use

27.2 JHA/PPE HAZARD ASSESSMENT - CERTIFIED

Department (s):	Facilities Management	**Supervisor:**	Nancy Savard, Mgr. Operations
Task:	Water Intrusion Clean Up (also see EH&S Procedures)	**Analysis by:**	Sara Gibson, Mgr. EH&S
Job Titles (s) Performing Task:	Custodial & Maintenance (designated personnel identified for this task)		

At ALL times employees are to be wearing long pants and safety shoes (as required by area).
Note: Defective and/or damaged Personal Protective Equipment shall not be used.

Job Task/Steps	Potential Hazards	Type of PPE	Hazard Control
Clean up of "clean water" (Category 1) *See Operational Guideline for Detailed Procedure* • Put on PPE listed • Depending on depth of water determine if there is the potential for electrical hazards	• Electrical Hazards depending on depth and location of water • Splashes- water and disinfectant • KaiBosh Disinfectant	• Goggles: to protect eyes from splashes • Gloves: waterproof/rubber	• PPE listed • De-energize energy sources
Clean up of "gray water" (Category 2) *See Operational Guideline for Detailed Procedure* • Put on PPE listed • Depending on depth of water determine if there is the potential for electrical hazards	• Electrical Hazards depending on depth and location of water • Splashes – water and disinfectant • KaiBosh Disinfectant	• Goggles: to protect eyes from splashes • Face Shield: to protect nose and mouth from splashes • Gloves: waterproof/rubber • Rubber Boots	• PPE listed • De-energize energy sources
Clean up of "blackwater" (Category 3) *See Operational Guideline for Detailed Procedure* • Put on PPE Listed • Depending on depth of water determine if there is the potential for electrical hazards	• Exposure to sewage (Class 3 water/black water) • Electrical Hazards depending on depth and location of water • Splashes – water and disinfectant • KaiBosh Disinfectant	• Goggles: to protect eyes from splashes • Face Shield: to protect nose and mouth from splashes • Gloves: waterproof/rubber • Tyvek Coveralls • Rubber Boots	• PPE listed • De-energize energy sources

Job Task/Steps	Potential Hazards	Type of PPE	Hazard Control
Plunging a toilet (Category 2 or 3 water) *See Operational Guideline for Detailed Procedure*	• Possible exposure to sewage (Class 3/ blackwater) • Splashes – water and disinfectant • KaiBosh Disinfectant	• Goggles: to protect eyes from splashes • Face Shield: to protect nose and mouth from splashes • Gloves: waterproof/rubber • Disposable Apron • Rubber Boots	• PPE Listed
Using a toilet auger to clear drain trap (Category 2 or 3 water) *See Operational Guideline for Detailed Procedure*	• Possible exposure to sewage (Class 3/ blackwater) • Splashes – water and disinfectant • KaiBosh Disinfectant	• Goggles: to protect eyes from splashes • Face Shield: to protect nose and mouth from splashes • Gloves: waterproof/rubber • Disposable Apron • Rubber Boots	• PPE Listed

Reviewed by: Melissa Gawron Date: 9/27/17

CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above Job Hazard Assessment (JHA) and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) was conducted on the date indicated below. This document is a Certification of the Hazard Assessment required by 29 CFR 1910.132(d)(2).

Sara Gibson, Mgr. EH&S	*Sara Gibson*	9/27/17
Printed Name/Title	*Signature*	*Date*

27.3 KaiBosh Disinfectant Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Information

1.1 Product Identifier
Product Name: KaiBosh

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against
Product Use: Disinfectant Cleaner
EPA Registration Number: 10324-93-71665

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet
Manufacturer: Kaivac Inc.
401 South Third St.
Hamilton, OH 45011

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number: In the event of a medical emergency ONLY, please call:
INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053 24/7/365

Telephone Number for Information: **800-287-1136**

Email:
SDS Date of Preparation/Revision: January 21, 2015

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

US OSHA Classification (29CFR1910.1200): Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Irritation Category 2

2.2 Label Elements:

DANGER! Tetrasodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate, Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethyl, chlorides and Quaternary ammonium compounds, C12-14-alkyl[(ethylphenyl)methyl]dimethyl, chlorides.

H315 Causes skin irritation H318 Causes serious eye damage. **Prevention:** P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear gloves and eye protection.	**Response:** P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contacts, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

2.3 Other Hazards: None identified

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Number/ EINECS Number.	Amount	GHS Classification

Water	7732-18-5/231-791-2	75-90%	Not classified
Surfactant	68131-40-8	4.3-4.7%	Skin Irritation Category 2 (H315) Eye Damage Category 1 (H318) Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H302, H312, H332)
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8/207-838-8	2-3%	Eye Irritation Category 2 (H319)
Tetrasodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate	64-02-8/200-573-9	2-3%	Eye Damage Category 1 (H315) Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H332)
Alkyl (C_{14} 60%, C_{12} 30%, C_{18} 5%, C 5%) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	68391-01-5/269-919-4	2.25%	Skin Corrosion Category 1B (H314) Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H302, H312)
Alkyl (C_{12} 68%, C_{14} 32%) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride	85409-23-0/287-090-7	2.25%	Skin Corrosion Category 1B (H314) Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H302, H312)
Ethanol	64-17-5/200-578-6	<1%	Flammable Liquid Category 2 (H225) Eye Irritation Category 2 (H319)

Refer to Section 16 for Full Text of GHS Classes and H Statements
The exact percentages are a trade secret.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

First Aid

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 20 minutes while lifting the upper and lower lids. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash off with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion: If conscious, rinse mouth with water and give 1 glass of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or convulsing. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation or other symptoms persist.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects.

4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Causes severe eye irritation or burns. Permanent damage may occur. Inhalation of mists may cause upper respiratory irritation. Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation and dryness.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: If eye contact or ingestion occurs, get immediate medical attention.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media: Use any media that is suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture: Thermal decomposition yields oxides of carbon and toxic chloride vapors.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters: Firefighters should wear positive pressure self- contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:
Wear appropriate protective clothing as needed to prevent eye and skin contact.

6.2 Environmental Precautions: Avoid contamination of water supplies and environmental releases. Report spills as required to authorities.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up: Contain and collect spill with inert materials such as commercial absorbent, sand or earth. Place in a suitable container for disposal. If permitted, dilute and flush to sewer.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections:
Refer to Section 13 for disposal information and Section 8 for protective equipment.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:
Prevent eye contact. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Refer to product label for directions for use to assure effectiveness.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from bases and other incompatible materials. Keep container closed. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store in original container in areas inaccessible to small children. Do not store on side. Avoid creasing or impacting of side walls.

7.3 Specific end use(s):
Industrial uses: None identified
Professional uses: None identified

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters:

Chemical Name	US OEL	EU IOEL	UK OEL	DFG MK	Biological Limit Value
Water	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Surfactant	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Sodium Carbonate	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Tetrasodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Alkyl (C_{14} 60%, C_{12} 30%, C_{16} 5%, C 5%) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established

Alkyl (C_{12} 68%, C_{14} 32%) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established	None Established
Ethanol	1000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV, 1000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL	None Established	1000 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA, 1000 ppm STEL	None Established

8.2 Exposure Controls:

Appropriate Engineering Controls: General ventilation is generally adequate for normal use. Use local exhaust ventilation if needed to maintain concentration of hazardous constituents below recommended limits.

Personal Protective Measures

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary if workplace concentrations of hazardous constituents are below recommended limits. If the exposure limit is exceeded, an approved respirator should be worn. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. Follow applicable local or national regulations, in the US: OSHA 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2 and good Industrial Hygiene practice.
Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles.
Skin Protection: Impervious gloves such as neoprene or nitrile recommended where contact is likely. Wear protective clothing as required to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact when handling.
Other protection: None required.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance and Odor: Clear yellow liquid with a citrus odor.

Solubility in Water:	Soluble	**Boiling Point:**	Not determined
Odor Threshold:	Not determined	**Partition Coefficient:**	Not determined
pH:	11.5 ± 0.3	**Melting Point:**	Not determined
Specific Gravity:	1.039 (8.66 lbs/gal)	**Vapor Density:**	Not determined
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined	**Vapor Pressure:**	Not determined
Flammability(solid/gas):	Not applicable	**Flash Point:**	> 200°F (>100°C) – Pensky Martin Closed Cup
Explosive Limits:	Not determined	**Autoignition Temperature:**	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined	**Viscosity:**	Not determined
Explosive Properties:	None	**Oxidizing Properties:**	None

9.2 Other Information: None

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Reactions with strong oxidizing agents and acids will generate heat.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: None known.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Avoid strong oxidizing agents and acids.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition yields oxides of carbon and toxic chloride vapors.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:

Potential Health Hazards

Inhalation: Mists may cause mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract irritation with coughing, sore throat and difficulty in breathing.

Skin Contact: Causes irritation.

Eye Contact: Causes severe irritation or burns with redness, pain and tearing. Permanent eye damage may occur.

Ingestion: Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation.

Acute toxicity values: Product ATE: Oral: 7270 mg/kg, Dermal: 17714 mg/kg, Inhalation: 23 mg/L
Sodium Carbonate: Oral rat LD50: 2800 mg/kg, inhalation rat LC50: 2.3 mg/L/2hr, dermal rabbit LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Tetrasodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate: Oral rat LD50: 1780 mg/kg
Surfactant: Oral rat LD50: 412-2394 mg/kg, dermal rabbit LD50 1127-2395 mg/kg, inhalation rat LD50 : 1.06 mg/L/4hr
Ethanol: Oral rat LD50: 10470 mg/kg, inhalation rat LC50: 116.9 mg/L

Skin corrosion/irritation: Studies done on product show that the product is not corrosive to skin. Product is irritating to skin according to mixture rules.

Eye damage/ irritation: Product is damaging to eyes.

Respiratory Irritation: Prolonged inhalation may cause respiratory irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitization: Product is not a sensitizer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This product is not expected to present a risk of genetic damage

Carcinogenicity: None of the components is listed as a potential carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA or the EO CLP.

Developmental / Reproductive Toxicity: No specific data is available. Components are not reproductive toxins.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No specific data is available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No specific data is available. No adverse effects are expected.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:
Sodium Carbonate: Lepomis macrochirus LC50: 300 mg/L/96hr
Tetrasodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate: Lepomis macrochirus LC50: 121 mg/L/96hr
Surfactant: Pimephales promelas LC50 : 3.2-3.6mg/L/96hr, Daphnia magna EC50: 7.3 mg/L/48hr, bacteria EC50 > 1000 mg/L/16hr

Ethanol: Oral rat LD50: Pimephales promelas LC50: 14200 mg/L/96hr

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Surfactant: >60% in 28 days.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: Surfactant is not bioaccumulative.

12.4 Mobility in Soil: No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: None required.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods:
Dispose in accordance with all local, state and national regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional and national requirements. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical characteristics of the material to determine the proper waste identification and disposal in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not reuse empty container. Wrap and discard in trash (or recycle).

Section 14: Transport Information

	14.1 UN Number	14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	14.3 Hazard Class(s)	14.4 Packing Group	14.5 Environmental Hazards
US DOT	None	Not Regulated	None	None	No
Canadian TDG	None	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	None	No
EU ADR/RID	None	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	None	No
IMDG	None	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	None	No
IATA/ICAO	None	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	None	No

14.6 Special Precautions for User: None identified

14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex III MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS), and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The hazard information required on the pesticide label is reproduced below. The pesticide label also includes other important information, including directions for use.

FIFRA Labeling:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals
DANGER. Keep Out of Reach of Children

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, rubber gloves, and protective clothing when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS Do not mix with oxidizers, anionic soaps and detergents.

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. Sara Reporting Requirements: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 Of Title III Of The Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs (4,540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): This product is not subject to reporting requirements under CERCLA. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempted from listing.

Other U.S. Federal Regulations: None

California Safe Drinking Water And Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The following ingredients are listed on the Proposition 65 Lists:

Name	CAS	Amount
Benzyl Chloride	100-44-7	<10 ppm

Section 16: Other Information

NFPA RATING (NFPA 704)	FIRE: 1	HEALTH: 3	INSTABILITY: 0
HMIS RATING	FIRE: 1	HEALTH: 3	PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0

GHS Classes Hazard Statements for Reference (See Sections 2 and 3):
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H225 Highly flammable liquid vapor
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H332 Harmful if inhaled

Revision Date: 1/21/15
Supersedes Date: 6/10/10
Revision Summary: Convert to US GHS Format with GHS classification.

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be so. Data and calculations are based on information furnished by the manufacturer of the product and manufacturers of the components of the product. Users are advised to confirm in advance of the need that information is current, applicable and suited to the circumstances of use. Kaivac assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third party person proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are no adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Furthermore, Kaivac assumes no responsibility for injury caused by abnormal use of this material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed.