

Maxtec

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: MAX-250 series, MAX-2, MAX-8, MAX-25 and MAX-50 Oxygen Sensors

Synonyms: UN2922: Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Acetic acid solution, Lead acetate)

CAS Number(s): 6080-56-4, 64-19-7, 127-08-2, 7439-92-1

Product Use: Oxygen Sensor

Manufacturer/Supplier: Maxtec

Address: 2305 South 1070 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

General Information: 800-748-5355 (Toll Free), +1-801-266-5300 (International)

Transportation Emergency Number:

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Note

The oxygen sensors contain a weak acidic solution encapsulated in a plastic housing. Under normal operating conditions the solution (electrolyte) is never exposed. In case of a leak please observe the following information:

GHS Classification:

Lead Acetate, Trihydrate

Health	Environment	Physical
Reproductive/Developmental – Category 1A	Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 1	Not Available

Acetic Acid Solution

Health	Environment	Physical
Eye Corrosion – Category 1 Skin Corrosion – Category 1A	Not Available	Not Available

Potassium Acetate

Health	Environment	Physical
Not a hazardous substance or mixture		

Lead

Health	Environment	Physical
Acute Toxicity – Category (inhalation) Acute Toxicity – Category 4 (oral/dermal) Carcinogenicity – Category 2 Reproductive/Developmental – Category 2 Target organ Toxicity (Repeated) – Category 2	Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 1 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 1	Not Available

GHS Label:

Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate



Symbols:

Hazard Statements

- Danger!
- May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.
- If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Acetic Acid Solution



Symbols:

Hazard Statements

- Danger
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements

- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
- IF INHALLED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue to rinse.
- Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Store locked up.
- Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Potassium Acetate

Symbols: None

Hazard Statements

- Not a hazardous substance or mixture

Precautionary Statements

- If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.
- In case of skin contact, wash off with soap and plenty of water.
- In case of eye contact, flush eyes with water as a precaution.
- If swallowed, rinse mouth with water.

Lead



Symbols:

Hazard Statements

- Warning!
- Harmful if swallowed.
- Suspected of causing cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

- If breathed in, move person into fresh air. In not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.
- In case of skin contact, wash off with soap and plenty of water.
- In case of eye contact, flush eyes with water as a precaution.
- If swallowed, rinse mouth with water.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance	Formula	Mol. Weight	CAS Number	Weight %
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	$C_4H_6O_4Pb \cdot 3H_2O$	379.33 g/mol	6080-56-4	~3% (of total electrolyte weight)
Glacial Acetic Acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	60.05 g/mol	64-19-7	~30-40% (of total electrolyte weight)
Potassium Acetate	$C_2H_3KO_2$	98.14 g/mol	127-08-2	~25% (of total electrolyte weight)
Lead	Pb	207.2 g/mol	7439-92-1	~15-40% (of total sensor weight)

Section 4: First-Aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Description

The oxygen sensors contain a weak acidic solution encapsulated in a plastic housing. Under normal operating conditions the solution is never exposed. In case of a leak please observe the following instructions:

General Advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult

a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, Lead oxides, Potassium Oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for the firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Note

The oxygen sensors contain a weak acidic solution encapsulated in a plastic housing. Under normal operating conditions the solution (electrolyte) is never exposed. In case of a leak please observe the following instructions:

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage. Neutralize spill with soda ash or lime. Carefully place material into clean dry container and cover. Flush spill area with water. Avoid creating dust.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid rough handling.
 Avoid exposing sensor(s) to rapid changes in pressure.
 Avoid puncturing or damaging sensor membrane(s).
 In case of sensor leakage see section 6.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store sensors in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1 no other specific uses are stipulated.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	6080-56-4	WTA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Central Nervous System impairment Hematologic effects Peripheral Nervous System Impairment Substance for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans varies		
		See 1910.1025		
		TWA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		See Appendix C		

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Acetic Acid, Glacial	64-19-7	WTA	10 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Pulmonary function		
		STEL	15 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Pulmonary function		
		ST	15 ppm 37 mg/m ³	USA NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	10 ppm 25 mg/m ³	USA NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	10 ppm 25 mg/m ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminations
		The value in mg/m ³ is approximate.		

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
	Remarks	See 1910.1025		
Lead	7439-92-1	WTA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
		WTA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Central Nervous System impairment Hematologic effects Peripheral Nervous System Impairment Substance for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans varies		
		TWA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		See Appendix C		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Lead	7439-92-1	Lead	0.3 µg/mL	In blood	ACGIH – Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		Remarks	Not critical		

8.2 Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

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

Personal protective equipment**Eye/face protection**

Safety glasses with side-shields or goggles conforming to appropriate government standards such as ANSI (US), or EN 166(EU)

Skin protection

Handle with nitrile gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Respiratory and body protection

Wear respiratory protection and full protective clothing tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as ANSI (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties of sensor solution (electrolyte)

a) Appearance	Form: liquid Color: clear/translucent
b) Odor	vinegar-like
c) Odor Threshold	no data available
d) pH	5 - 6
e) Melting point/freezing point	no data available
f) Initial Boiling point and boiling range	no data available
g) Flash point	> 100°C
h) Evaporation rate	no data available
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	no data available
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	no data available
k) Vapor pressure	no data available
l) Vapor density	no data available
m) Relative density	no data available
n) Water Solubility	100% (Water based solution)
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
p) Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
q) Decomposition temperature	no data available
r) Viscosity	no data available
s) Explosive properties	no data available
t) Oxidizing properties	no data available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Note

The oxygen sensors contain a weak acidic solution (electrolyte) encapsulated in a plastic housing. Under normal operating conditions the solution is never exposed. In case of a leak please observe the following information:

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and usage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids, Strong oxidizing agents, Strong bases, Soluble carbonate and phosphate, Hydroxides, Metals, Peroxides, Permanganates, Amines, Alcohols, Nitric Acid.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products – no data available

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects (Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate)

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral – rat – 4,665 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

May alter genetic material.

Carcinogenicity

This is or contains a component that has been reported to be carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 2A – group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans (Lead di(acetate) trihydrate)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. The reference note has been added by TD based on the background information of the NTP. (lead di(acetate) trihydrate)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Known human reproductive toxicant

May cause reproductive disorders.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: OF8050000

Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and to induce embryo- and fet- mortality. They also have teratogenic effect in some animal species. No teratogenic effects have been reported with exposure to organometallic lead compounds. Adverse effect of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and fetal development, and postnatal (e.g., mental) development have been reported. Excessive exposure can affect blood,

nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and results in anemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. Additional symptoms of overexposure include: joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia, and metallic taste. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death., May cause convulsions.

Stomach – Irregularities – Based on Human Evidence

11.2 Information on toxicological effects (Acetic Acid, Glacial)

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral – rat – 3,310 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation – mouse – 1 h – 5620 ppm

Remarks: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Hose, Eye, Ear, and Taste): Eye: Conjunctive irritation. Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste): Eye: Other. Blood: Other changes.

LC50 Inhalation – rat – 4 H – 11.4 mg/L

LD50 Dermal – rabbit – 1,112 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes – rabbit

Result – Corrosive to eyes

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: AF1225000

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, cough, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, vomiting, ingestion or inhalation of concentrated acetic acid causes damage to tissues of the respiratory and digestive tracts. Symptoms include: hematemesis, bloody diarrhea, edema and/or perforation of the esophagus and pylorus, pancreatitis, hematuria, anuria, uremia, albuminuria, hemolysis, convulsions, bronchitis, pulmonary edema, pneumonia, cardiovascular collapse, shock, and death. Direct contact or exposure to high concentrations of vapor with skin or eyes can cause: erythema, blisters, tissue destruction with slow healing, skin blackening, hyperkeratosis, fissures, corneal erosion, opacification, iritis, conjunctivitis, and possible blindness., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Stomach – Irregularities – Based on Human Evidence

11.3 Information on toxicological effects (Potassium Acetate)**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral – rat – 3,250 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin – rat

Results: no skin irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 404)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes – rabbit

Result – no eye irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 405)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: AJ33225000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

11.4 Information on toxicological effects (Lead)

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Rat

Cytogenetic analysis

Carcinogenicity

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

IARC: 2B – Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Lead)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Lead)

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. The reference note have been added by TD based on the background information of NTP. (Lead)

OSHA: 1910.1025 (Lead)

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected human reproductive toxicant

Reproductive toxicity – rat – Inhalation

Effects on Newborn: Biochemical metabolic.

Reproductive toxicity – rat – Oral

Effects on Newborn: Behavioral.

Reproductive toxicity – mouse – Oral

Effect on Fertility: Female fertility index (e.g., # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated). Effects on Fertility: Pre-implantation mortality (e.g., reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea).

Development Toxicity – rat – Inhalation

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Blood and lymphatic system (including spleen and marrow).

Developmental Toxicity – rat – Oral

Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Blood and lymphatic system (including spleen and marrow). Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)

Developmental Toxicity – rat – Oral

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetal death.

Developmental Toxicity – mouse – Oral

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetal death.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: OF7525000

Anemia

Stomach – Irregularities – Based on Human Evidence

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate

No data available

Acetic Acid, Glacial

Toxic to fish semi-static test LC50 – *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - > 1,000 mg/L – 96 h
(OECD Test Guideline 203)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 – *Daphnia magna* (water flea) - > 300.82 mg/L – 48 h
(OECD Test Guideline 202)

Potassium Acetate

Toxic to fish LC50 – *Danio rerio* (zebra fish) - > 992 mg/L – 96 h
(OECD Test Guideline 203)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 – *Daphnia* - > 919 mg/L – 48 h
(OECD Test Guideline 202)

Toxic to algae EC50 – *Skeletonema costatum* - > 1,000 mg/L – 72 h
(ISO 10253)

Lead

Toxic to fish mortality LOEC – *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) – 1.19 mg/L – 96 h
LC50 – *Micropterus dolomieu* – 2.2 mg/L – 96 h
Mortality NOEC – *Salvelinus fontinalis* – 1.7 mg/L – 10 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates mortality LOEC – *Daphnia* – 0.17 mg/L – 24 h
mortality NOEC – *Daphnia* – 0.099 mg/L – 24 h

Toxic to algae mortality EC50 – *Skeletonema costatum* – 7.94 mg/L – 10 d

12.2 Persistence and degradability**Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate**

No data available

Acetic Acid, Glacial

Biodegradability aerobic – Exposure time 30 d
Result: 99% - Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Expected to be biodegradable

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 880 mg/g

Potassium Acetate

Biodegradable Results: Readily biodegradable

Lead

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate

No data available

Acetic Acid, Glacial

No data available

Potassium Acetate

Does not accumulate in organisms.

Lead

Bioaccumulation Oncorhynchus kisutch – 2 Weeks – 150 µg/L

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Product

Offer used or surplus oxygen sensors to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Section 14: Transport Information

IATA: Regulated. Refer to IATA dangerous goods in excepted quantities, Sec 2.6, if applicable.

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Acetic acid solution, Lead acetate)

Hazard Class: 8(6.1)

UN Number: UN2922

Packaging Group: III

International Maritime Organization (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Acetic acid solution, Lead acetate)

Hazard Class: 8(6.1)

UN Number: UN2922

Packaging Group: III

Labels Required: Marine Pollutant

IATA**Proper Shipping Name:** Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Acetic acid solution, Lead acetate)**Hazard Class:** 8(6.1)**UN Number:** UN2922**Packaging Group:** III

Section 15: Regulatory Information

SARA 302 Components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead	7439-92-1	1994-04-01

SARA 311/312 Components

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right to Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	6080-56-4	1993-04-24
Acetic Acid, Glacial	64-19-7	1993-04-24
Lead	7439-92-1	1994-04-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	6080-56-4	1993-04-24
Acetic Acid, Glacial	64-19-7	1993-04-24
Potassium Acetate	127-08-2	
Lead	7439-92-1	1994-04-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	6080-56-4	1993-04-24
Acetic Acid, Glacial	64-19-7	1993-04-24
Potassium Acetate	127-08-2	
Lead	7439-92-1	1994-04-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical know to the State of California to cause cancer.

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead (II) Acetate, Trihydrate	6080-56-4	2007-09-28
Lead	7439-92-1	1989-07-10

WARNING! This product contains a chemical know to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead	7439-92-1	1989-07-10

Section 16: Other Information

HMIS Rating

Health Hazard: 3
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard: 0

NFPA Rating

Health Hazard: 3
Fire Hazard: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

The above data is based on tests and experience which Maxtec believes reliable and are supplied for information purposes only. Maxtec disclaims any liability for damage or injury which results for the use of the data and nothing contained herein shall constitute a guarantee, warranty (including warranty of merchant ability) or representation (including freedom from patent liability) by Maxtec with respect to the data, the product described, or their use for any specific purpose, even if that purpose is known to Maxtec.