

The Town of Fenwick Island

800 Coastal Highway Fenwick Island DE 19944 302,539,3011 * Fax: 302,539,1305 www.fenwickisland.delaware.gov

March 22, 2017

Dear Commercial Property Owner or Resident Merchant,

Attached you will find a letter from Sussex County Division of Environmental Services. As you may be aware, in recent weeks we have been contacted by several business owners as well as property owners in certain areas around Town complaining of gaseous odors along the Coastal Highway corridor.

In an effort to determine the cause of these odors, Town Council approved smoke testing to be conducted by Sussex County Division of Environmental Services. The plan is to force smoke under pressure through the sewer system and see if the connections indicate any cracks or leaks in the system.

Sussex County personnel will be present during the entire testing procedure which is planned for April 3, 2017 through April 5, 2017 during the morning hours.

It will be necessary for someone to be present in each building or business during the testing which may last up to one hour. As a precaution, please do not have any children, pets or someone who suffers from respiratory problems in your building during the time of testing and make sure to ventilate the area. If you do see smoke inside the building, contact Sussex County personnel who will be on site.

The blocks being tested are the following:

100 Coastal Highway (west side)

700 Coastal Highway (west side)

1100 Coastal Highway (west side)

1300 Coastal Highway (west side)

1400 Coastal Highway (west side)

1500 Coastal Highway (east and west side)

Please read the attached documents. If you have any concerns or questions, please contact either Rodney Marvel, Assistant Director, Sussex County Division of Environmental Services or Terry Tieman, Fenwick Island Town Manager.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

(302) 855-7730 DIRECTOR (302) 539-0981 FAX SOUTH COASTAL WASTEWATER FACILITY (302) 855-7730 (302) 947-0864 INLAND BAYS FACILITY (302) 644-2761 WOLFE NECK FACILITY (302) 732-9540 PINEY NECK FACILITY (302) 855-7374 WATER DEPARTMENT (302) 855-7379 WATER & SEWER EMERGENCY



Sussex County

DELAWARE
sussexcountyde.gov
HANS M. MEDLARZ, P.E.
COUNTY ENGINEER
JOSEPH WRIGHT, P.E.
ASSISTANT COUNTY ENGINEER

HEATHER SHERIDAN
DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Dear Property Owner or Tenant,

This letter is to notify you that the Sussex County Engineering Department's Division of Environmental Services will be smoking testing in selected areas of the Fenwick Island Sanitary Sewer District. The testing will occur April 3rd through April 5th, weather permitting. The objective is to test both the County's system and the property owner's plumbing and venting.

Smoke testing is a standard method of detecting sewer defects and storm water cross connections to the sanitary sewer system. Smoke testing consists of placing a high capacity blower on top of a sanitary sewer manhole or clean out and forcing a nontoxic smoke down into the sewer system. The smoke, under pressure from the blower, travels through the sewer system and escapes through any connections, cracks, leaks, etc. along the way. Please see the attached Smoke Testing FAQ for commonly asked questions about the process.

The smoke used for smoke testing is non-toxic and non-hazardous and is manufactured specifically for this purpose. It leaves no residuals or stains, and has no effects on plants or animals. The smoke should not enter your building, but if it does, it will have a distinct odor and should only last a few minutes with proper ventilation.

All Sussex County personnel will have proper identification and vehicles stamped with the Sussex County Seal. Both the Fenwick Town Police and the Bethany Fire Department will be made aware of the smoke testing project and the schedule.

Please note, all plumbing fixture drain traps must be filled with water prior to smoke testing. Please perform the following tasks to ensure smoke does not enter your business:

Important Instructions for Residents Prior to Smoke Testing:

- Make sure all drain traps and plumbing fixtures have water in them. Fill seldom used drains (such as floor drains, etc.) with water by running the faucet for 30-60 seconds or by filling the drain with approximately three cups of water.
- Smoke should not enter your business; however, if it does this could be an indication of a defect in your plumbing system, this defect could allow sewer gases to enter inside your business, which is a potential health hazard. Corrections of such defects on private property are the responsibility of the property owner, and a licensed plumber should be contacted to ensure the proper corrections are made. If smoke does enter your business, please notify the Sussex County personnel who are conducting the test.



We appreciate your patience and understanding and will make every effort to minimize any inconvenience or disruption that may arise from this testing.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding smoke testing, please call (302) 855-7730.

Sincerely,

Rodney Marvel Assistant Director

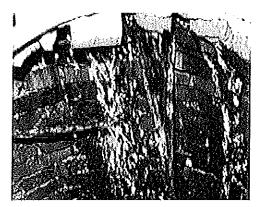
Sussex County Department of Environmental Services

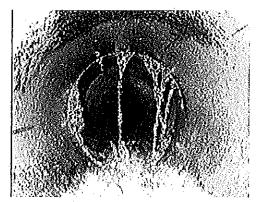
Frequently asked questions and answers about Smoke Testing

1. What is the purpose of Smoke Testing?

A wastewater system or sanitary sewer system is designed to transport wastewater to a treatment facility. In dry weather it usually does so without issue. However, in wet weather, storm-related runoff may leak into the sewer system, resulting in an increased volume of flow the system wasn't designed to handle.

This situation is called inflow and is the process of storm water runoff getting into the sanitary sewer system.



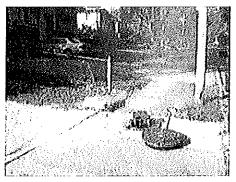


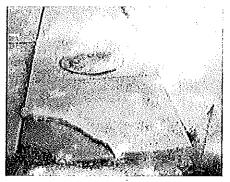
Storm water entering into the sewer system from a manhole, at left, and from a defect inside a pipe, at right.

Inflow such as depicted here can result in an overburdening of the sanitary sewer system, which may result in Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).

Smoke testing is one of the best cost effective ways to locate defects in the main sewer line and service lateral that connects to a resident. This is why many cities and municipalities implement smoke testing programs as a cost-effective method to assess the condition of sanitary sewer system.

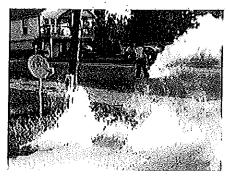
2. What is a Smoke Test?





High-capacity blowers are used to pump smoke into a manhole (left photo). In the right photo, smoke is pushed into the system and emerges from cracks in the sidewalk and at a downstream manhole.

Smoke testing is the process of injecting artificially produced smoke into a blocked off pipeline segment to see where the smoke emerges. If the sewer is in good condition then the forced smoke will emerge from manhole lids along the line and house vents on the roof. If the line has defects, the smoke will find the break and try to escape through the break.



It is not unusual to see plumes of smoke issuing up from peculiar places, such as cracks in the street, or in residential yards during smoke testing.

A three or four person crew will conduct the tests. Each crew member will have proper identification and use well marked vehicles.

While the smoke is being injected into the sewers, crews fan out around the smoke test area to observe and flag the places smoke escapes. Technicians document and/or mark up the location(s) where defect(s) were found for repairs. GSWSA will generally make all repairs found even on the customers service lateral.

3. Is The Smoke Hazardous?

The smoke utilized during smoke testing is LiquiSmoke™ and is commonly used in the industry. The smoke is not harmful to you your pets or house plants. It will not harm or stain clothes, drapes, or furniture. It is not flammable and does not create a fire hazard.

While the smoke is not considered harmful, it is recommended to avoid prolonged periods of exposure. If smoke appears from a drain inside your residence, open windows and ventilate well to dissipate the smoke.

4. Will I have smoke coming into my house?

Probable not, but it is possible that smoke could enter a residence through a drain trap which has dried out or some other plumbing defect such as an un-trapped washing machine drain, cracked pipe, garbage disposal or dishwasher not installed correctly.

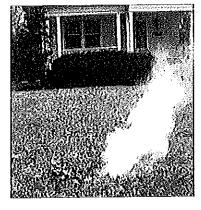
Note that if smoke can enter your home then dangerous sewer gases can also.

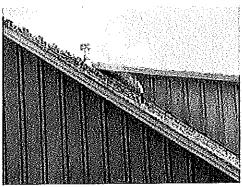
If smoke gets inside of your home locate one of the smoke testing crew member and they will assist you in locating where the smoke entered your home.

5. I see smoke in my front yard and venting out my neighbors roof

That may indicate a break or other defect in the sewer line.

In these photos, a defect in an underground sewer pipe is allowing smoke to escape up through the ground.

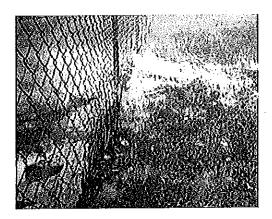




Roof vents are where the smoke should be released or seen. This is good!

However, smoke doesn't always originate at the spot the smoke plume emerges.

Sometimes smoke will escape through a defect in the sanitary sewer line, then travel or migrate along the pipe until it finds a way to rise to the surface.



6. I don't see any smoke at all!

This may be good.

If the sanitary sewer line is in a state of good condition, the smoke will migrate along the sewer network and appear at a distant manhole or some other area. Technician expects to observe smoke, such as the sewer vent pipe on top of a residence. But in some cases, the smoke doesn't reappear at all.

Since it has to go somewhere, then a process of investigation and research begins to try and determine where the smoke is ending up.

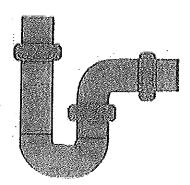
7. Should I do anything to prepare?

During smoke testing, field crews force smoke into the sanitary sewer. The possibility exists for smoke to enter a residence due to infrequently used drains or a defect is in the sewer pipes.

A drain trap is the S-shaped curvature or elbow in the pipe typically found under sinks, exists to capture and hold water in the trap's curve.

This water in the trap creates a type of seal and blocks gases from rising up through the drain and into the home. This trap will also keep the smoke from entering your home also. A dry drain trap could be found in drains which are not used regularly and the water has evaporated.

Water should be ran in these isolated areas monthly to maintain the drain seal in proper operating condition.



8. Do I have to be home when smoke testing is being performed?

Homeowners do not need to be home and at no time will a field crew member need to enter your home.

9. Can the smoke activate the smoke alarm?

Yes, smoke alarms may be activated during smoke testing if some enters your home, if it does, open windows and doors for ventilation. If you are not sure or have any doubts about the smoke call 911.

10. I'm not going to be home but I have pets in the house, what should I do?

The smoke is not harmful to pets, but you can place your pet in an area of the home that has no plumbing, or leave windows cracked for good ventilation. If your plumbing is properly connected and all the drain traps are sealed, there should not be any problems.

If you have any question relating to smoke testing, please call: Sussex County Department of Environmental Services 302-855-7730

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 04/29/2015

Revision date: 04/29/2015

Supersedes: 01/18/2011

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

4.4, Product identifier in the second experience of a second research of the second se

Product form

: Mixture

Trade name

: Superior® Smoke Generator

CAS No

: NA : NA

Product code

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture

: Restricted to professional users

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SUPERIOR SIGNAL COMPANY LLC

P.O. Box 96

Spotswood, NJ 08884 Phone: 732-251-0800

Fax: 732-251-9442

Email: info@superiorsignal.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency number

: 732-251-0800

SECTION 2: Hazards/identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Carc. 1B H350

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

NOTE: Exposure is highly unlikely when product is used as directed. Product is sealed in heavy cardboard tube or metal canister. After ignition, product slowly combusts and hexachloroethane is consumed. Direct contact with product does not occur.

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: H350 - May cause cancer (Dermal, oral)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P280 - Wear protective clothing

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P405 - Store locked up

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the

classification

: After ignition, Smoke Generator emits smoke (mild Zinc Chloride solution) that can be irritating to the eyes, respiratory tract, and mucous membranes. When used as directed exposure should be limited, and normally poses no hazard. Persons with known respiratory sensitivity should not be exposed to smoke. Moderate exposure may temporarily result in irritation, inflammation, and difficulty breathing - moving to fresh air will reverse these effects. Heavy exposure may result in coughs, chills, fever, and pulmonary edema, requiring medical treatment. Overwhelming exposure can be dangerous and is to be avoided. Persons who will be exposed to sustained heavy smoke should wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

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Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US) 2.4.

Not applicable

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Hexachloroethane	(CAS No) 67-72-1	30 - 55	Carc. 1B, H350

Full text of H-phrases; see section 16

Remaining product components are not considered hazardous.

SECTION 4: First ald measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical

advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Allow victim to breathe fresh air. Allow the victim to rest.

First-aid measures after skin contact

Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse.

First-aid measures after eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness

persist.

First-aid measures after ingestion

: Rinse mouth, Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed 4.2.

Symptoms/injuries

: May cause cancer.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed 4.3.

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Unsultable extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Reactivity

: May react with water, producing smoke.

Advice for firefighters 5.3.

Firefighting instructions

: Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent firefighting water from entering environment.

Protection during firefighting

Self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION6:/Accidentalirelease/measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures

: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6,1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment

: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

: Ventilate area. Emergency procedures

Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

: On land, sweep or shovel into suitable containers. Minimize generation of dust. Store away from other materials.

Reference to other sections

See Heading 8, Exposure controls and personal protection.

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SECTION 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed

: After Ignition, Smoke Generator emits smoke that can be Irritating to the eyes, respiratory tract. and mucous membranes (mild Zinc Chloride solution). When used as directed exposure

should be limited, and normally poses no hazard.

Precautions for safe handling

Persons with known respiratory sensitivity should not be exposed to smoke. Moderate exposure may temporarily result in imitation, inflammation, and difficulty breathing -- moving to fresh air will reverse these effects. Heavy exposure may result in coughs, chills, fever, and pulmonary edema, requiring medical treatment. Overwhelming exposure can be dangerous and is to be avoided. Persons who will be exposed to sustained heavy smoke should wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Safe use of the product

Generate smoke to obscure, signal, trace airflow, or for other visual effects.

Hygiene measures

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from ignition sources. Keep only in original container. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Prevent moisture contact. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from ignition sources. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible products

Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials

Mixture may be water reactive, releasing smoke (mild zinc chloride solution). Sources of

7.3. Specific end use(s) No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal/protection

Control parameters

Superior® Smoke Generator	r(NA)	소요요하는 그를 하여 되었다. 그 그 사람들은 하면 원칙은 생활한
ACGIH	Not applicable	
OSHA	Not applicable	
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	10 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1 ppm

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

: Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eve protection

: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Respiratory protection

Wear appropriate mask.

Other information

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. NOTE: Exposure is highly unlikely when product is used as directed. Product is sealed in heavy cardboard tube or metal canister. After ignition, product slowly combusts and hexachloroethane is consumed. Direct contact with product does not

occur.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties:

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state

: Solid

Appearance

Powder contained in sealed tube or canister.

Color Odor

Mothballs

Odor threshold

: No data available

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: No data available

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Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No dața available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Auto-Ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available

9,2. Other information

Minimum ignition energy : *

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

May react with water, producing smoke.

10.2. Chemical stability

Product is stable. Not established.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not established.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Moisture. High temperature: High humidity.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

zinc chloride. Smokes, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide.

SECTIONAL Troxicological Information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)		
LD50 oral rat	4460 mg/kg	
LD50 dermal rabbit	32000 mg/kg	
ATE US (oral)	4460.000 mg/kg body weight	
ATE US (dermal)	32000.000 mg/kg body weight	
Skin corresion/irritation	· Not classified	

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Dermal, oral).

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Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)		
IARC group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans		
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status 1 - Evidence of Carcinogenicity, 3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogenicity		
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen Yes		

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified Specific target organ toxicity (repeated

exposure)

: Not classified

Aspiration hazard

: Not classified

Potential Adverse human health effects and

symptoms

: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.1. Toxicity

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	
LC50 fish 1	967 - 1250 μg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promeias)
LC50 fish 2	712 - 1030 µg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)

Persistence and degradability 12.2.

Superior® Smoke Generator (NA)	아이트를 하는 수 있는 사람들이 함께 보면 된 일이 되어 되는 일이 된 생각이 되었다면 하게 불편하게 되었다.	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Superior® Smoke Generator (NA)		
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.	
Hexachtoroethane (67-72-1)		
Log Pow	4.14	

12.4. Mobility in soil

Superior® Smoke Generator (NA)	
Ecology - soil	None.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming

: No known ecological damage caused by this product.

Other information

: Avoid release to the environment,

SECTION/(3/IDIsposal/consideration

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations

: Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Dispose of

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contents/container to ...

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport Additional information

Other information

: No supplementary information available.

ADR

No additional information available

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Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION/15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Zinc (7440-66-6)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA! List of Lists)	1000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (dust or fume only)

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

All components listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List)

EU-Regulations

All components listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

No additional information available

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Not classified

National regulations

All components listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
All components listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)

All components listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) Inventory

All components listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)

All components listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)

All components listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)

All components listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)

15.3. US State regulations

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)				
U.S California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	20 μg/day

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Zinc (7440-66-6)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) Environmental Hazard List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases:

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	Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
	H350 .	May cause cancer

Revision date

: 04/29/2015

Other information

: DtsCLAIMER OF LtABILITY The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This SDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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