

Roohide Saddlery LLC

Version No: 1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 07/01/2015 Print Date: 07/01/2015 Initial Date: 14/08/2014 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| Product name | FLUIDTREE 400 POLYOL |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Not Applicable |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| Relevant identified uses | Polyurethane foam polyol |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

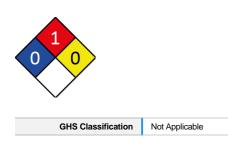
| Registered company name | Roohide Saddlery LLC | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| Address | 854 W. ROSS RD, EL CENTRO, CA, 92243, USA | | |
| Telephone | 0-831 1965 | | |
| Fax | Not Available | | |
| Website | Not Available | | |
| Email | Not Available | | |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Roohide Saddlery LLC |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | 760-831 1965 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture



Label elements

 GHS label elements
 Not Applicable

 SIGNAL WORD
 NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. | |
|------|---|--|
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. | |
| P103 | Read label before use. | |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Not Available | 100 | Polyol blend - non-hazardous |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Skin Contact | skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation. | |
| Inhalation | If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. | |
| Ingestion | Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. | |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

| Special hazards arising fro | Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only. | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result | | |
| Advice for firefighters | | | |
| Fire Fighting | Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. | | |
| | ► Combustible. | | |

- Fire/Explosion Hazard Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit acrid smoke.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| Minor Spills | Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
|--------------|---|
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. |
|-------------------|---|
| Other information | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|-------------------------|--|
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. ► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| FLUIDTREE 400 POLYOL | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | | | | |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | | Revised IDLH | |
| Polyol blend - non-hazardous | Not Available | | Not Available | |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed property. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Personal protection | |
| Eye and face protection | Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable enument should be |

| | ► readily available. |
|-----------------------|---|
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection

varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{A(All classes)} = \mbox{Organic vapours, B AUS or B1} = \mbox{Acid gasses, B2} = \mbox{Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3} = \mbox{Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E} = \mbox{Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G} = \mbox{Agricultural chemicals, K} = \mbox{Ammonia(NH3), Hg} = \mbox{Mercury, NO} = \mbox{Oxides of nitrogen, MB} = \mbox{Methyl bromide, AX} = \mbox{Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)} \end{array}$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear, honey-coloured liquid

| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.02 |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Not Available | pH as a solution(1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| Reactivity | See section 7 |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| | Continued |

 Incompatible materials
 See section 7

 Hazardous decomposition products
 See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |
|--------------|---|
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. |

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |

| FLUIDTREE 400 POLYOL | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | |
| Acute Toxicity | \otimes | Carcinogenicity | \otimes |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | 0 | Reproductivity | \otimes |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | 0 | STOT - Single Exposure | 0 |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | 0 | STOT - Repeated Exposure | 0 |
| Mutagenicity | 0 | Aspiration Hazard | 0 |
| | | | |

Legend:

Data required to make classification available
 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

 \sim – Data available but does not init the criteria

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients | |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | No Data available for all ingredients |
| | |
| Mobility in soil | |
| Mobility in soil | Mobility |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. |
|---------------------------------|--|
|---------------------------------|--|

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Polyol blend non-hazardous() is found on the following regulatory lists "Not Applicable"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources. The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

