SHEET 0713590

Safety Data Sheet
Date of Issue: May 23, 2016|Revision Date: |Revision Number:
Imperial Supplies Part Number: 0713590

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier
Product Form:
Product Name: NYLON-INSULATED DISCONNECTORS
CAS No:
Synonyms: Not Available.

1.2. Intended Use of the Product
Use of the substance/mixture: Electrical terminals

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party
K.S.TERMINALS INC.
No. 8. Zhangbin E. 3rd Road. Xianxi Township. Changhua County 507
+886-4-7580001-529 4
+886-4-7580003
+886-4-7580001
Huichen@ksterminals.com.tw

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency number | +886-4-7580001

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Not Applicable.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)	
Signal Word (GHS-US)	NOT APPLICABLE.
Hazard Statements (GHS-US)	Not Applicable.
Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)	Not Applicable.

2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification:

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)

Full text of H-phrases: See Section 16

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Poly(hexamethyleneadipamide)	32131-17-2	79.648521	
Copper	7440-50-8	13.723511	
Zinc	7440-66-6	6.607617	
Tin	7440-31-5	0.020349	
Lead	7439-92-1	0.000002	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General:

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: -If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

-Lay patient down Keep warm and rested.

-Prostheses such 3S false teeth, which may block airway. should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

-Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

-Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs:

-Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

-Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

In case of burns:

-Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.

DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.

-DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.

-Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to

ease pain.
-For large burns, sheets, towels or pi low slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
-DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.
-Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
-Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
-Reassure
-Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.
For thermal burns:
-Decontaminate area around burn.
-Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.
For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)
-Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.
-Use compresses if running water is not available.
-Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.
-Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
-Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.
For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin).
-Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.
-Use compresses if running water is not available.
-Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.
-Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.
-Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):
-Lay the person flat
-Elevate feet about 12 inches.
-Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.
-Cover the person with coat or blanket.
-Seek medical assistance.
For third-degree burns
Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time:
-Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.

-Separate burned toes and fingers with dry sterile dressings.
-Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter this may cause infection.
-To prevent shock see above.
-For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head 'when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
-Have a person with a facial burn sit up.
-Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
First-aid Measures After 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. For THERMAL burns:
-Do NOT remove contact lens.
-Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
-Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
First-aid Measures After Ingestion: -Immediately give a glass of water.
-First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms/Injuries:
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:
Chronic Symptoms:

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

-Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

-Foam.

-Dry chemical powder.

-BCF (where regulations permit).

-Carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: -Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.

-Organic powders when finery divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive oust-air mixtures and result n a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).

-Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

Combustion products include; carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (C02) nitrogen oxides (Nox) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Nylon fines in air possess electrostatic properties which assist sparkings small fires flame retardant grades of nylon should cease flaming once source of ignition is removed In large fires burring will be sustained if sufficient oxygen is available. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of ammonia, nitrogen oxides (NOx), minor amounts of hydrogen cyanide and in case of flame retardant grades, halogenated gases. CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.

Explosion Hazard: -Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
-Organic powders when finery divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive oust-air mixtures and result n a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
-Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
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Reactivity:

5.3. Advice for Firefighters
Precautionary Measures Fire:
Firefighting Instructions: -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 courses.
-Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Protection During Firefighting:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine

bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
General Measures:

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment:
Emergency Procedures:
Minor Spills:
-Clean up all spills immediately.
-Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
-Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
-Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Major Spills:
Moderate hazard.
-CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
-Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
-Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders
Protective Equipment:
Emergency Procedures:

6.2. Environmental Precautions

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up
For Containment:
Methods for Cleaning Up:

6.4. Reference to Other Sections
See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling
Additional Hazards When Processed: -The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)
-It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.
-Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin.
-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.
-Organic powders when finery divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
-Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
-Establish good housekeeping practices.

Other information:
-Remove dust accumulations on a regular baas by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
-Store in original containers.
-Keep containers securely sealed.
-Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
-Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Hygiene Measures:

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities
Technical Measures:
Storage Conditions:
Suitable container:
-Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
-Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Nylon, nitrosated with dinitrogen trioxide and stored cold, exploded on warming to ambient temperature. The N-nitroso-nylon is similar structurally to N-nitrosoN-alkylamides, some of which are thermally unstable. Nylon components should be excluded from contact with nitrosating agents. BRETHERICK L: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
-Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters
Source
Ingredient
Material name
TWA
STEL
Peak
Notes

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z1
Copper
Copper - Fume / Copper
0.1 mg/m3
/ 1mg/m3

Not available
Not available
(as Cu) / (as Cu); Dusts and mists

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z3
Copper
Inert or Nuisance Dust
5 mg/m3 / 15mg/m3/
15 mppcf /
50 mppcf
Not available
Not available
Respirable fractional inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, -which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; AII inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Copper
Copper - Fume
As Cu / Copper
Dusts and mists
0.2 mg/m3
/ 1 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
TLV® Basis: Irr; Gl; metal fume fever; BEL

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
Copper
Copper metal
Dusts, Copper
Metal fumes

1 mg/m3

Not available
Not available
[*Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.]

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z3
Zinc
Inert or Nuisance Dust
5 mg/m3 / 15mg/m3/
15 mppcf /
50 mppcf
Not available
Not available
Respirable fractional inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, -which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; AII inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1.

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z1
Tin
Tin, organic compounds
0.1 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
(as Sn)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z1
Tin
Tin, organic compounds
2 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
(as Sn); (except oxides)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

Tin
Metallic tin, Tin flake. Tin metal Tin powder
2 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
["Note: The REL also applies to other inorganic tin compounds (as Sn) except tin oxides.]

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) -Table Z1
Lead
Lead, inorganic
0.05 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
(as Pb);see 1910.1025; if an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours n any wort day the permisible exposure limit as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula Maximum permissible limit (ug/m3)=400 / hours worked in the day

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Lead
Lead and inorganic compounds as pb
0.05 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
TLV® Basis: CNS & PNS impair; hematologic eff; BEI

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
Lead
Lead metal , plumbum
0.050 mg/m3
Not available
Not available
See Appendix C [*Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) - see Appendix C]

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation: in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. 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.
Personal Protective Equipment	Other protection: -When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. -Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. -CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating. -Overals. -P.V.C. apron. -Banier cream.
Materials for Protective Clothing	

Hand Protection	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. -When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. -Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials. -Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. -polychloroprene. -nitrile rubber. -butyl rubber.
Eye 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.
Skin and Body Protection	See Other protection below.
Respiratory Protection	Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).
Thermal Hazard Protection	Not available.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Metal silver + various colors NY
Odor	Not available.
Odor Threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Relative Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate=1)	Not available.
Melting Point	Not available.
Freezing Point	Not available.
Boiling Point	Not available.
Flash Point	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	Not available.
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	Not available.
Relative Density	Not available.
Specific Gravity	
Solubility	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Lower Flammable Limit	
Upper Flammable Limit	

9.2. Other Information

Voc : Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
See section 7.

10.2 Chemical Stability
-Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
-Product is considered stable
-Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
See section 7.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid
See section 7.

10.5 Incompatible Materials
See section 7.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects
Acute Toxicity:
Skin Corrosion/Irritation:
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:
Carcinogenicity:
Reproductive Toxicity:
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):
Aspiration Hazard:
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat.
Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
-Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.
-CAUTION: Vapours may be irritating.

NYLON-INSULATED DISCONNECTORS
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-alergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a nor-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity
Symptoms/Injuries After 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. Molten material is capable of causing burns.
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.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:
Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Sight abrasive damage may also result.
Symptoms/Injuries After 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.
Chronic Symptoms:
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Workers exposed to nylon dusts for 20 years have, on occasion, shown respiratory tract lesions, including sarcoid-like lung granulomas. Occupational exposure to nylon dusts may result in pathologic lung changes.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

12.2. Persistence and Degradability
Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil
Persistence: Air
No Data available for all ingredients No Data available for a I ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient Bioaccumulation
No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Ingredient Mobility
No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1. Waste treatment methods
Waste Disposal Recommendations:
-DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
-It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
-In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
-Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Additional Information:

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
Hazard Class		<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
Identification Number		
Label Codes		
ERG Number		

14.2 In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
Hazard Class		
Identification Number		
Label Codes		<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
ntification Of The		
Substance/m		
EmS-No. (Fire)		
EmS-No. (Spillage)		

14.3 In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
Identification Number		<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>
Hazard Class		
Label Codes		
ntification Of The		
Substance/m		
ERG Code (IATA)		

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

<COMPONENT>

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard - NO
	Delayed (chronic) health hazard - NO
	Fire hazard - NO
	Pressure hazard - NO
	Reactivate hazard - NO
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)	POLY(HEXAMETHYLENEADIPAMIDE){32131-17-2) IS
	FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS US
	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) -
	Chemical Substance Inventory

15.2 US State Regulations

<COMPONENT>

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the Stale of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US -CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Radionuclides, Lead and lead compounds: Lead Listed.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date	
Other Information	The 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.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

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Grainger disclaimer.

The information contained in this was obtained from current and reliable sources, however, the data is provided without any warrenty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of Imperial Supplies LLC, Imperial will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this " shall be created or inferred by any statement in this ". Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this ". The user is responsible for full compliance.