Victory Fire & Gas Inc.
1713 Lewis Street, Bay City, MI.
E-Mail: info@victoryfiregas.com, Website http://www.victoryfiregas.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:

- Product Name — **CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHANT AND EXPELLANT** (Victory Carbon Dioxide Extinguisher Agent)

OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION: CO_2, Carbonic Anhydride

PRODUCT CODE : **FOR EXTINGUISHER TYPES** CO5LB, CO10LB, CO15LB, CO20LB FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

RECOMMENDED USE OF THE CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

- Recommended Use: Firefighting agent for fires involving class B and class C.
- Uses advised against: Do not use on fires involving classes A, D, K or Lithium-Ion Batteries. Not for human or animal ingestion or drug use.

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET:

- Supplier: VICTORY FIRE & GAS INC.
- Street : 1713 Lewis Street
- Postal City/Postal Code/Country: Bay City, MI 48706, USA
- Company telephone: +1 (989) 322 0856 – 9am- 5pm EST Mon- Friday
- Website / Email: http://www.victoryfiregas.com info@victoryfiregas.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

- Emergency telephone number (24 hrs.): CHEMTREC No. (800) 424 9300 (Within USA and Canada) / CHEMTREC No. +1(703) 527 3887 (Outside USA and Canada)

SECTION 2 : HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

- OSHA/HCS Status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas
- Safety data sheet in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standards (19 CFR 1910,.1200), the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

GHS – CLASSIFICATION

Hazard Class	Category	Signal Word
Gases under Pressure (*)	Liquefied gas	Warning
Acute Toxicity / Oral	4	Warning
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	None	None
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation	None	None
Acute Toxicity / Inhalation	None	None
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure: Respiratory Tract Irritation	None	None

GHS HAZARD PHRASES : *pressurized (*) / unpressurized*

Hazard Pictograms	
Pictogram Code	GHS04 Gases Under Pressure (*) / GHS07 Exclamation Mark
Signal Word	WARNING
GHS Hazard	**Hazard Statements (GHS Codes and Phrases)**
Physical Hazards	H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated (*)
Health Hazards	H313: Maybe harmful if in contact with skin. H332: Harmful if inhaled

	H336: May cause dizziness and drowsiness
	Precautionary Statements (GHS Codes and Phrases applicable to Hazard Statements)
General	P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
Prevention	P251: Pressurized container; do not pierce or burn, even after use. P261: Avoid breathing gas. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Response	P312:Call poison center / doctor if you feel unwell. P321:Specific treatment (see section 4. First aid measures). P336:Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected areas. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep them comfortable for breathing. P305 + P310 IF IN EYES: Immediately call a doctor. P313+ P333: Maybe harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
Storage	P405: Store locked up (NOTE: Only applies to refills and containers of agent, not fire extinguisher) P410 + P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in well-ventilated place (*) P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	P501 dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC)

- Asphyxiant in high concentrations.
- Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
- **WARNING**: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous. Recommend continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MIXTURE - INGREDIENTS

- This product is a substance.

Ingredients (Designation)	REACH Reg. No.	CAS No.	EC No.	Content (% wt.) (*)	Classification
Carbon Dioxide	Not applicable	124-38-9	204-696-9	>99.9	N/A

(*) % rounded to nearest appropriate number. Values are not to be considered a product specification.

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

- Rescuer should not attempt to retrieve victim of exposure without adequate personal protection equipment.
- As a minimum self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

Eye Exposure	Skin Exposure	Inhalation	Ingestion
No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite. Immediately flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. **Seek medical attention immediately.**	No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, or liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite. In case of frostbite, place the frostbitten part in warm water in warm water. (Do NOT Use HOT) water. Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal cooling and sensation have returned to the affected area. **Obtain medical attention if frostbite or blistering occurs or redness persists.**	Carbon dioxide gas is an asphyxiant with effects due to lack of oxygen. It is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing and heart rate, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill. **Obtain medical attention immediately**	An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED

- The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of carbon dioxide suggest that overexposure is unlikely to

aggravate existing medical conditions.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

- None known.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

SECTION 5 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- This product is an extinguishing agent. It is non-flammable and non-combustible. See section 1 for fire class suitability.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding conditions.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL

- Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur, and the container may burst or explode.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

- Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

EXPLOSION DATA

- Sensitivity Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.
- Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS

- Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

OTHER INFORMATION

- CO2 extinguishers are equipped with a pressure relief device (bursting disc design to rupture at excessive pressure).

SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

General measures

- **WARNING! Liquid and gas are under pressure.** Rapid release of gaseous carbon dioxide through a pressure relief device (PRD) or valve can result in the formation of dry ice, which is very cold and can cause frostbite.
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor the surrounding area for carbon dioxide and oxygen levels. The levels of carbon dioxide must be below those listed in Section 11. and the atmosphere must have at least 19.5% oxygen before personnel are allowed back into the area.

Personal Precautions

- Avoid eye and skin contact.
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved safe.
- Increase ventilation.
- Remove any leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Leaks within confined spaces may cause suffocation as oxygen is displaced and should not be entered without self-contained breathing apparatus.

For non-emergency personnel

- *No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas.*
- *Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.*

For emergency Responders

- If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Environmental Precautions

- Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Methods for Containment

- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Material evaporates/sublimes to gaseous state.
- Return cylinder to authorized distributor for inspection.

SECTION 7 : HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Advice for Safe Handling:

- Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e., Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities.
- Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
- This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration.
- Avoid eye, respiratory and skin exposure.
- Avoid breathing gas. USE the appropriate personal protective clothing when handling (see section 8).
- Do not drag or slide pressurized containers.
- Do not drop pressurized containers or permit them to strike against each other.
- Inspect extinguishers frequently in accordance with local / national regulations.
- If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier.
- Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.
- If pressurized – Protect from sunlight and store in a well-ventilated place. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.
- Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.
- Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants, particularly oil and water.
- Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.
- Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.
- Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Storage Conditions

- Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.
- Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
- Keep away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).
- Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.
- Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.
- Store in cool, dry place out of direct sunlight and keep container below 60°C (140°F) in a well-ventilated place.
- Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.
- Keep away from combustible materials. Full cylinders stored separately from empties.

SECTION 8 : EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS

Exposure Guidelines

Substance	OSHA PEL TWA / CAL-OSHA PEL TWA	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Carbon Dioxide	TWA: 5,000ppm TWA 9,000 mg/m³	TWA: 5,000 ppm (9,000 mg/m³) STEL: 30,000 ppm (54,000 mg/m³)	5,000 ppm (9,000 mg/m³) TWA 30,000 ppm (54,000 mg/m³) STEL

(*)(PEL) - Permissible exposure limit. The permissible exposure limit (PEL or OSHA PEL) is a legal limit in the United States for exposure of an employee to a chemical substance.

(*)(TLV) - Within the context of workplace safety, represents the maximum airborne concentration of a chemical substance to which an adult can be exposed to in the workplace over the course of his or her lifetime without suffering significant harm. ***DATA SOURCES*** *: Permissible Exposure Limits – OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 | Occupational Safety and Health Administration;*

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Engineering Measures

- Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.
- Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.
- Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits to prevent unacceptable concentration levels noted in Section 11
- Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

Individual Protective Measures, e.g., Personal Protective Equipment:

Requirement	Instruction	PPE
Eye Protection	Tightly fitting safety goggles or face shield	**Eye Protection /** Safety Glasses
Skin Protection / Body Protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. Safety shoes.	**Protection of Hands /** Protective Gloves
Respiratory Protection	Not normally needed. In oxygen deficient atmospheres, use self-contained breathing apparatus, as a purifying respirator will not provide protection.	**Respiratory Protection /** SCBA
Hygiene Measures	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Body Protection: Normal work wear.	
Ventilation	Use local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to control exposure with applicable limits	

Environmental Exposure Controls:

- Not applicable

SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES – EXTINGUISHING AGENT (1)

Appearance / Physical State / color:	Liquified gas under pressure / colorless
Molecular weight	44.01g/mol
Odor:	None
Odor threshold	No data available
pH at 1 atm	3.7 (Carbonic acid)
Freezing Point (°C/F)	-56.6 / -69.9

Boiling Point(°C/F)	-78.5 / -109.3 (sublimination)
Density (kg/m^3)	762
Relative Gas Density @ STP	1.96 (Air = 1)
Vapor pressure psig / (bar)	830 / (57.3) at 1 atm and 70°F/21°C
Critical pressure psig / (bar)	1069 (73.7)
Flash Point (°C/F)	Not applicable
Critical temperature (°C/F)	31 / (87.7)
Explosive Properties	Not flammable
Oxidizing Properties	None
Water Solubility % by wt @ 20°C	0.98
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	0.83
Critical Temperature (°C/°F)	-31.06 / -23.9
Flammability Range (Vol% In Air):	Not flammable

(1) Date collected from technical data sheets

CHEMICAL STABILITY

- No special measures are necessary.
- Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.

SECTION 10 : STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

- Pressurized containers may rupture or explode when exposed to heat of a fire.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

- Extremes of temperature over +60°C(+140°F). In presence of water carbonic acid is formed.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

- Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diamino may ignite.
- Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide may explode.
- Will ignite and explode when heated with powdered aluminum, beryllium, cerium alloys, magnesium-aluminum alloys, manganese, thorium, titanium, and zirconium.
- Metal acetylides will also ignite and explode on contact with carbon dioxide.
- For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

- In electrical discharge, will yield oxygen and carbon monoxide.
- In contact with water will generate carbonic acid.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

- Does not occur, however carbon dioxide acts as to catalyze the polymerization of acrylaldehyde and aziridine.

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Product Information

- Likely routes of exposure: Inhalation, skin, and eye contact.
- Effects of a Single Acute Overexposure: Inhalation: Carbon Dioxide gas is an asphyxiate with effects due to lack of oxygen. It is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing and heart rate, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill. Carbon Dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

Acute Toxicity	**Carbon Dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows.** **Concentration Inhaled Effects** **1%** Breathing rate increases slightly. **2%** Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headaches and tiredness. **3%** Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure, and pulse rate. **4-5%** Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt. **5-10%** Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, visual impairment, headache, and ringing in ears. Judgement may be impaired, followed within minutes of loss of consciousness. **10-100%** Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly about 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.
Chronic toxicity	Short term exposure : May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. Long term exposure : None known
Eye Contact:	No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite.
Skin Contact:	No harm expected from vapor. Cold gas, liquid or solid carbon dioxide may cause severe frostbite
Ingestion:	An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas a normal temperature and pressure.
Reproductive toxicity	No evidence carbon dioxide is tetra genic for humans
Carcinogenicity	Not considered carcinogenic by NTP, IARC and OSHA
Germ cell Mutagenicity	Available data indicates this product is not expected to be mutagenic
Aspiration Hazard	Not an aspiration hazard.
Effect of Repeated Over exposure	No harm expected.
Other Effects of Over Exposure:	Damage to retinal or ganglion cells and central nervous system may occur
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure	The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of carbon dioxide suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Chemical Name	LD50		LC50 (Inhalation)
	Oral	Dermal	
Carbon dioxide	No information available	No information available	470,000 ppm (rat)

SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

- No ecological damage caused by this product.

MOBILITY IN SOIL

- Carbon dioxide occurs naturally in the atmosphere.

PERSISTENCE/DEGRADABILITY

Chemical Name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	LC50 (Inhalation)
Carbon dioxide	0.83	-	Low

BIOACCUMILATIVE POTENTIAL

- Carbon dioxide occurs naturally in the atmosphere.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

- Contains no heavy metal salts.
- Residue from fires extinguished with this material may behazardous.
- Effect on ozone layer : None
- Global warming potential [CO2=1] : 1
- Effect on global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

SECTION 13 : DISPOSABLE CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS

- This product is not a RCRA characteristically hazardous or listed hazardous waste.
- Dispose of according to state or local laws, which may be more restrictive than federal regulations.
- Be aware that product used on fire maybe altered or contaminated and thereby require different disposal considerations.
- No harm to the environment expected from this preparation.
- Residue from fires extinguished with this material may be hazardous.

SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- This product is considered as a hazardous material under U.S. Department of Transportation 49 CFR 172, or by Transport Canada "Transportation of Dangerous Goods" regulations.
- Special Precautions for Shipping: If shipped in a fire extinguisher, it is considered a hazardous material by the US Department of Transportation. The proper shipping name shall be CARBON DIOXIDE, and the UN designation is to be used is UN 1013, Carbon Dioxide. 2.2. (See CFR 173.115 Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3—Definitions).
- For all other transport regulations considered UN1044 "Fire Extinguisher". See table below.
- If in doubt, see https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C.
- This section is believed to be accurate at time of creation. It is not intended to be a complete statement or summary of all applicable laws, rules, or hazardous material regulations in place at time of shipping. Consult applicable regulations for latest requirements.

Transport	Proper Name	UN /ID	Class or Div	Classification Code	Symbols	Packing Group	Special Provisions	Excepted Quantities (EQ)	Emergency Procedures	Stowage and Handling
DOT	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	**1013**	2.2		2.2	Not regulated	See CFR172.102 Special Provisions and CFR172.301 Marking and non-bulk packaging requirements			
ADR/ADN	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	**1044**	2	6A	2.2	Not regulated	225, 594	E0		CV9
IMDG	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	**1044**	2.2		2.2	Not regulated	See IMDG regulations			
IATA	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	**1044**	2.2		2.2	Not regulated	See IATA regulations			
TC	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	**1044**	2.2		2.2	Not regulated	See TC regulations			

TRANSPORT LABELS

ADR/AND/IMDG/IATA

DOT

SECTION 15 : REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS / LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE

United States TSCA Inventory

- This product contains ingredients that are listed on or exempt from listing on the EPA Toxic Substance Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.

Canada DSL Inventory

- All ingredients in this product are listed on the Domestic Substance List (DSL) or the Non-Domestic Substance List

- (NDSL) or are exempt from listing.

SARA Title III Sect. 311/312 Categorization: Pressurized

- Gas under pressure (Sudden release of pressure hazard) - Only applicable if material is in a pressurized extinguisher.

SARA Title III Sect. 311/312 Categorization: Non-Pressurized

- None

SARA Title III Sect. 313

- This product does not contain any chemicals that are listed in Section 313 at or above de minimis concentrations.

CERCLA

- This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to release of this material.

CLEAN WATER/CLEAN AIR ACTS

- This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42) or Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) (see 40 CFR 61) and Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION:

- Chemicals in this product are covered under the specific State regulations noted.

Alaska Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances	None
California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	None
Florida Substance list	None
Illinois Toxic Substance List	None
Kansas Section 302/303 List	None
Massachusetts Substance list- Mica dust	None
Missouri Employer Information/Toxic Substance List	None
Minnesota List of Hazardous Substances	None
New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	None
North Dakota List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities	None
Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List	None
Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	None
Texas Hazardous Substance List	None
West Virginia Hazardous Substance List	None
Wisconsin Toxic and Hazardous Substances	None
California Proposition (PROP) 65- No component is listed on the California Proposition 65 List	

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT:

- Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not conducted.

OTHER:

- Canada: WHMIS Hazard Class: D2B - May irritate eyes, mucous membranes, and/or skin.
- Mexico: Grade: No component listed.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 16 : OTHER INFORMATION

KEY LITERATURE REFERENCES AND SOURCES

NFPA RATINGS

USA National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) Hazard Ratings and Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) Ratings : (Scale of 0 to 4, with 0 = lowest increasing to 4 = highest hazard, refer to NFPA / HMIS for details related to the relative rating for each category).

NFPA 704 RATINGS

Health	2
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Special Hazard	SA – simple asphyxiant

HMIS RATINGS

Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Special Hazard	SA – simple asphyxiant

4. Severe Hazard
3. Serious Hazard
2. Moderate Hazard
1. Slight Hazard
0. Minimal Hazard

LEGEND

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS No	Chemical Act Service Number
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
D2B	WHMIS hazard class :material that may cause eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, or chronic toxicity.
EC50	Effect Concentration 50%
EC No	European Community number
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	The International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%
LD50	Lethal Dose 50%
N/A	Denotes no applicable information found or available.
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PNOC	Particulates not otherwise classified.
PROP	Proposition
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
WHMIS	The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

SAFETY DATA SHEET

INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

DISCLAIMER :The information provided is given in good faith. The information and recommendations in this SDS are based on sources believed to be accurate. Victory Fire and Gas Inc. assumes no responsibility for accuracy or completeness of information provided. It is the user's responsibility to determine suitability or completeness of information.

We make **NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED**, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should ensure that any use or disposal of the material is in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Please refer to our internet website for more informationwww.victoryfiregas.com. For contact information please go to page 1 of this SDS.

Revision Date : 03/31/2026
Revision Notes : General updates and style change throughout.

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