

CHROME BRITE Acid-Based Wheel Cleaner
CBJRE011-05-S5-U

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

Ashland	Regulatory Information Number	1-800-325-3751
P.O. Box 2219	Telephone	614-790-3333
Columbus, OH 43216	Emergency telephone	1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)
Product name	CHROME BRITE Acid-Based Wheel Cleaner	
Product code	CBJRE011-05-S5-U	
Product Use Description	No data	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, colourless

DANGER! POISON! CONTAINS HYDROFLUORIC ACID. EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE FATAL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. BURNS MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY PAINFUL OR VISIBLE. DEEP TISSUE INJURY AND BONE DAMAGE IS POSSIBLE FROM SKIN CONTACT. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. MAY BE HARMFUL. MAY CAUSE SEVERE BURNS OF RESPIRATORY AND DIGESTIVE TRACTS. CAUSES SEVERE BURNS OF THE EYES AND SKIN.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause permanent eye injury. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Can injure the cornea and cause blindness.

Skin contact

Both the liquid and vapor can cause severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. Pain may become gradually more severe, possibly taking 1-24 hours to become noticeable. These burns can be very deep, possibly causing bone damage, and are very slow to heal. Even solutions

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containing 2% or less hydrogen fluoride or other inorganic fluoride compounds can cause burns and tissue damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and skin contact may be harmful or fatal.

Ingestion

Swallowing this material may be harmful or fatal. Symptoms may include severe stomach and intestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), abdominal pain, and vomiting of blood. Swallowing this material may cause burns and destroy tissue in the mouth, throat, and digestive tract. Low blood pressure and shock may occur as a result of severe tissue injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful or fatal. Symptoms may include severe irritation and burns to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, kidney, Central nervous system, bone, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), Cough, sneezing, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), Difficulty in breathing, Bloody urine, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, liver damage, damage to the mouth, throat, and/or airways, coma

Target Organs

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen, and lung., Repeated, prolonged overexposure to inorganic fluoride compounds may result in gastrointestinal disturbances, loss of weight, anemia (reduced number of red blood cells), diseases of the teeth, and skeletal fluorosis. Skeletal fluorosis is characterized by bone and joint pain, limited motion in the joints or spine, increased bone density which can cause the bones to become brittle, and hardening of ligaments., Overexposure to this material (or its

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components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, nervous system effects, mild, reversible spleen effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, kidney damage

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Other information

Hydrofluoric acid has been shown to cause permanent changes in the DNA of insect germ cells. Changes in these cells can be passed to the next generation. The relevance of this finding to human health is uncertain.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	>=10-<15%
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3	>=5-<10%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	>=1.5-<5%
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED	68439-46-3	>=1.5-<5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If material gets into the eyes, immediately flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms develop as a result of vapor exposure, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air before flushing as recommended above. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

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Immediately flush contaminated skin with large quantities of cool running water for 5 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing while flushing contaminated skin. Immediately after washing, apply 2.5% calcium gluconate gel to all affected skin areas. (Note: If gel is not prepared within 5 minutes, continue flushing until gel is prepared.) The gel should be massaged into the affected skin by personnel wearing gloves to prevent skin contamination during first aid. Gel should be applied every 15 minutes and massaged continuously. Instead of calcium gluconate treatment, the affected areas may be soaked in iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution (Zephiran chloride). Use ice cubes rather than shaved ice to prevent frostbite. If it is not practical to immerse affected area, towels should be soaked with iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution and used as compresses for the burned area. Compresses should be changed every 2-3 minutes and continued until pain is relieved or victim is seen by a physician. If neither calcium gluconate nor benzalkonium chloride is available, use an iced saturated water solution of magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts), or if that is not available, iced 70% alcohol or ice water. Local anesthetics should be avoided since relief of pain indicates success of the treatment. ***Get medical attention as soon as possible.*** ::::NOTE::::Calcium gluconate gel can be prepared by mixing a 10 milliliter ampule of calcium gluconate with a 2-ounce tube of K-Y jelly (Johnson & Johnson). After a jar of this mixture has been opened and used, it should be discarded to prevent bacterial or chemical contamination.

Ingestion

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Vomiting will cause further damage to the mouth and throat. If individual is conscious and alert, immediately rinse mouth with water and give milk or water to drink. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: Pulmonary edema may be delayed. This product contains hydrofluoric acid (HF). Acute local effects from HF exposure are concentration-dependent. If untreated or exposure is prolonged, even dilute solutions of HF can cause delayed toxicity following penetration to subcutaneous tissue. Acute systemic toxicity is largely dependent upon the total amount of fluoride ion absorbed. Thus ingestion, skin contact or significant inhalation can cause severe systemic effects including electrolyte (calcium, magnesium, potassium) and acid-base abnormalities with resulting cardiovascular effects. Exposure of >5% of the body surface area with any concentration of HF may predispose the patient to development of hypocalcemia. Chronic exposure to less than acutely toxic amounts of HF is a low toxicity hazard. Repeated exposure and absorption of 10-80 mg of fluoride per day may produce systemic fluorosis.

Treatment: No information available.

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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

Oxides of phosphorus, acid vapors, Hydrogen fluoride, toxic fumes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Aldehydes, Ketones, Organic acids

Precautions for fire-fighting

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods for cleaning up

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.

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Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

PHOSPHORIC ACID		7664-38-2
ACGIH	time weighted average	1 mg/m3
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	3 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	1 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	3 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1 mg/m3
HYDROFLUORIC ACID		7664-39-3
ACGIH	time weighted average	0.5 ppm
ACGIH	Ceiling Limit Value:	2 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	3 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	2.5 mg/m3
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	6 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	5 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	time weighted average	3 ppm
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER		111-76-2
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	5 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	24 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	50 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	240 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent

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adverse effects. Mechanical ventilation systems used to ventilate corrosive storage or process areas must be designed with components that are corrosion resistant.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield when there is potential for exposure of the eyes or face to liquid, vapor or mist. Maintain eye wash station in immediate work area.

Skin and body protection

Wear appropriate chemical impervious clothing and boots whenever there is potential for skin contact with product. Launder clothing before reuse. Maintain safety shower at all locations where skin contact could occur. Contact your local safety equipment supplier to assist the facility in determining proper selection of personal protective equipment for the applications/operations present at your facility. Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	no data available
Colour	colourless
Odour	pungent
Boiling point/boiling range	212 °F / 100 °C @ 1,013.33 hPa Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
Melting point/range	no data available
Sublimation point	no data available
pH	(<) 1
Flash point	not applicable
Ignition temperature	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1.1 %(V) / 10.6 %(V) Calculated Explosive Limit

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Particle size	no data available
Vapour pressure	23.333 hPa @ 68 °F / 20 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
Relative vapour density	no data available
Density	1.078 g/cm ³ 9 lb/gal @ 60.00 °F / 15.56 °C
Bulk density	No data
Water solubility	no data available
Solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
log Pow	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Viscosity, dynamic	no data available
Viscosity, kinematic	no data available
Solids in Solution	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Burning number	no data available
Dust explosion constant	no data available
Minimum ignition energy	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

excessive heat, Do not allow evaporation to dryness.

Incompatible products

Acids, Amines, Ammonia, Bases, chlorates, Chlorine, Copper, Copper alloys, Fluorine, nitromethane, salts of strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, Sulphides, sulphites, Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 degrees F.

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of phosphorus, acid vapors, Hydrogen fluoride, toxic fumes, Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, ketones, Organic acids

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

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Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

PHOSPHORIC ACID : LD 50 Rat: 1,530 mg/kg
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : LD 50 Guinea pig: 1,200 mg/kg
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : LD 50 Rat: 1.4 g/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : LC 50 Rat: 1276 ppm; 1 h
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : LC 50 Guinea pig: > 633 ppm; 1 h
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Acute dermal toxicity

PHOSPHORIC ACID : LD 50
Rabbit:
2,740 mg/kg
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : LD Lo
Mouse:
500 mg/kg
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : LD 50
Guinea pig:
> 2,000 mg/kg
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : LD 50
Rabbit:
> 5 g/kg

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas):
8.50 - 17.00 mg/l Method: Renewal; Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : 48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 2.90 - 8.50

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mg/l Method: Renewal Intoxication

Toxicity to algae

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Toxicity to bacteria

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

Additional ecological information

PHOSPHORIC ACID : no data available
HYDROFLUORIC ACID : no data available
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available

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ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED : no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT /LTD. QTY.
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U.S. DOT - ROAD

UN 2922	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II	
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U.S. DOT - RAIL

UN 2922	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II	
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U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN 2922	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II	
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TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD

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UN	2922	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL

UN	2922	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	2922	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

UN	2922	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

UN	2922	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

UN	2922	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

UN	2922	LIQUIDO CORROSIVO, TOXICO, N.E.P. (PHOSPHORIC ACID, HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	8	(6.1)	II
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*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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California Prop. 65

Proposition 65 warnings are not required for this product based on the results of a risk assessment.	
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SARA Hazard Classification

Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

HYDROFLUORIC ACID	6.01 %
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2.00 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

WATER	7732-18-5
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED	68439-46-3

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

WATER	7732-18-5
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2

Notification status

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).	y (positive listing)
Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), as published by ERMA New Zealand	n (Negative listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	n (Negative listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

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US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

1663 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

7664-39-3

100 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	3	3
Flammability	0	0
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).