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ACCORDING TO OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

# **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

Product identifier used on the label M-Coat B (Control # 1072 and Higher)

Other means of identification

Chemical NameMixtureCAS No.MixtureEINECS No.Mixture

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions

on use

Address of Supplier

Recommended use PC9a Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers

Restrictions on use Anything other than the above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier VISHAY MEASUREMENTS GROUP, INC.

Post Office Box 27777

Raleigh, NC 27611

USA

Telephone +1 919-365-3800 Fax +1 919-365-3945

E-Mail (competent person) mm.us@vpgsensors.com

Emergency telephone number 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (24 hours)

# SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200

Physical hazards

Flammable Liquid, Category 2

Health hazards

Flammable Liquid, Category 2

Eye Irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3

Carcinogen, Category 1

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Hazard Symbol







Signal Word(s) Danger

Hazard Statement(s) Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause cancer.

Precautionary Statement(s) Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Avoid breathing vapours.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{IF}}$  IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in

a position comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

Other hazards Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contains: Formaldehyde. May produce an allergic reaction.

Percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of

unknown acute toxicity:

0%

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

## **Substances Not applicable**

## Mixtures Substances in preparations / mixtures

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.	Hazard classification
				Flammable Liquid, Category 2
Ethyl methyl ketone	< 74	78-93-3	201-159-0	Eye Irritation, Category 2
				Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3
				Acute toxicity, Category 3
				Acute toxicity, Category 3
				Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1
				Skin Sensitisation, Category 1
				Eye damage, Category 1
				Acute toxicity, Category 3
				Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2
Campa al da burda	10.10	50.00.0	200 004 0	Carcinogen, Category 1
Formaldehyde	< 0.13	50-00-0	200-001-8	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2
				Specific Concentration Limit:
				Skin Sensitisation, Category 1: C ≥ 0.2 %
				Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1: C ≥ 25 %
				Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2: 5 % ≤ C < 25 %
				Eye Irritation, Category 2: 5 % ≤ C < 25 %
				Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3: C ≥ 5 %

# **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**



Description of first aid measures Self-protection of the first aider

Inhalation

Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid all contact. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to a physician:

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Make victim drink plenty of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by medical personnel. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May produce an allergic reaction in persons already sensitised.

Treat symptomatically.

IF SWALLOWED: Material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis

## **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Extinguishing media**

Suitable Extinguishing Media Unsuitable extinguishing Media

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Extinguish with carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or waterspray. Do not use water iet.

May decompose in a fire giving off toxic fumes. Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits; vapour may create explosive atmosphere. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits; vapour may create explosive atmosphere. May form explosive peroxides.

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not breathe fumes. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid run off to waterways and sewers.

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Do not breathe vapour.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning นท

Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. Adsorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Transfer to a container for disposal. Ventilate the area and wash spill site after material pick-up is complete. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste

# SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. May form explosive mixture with air particularly in enclosed spaces. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid all contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Keep only in original container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. May form explosive mixture with air particularly in enclosed spaces. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Ambient.

Storage temperature Incompatible materials

Keep away from: Flammable liquid, Oxidizing agents, Corrosive Substances,

Alcohols.

## **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200	590	300*	885*	NIOSH
		200	590	-	-	OSHA
		200	-	300	-	ACGIH
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.016		0.1^		NIOSH, Ca
		0.75		2		OSHA
		-		0.3^		ACGIH, SEN, A2

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1; OSHA PELs 1910.1048 / NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs

SEN: Confirmed potential for worker sensitization as a result of dermal contact and/or inhalation exposure, based on weight of scientific evidence.

A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen: Human data are accepted as adequate in quality but are conflicting or insufficient to classify the agent as a confirmed human carcinogen; OR, the agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at dose(s), by route(s) of exposure, at site(s), of histological type(s), or by mechanism(s) considered relevant to worker exposure. The A2 is primarily when there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals with relevance to humans.

Ca = Potential occupational carcinogens

#### **Biological Exposure Indices**

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	Determinant	Biological Exposure Indices	Sampling Time	Note
Ethyl methyl ketone	78-93-3	Ethyl methyl ketone in urine	2 mg/L	End of shift	Ns

Source: 2015 ACGIH Biological Exposure Indicies (BEIs)

Ns - Nonspecific

The other components listed in Section 3 do not have biological exposure indicies.

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure adequate ventilation. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable. Keep good industrial hygiene. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep work clothes separately. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. IF exposed: Flush with fresh water if contact with skin or eyes.

Eye/face protection



Wear protective eye glasses for protection against liquid splashes. Wear eye protection with side protection.

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<sup>\*</sup>NIOSH 15 minute average values

<sup>^</sup> Ceiling limit value (15 min)

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Skin protection



#### Hand protection:

Wear impervious gloves. Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time. Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.

Suitable materials: Butyl rubber (Minimum thickness: 0.7mm), Nitrile rubber (Minimum thickness: 0.4mm)

## **Body protection:**

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection



In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Open system(s): Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment. A suitable mask with filter type A may be appropriate.

## **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Information on basic physical and chemical properties Physico-chemical properties of substance Methyl ethyl ketone

Appearance Odor

Odor Threshold

рΗ

Melting Point/Freezing Point Initial boiling point and boiling range

Flash Point

Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Vapour pressure Vapour density Relative density Solubility(ies)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature **Decomposition Temperature** 

Viscosity

Viscous tan Coloured liquid

Ketone Odour Not available. Not established.

-86°C

82.3°C (Mixture) -9 °C [Closed cup] 1 (BuAc = 1)

Not applicable - liquid mixture

LEL: 2.0 UEL: 10.0 12.6 kPa at 25°C >1 (Air = 1)

 $0.81 \text{ g/cm}^3 \text{ (H2O} = 1)$ >10% (Water) 0.3 log Pow (40 °C)

404 °C Not available.

2.038 mPa s (Dynamic viscosity) 25 °C

Stable under normal conditions.

Other information Volatile Organic Compound Content: 675 g/liter

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity

Chemical stability

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Stable under normal conditions.

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. The vapour may be invisible, heavier than air and spread along ground. May form explosive mixture with air particularly in

enclosed spaces.

Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and direct sunlight.

Flammable liquid, Oxidizing agents, Corrosive Substances, Alcohols, Strong

Acids and Alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition product(s) May decompose in a fire giving off toxic fumes. Carbon monoxide, Carbon

dioxide.

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Skin corrosion/irritation

## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological effects (Substances in preparations / mixtures)

All test data taken from existing ECHA registrations for the substances

mentioned

**Acute toxicity - Ingestion** Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 > 2000 mg/kg

bw/day.

Formaldehyde: Harmonised Classification

Test Result: LD50 (oral,rat) mg/kg: 330 - 650 (95% CL) (OECD 401) Acute toxicity - Inhalation Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 >20.0 mg/l.

Formaldehyde: Harmonised Classification

Test Result: LC50 (Inhalation, (rat)) ppm: <463 (OECD 403)

**Acute toxicity - Skin Contact** Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Toxicity Estimate Mixture Calculation: Estimated LC50 > 2000 mg/kg

bw/day.

Formaldehyde: Harmonised Classification

Test Result: LD50 (skin,rabbit) mg/kg: 270 (Bandman A.L. et al, 1989)

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Ethyl methyl ketone: Prolonged skin contact will result in defatting of the skin, leading to irritation, and

in some cases, dermatitis. (Smith R & Mayers MR, 1944)

Formaldehyde: Test Result: Corrosive (OECD 404)

Serious eye damage/irritation Eye Irritation, Category 2; Causes serious eye irritation.

Ethyl methyl ketone: Test Result: Irritating to eyes. (OECD 405)

Respiratory or skin sensitization May produce an allergic reaction in persons already sensitised.

Formaldehyde: Test Result: Sensitizing (OECD 429)

Germ cell mutagenicity Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Formaldehyde: Test Result: Mutagenic (in vitro DNA damage and/or repair study) (Rosado, I.V.

et al, 2011)

Carcinogenicity Carcinogen, Category 1; May cause cancer.

Formaldehyde: Test Result: Local effects, Stomach (rat), Chronic oral exposure. NOAEC 10

mg/kg bw/day (Tobe M et al, 1989)

Reproductive toxicity Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. STOT - single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3; May cause

drowsiness and dizziness.

Ethyl methyl ketone: Rats at all dose levels: gait and/or posture abnormalities. Higher dose groups

some rats were comatose or prostrate within a few hours of dosing, with some

animals being unconscious for 24 hours. (OECD 423)

STOT - repeated exposure Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Possible - accidental exposure Ingestion Unlikely - accidental exposure Skin Contact Possible - accidental exposure **Eye Contact** 

Unlikely - accidental exposure

Early onset symptoms related to exposure Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Delayed health effects from exposure May cause cancer. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

May produce an allergic reaction in persons already sensitised.

Other information

NTP Report on Carcinogens Formaldehyde - Listed; Known To Be Human Carcinogens

IARC Monographs Formaldehyde - Listed; Group 1

**OSHA** Designated Carcinogen Formaldehyde – Listed; known carcinogens or potential carcinogens

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## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity** Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Estimated Mixture LC50 >100 mg/l (Fish)

Persistence and degradability No data for the mixture as a whole.

Butanone Readily biodegradable.

Water % Degradation: 98% (28 days) (Unnamed publication, 1998)

Formaldehyde Readily biodegradable.

Water % Degradation: 100% (4 days) (Eiroa M et al. 2006)

Bioaccumulative potential No data for the mixture as a whole. Butanone Low bioaccumulation potential. Formaldehyde Low bioaccumulation potential. BCF: < 1 (Jung et al. 2001)

Mobility in soil No data for the mixture as a whole.

Butanone The substance is predicted to have high mobility in soil.

EU ECHA Registration Endpoint summary

Formaldehyde The substance is predicted to have high mobility in soil.

> Log Koc: 1.202 (BASF SE, 2008) No data for the mixture as a whole.

## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Other adverse effects

Waste treatment methods Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous wasteSend after pre-

treatment to a appropriate hazardous waste incinerator facility according to

legislation.

#### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID IMDG IATA UN 1193 UN 1193 **UN** number UN 1193 ETHYL METHYL ETHYL METHYL ETHYL METHYL UN proper shipping name KETONE (METHYL KETONE (METHYL KETONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE) ETHYL KETONE) ETHYL KETONE)

Transport hazard class(es) 3 3 3 Ш П Packing group Ш

**Environmental hazards** Not classified Not classified as a Not classified

Marine Pollutant

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL

73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Formaldehyde:

Special precautions for user See Section: 2

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**US Federal Regulations** 

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Ethyl methyl ketone: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold

Formaldehyde: Subject to 25,000 lb reporting threshold

EPCRA/SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Formaldehyde:RQ = 100 lbs; TPQ = 500 lbs

Substances

EPCRA Section 313 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Formaldehyde: De Minimis limit: 0.1%

Program

NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List

OSHA List of highly hazardous chemicals, toxics and Formaldehyde:TQ = 1000 lbs

NTP Report on Carcinogens (RoC) List Formaldehyde:Known to be a human carcinogen Poison Prevention Packaging Act Not Listed

**US State Regulations** 

California State, Proposition 65 List Formaldehyde: Safe harbor level - NSRL: 40 ug/day

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California State, Safer Consumer Products Regulations I

Ethyl methyl ketone:Candidate Chemicals List Formaldehyde: Initial Candidate Chemicals List

Maine State, Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products Act

New Jersey State Worker and Community RTK Act

Formaldehyde:COC list. PC list - Priority status: Requires manufacturers using

formaldehyde in certain children's products to file a report with the Maine

Department of Environmental Protection Ethyl methyl ketone: RTKHSL. SHHSL

Formaldehyde: RTKHSL. SHHSL

Pennsylvania State, Worker and Community RTK Act Ethyl methyl ketone: Hazardous Substance List. Environmental Hazard List

Formaldehyde: Hazardous Substance List. Special Hazardous Substance List.

Environmental Hazard List

Rhode Island State, Hazardous Substances RTK Act

Ethyl methyl ketone: Hazardous Substance List Formaldehyde: Hazardous Substance List

Non-Regional

IARC Monographs, List of Classifications

Formaldehyde: Group 1

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

The following sections have updates indicated by

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#### References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS). EU Data: Existing ECHA registration(s) for and Harmonised Classification(s) for Ethyl methyl ketone (CAS No. 78-93-3) and Formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0).

## Literature References:

- 1. Smith R & Mayers MR, 1944, Study of poisoning and fire hazards of butanone and acetone, Industrial Hygiene: 23, 174-176
- 2. "Vrednie chemichescie veshestva, galogen I kislorod sodergashie organicheskie soedinenia". (Hazardous substances. Galogen and oxygen containing substances), Bandman A.L. et al., Chimia, 1994. -,336,1984
- 3. Rosado, I.V. et al, 2011, Formaldehyde catabolism is essential in cells deficient for the Fanconi anemia DNA repair pathway, Nature Struc. & Mol. Bio. 18 (12): 1432-1434
- 4. Eiroa M, Vilar A, Kennes C, Veiga MC. 2006. Formaldehyde biodegradation in the presence of methanol under denitrifying conditions. J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol. 81, 312-317.
- 5. Jung SH, Kim JW, Jeon IG, Lee YG. 2001. Formaldehyde residues in formalin-treated olive flounder (Paralichthys olivaceus), black rockfish (Sebastes schlegeli), and seawater. Aquaculture 194, 253-262
- 6. Tobe M, Naito K, Kurokawa Y, 1989, Chronic toxicity study on formaldehyde administered orally to rats, Toxicology 56: 79-86
- 7. BASF SE. 2008. Data assessment, 15 Jan 2008.

GHS Classification of the substance or mixture	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquid, Category 2	Flash Point (°C) [Closed cup] / Boiling Point (°C) Test
	Result
Eye Irritation, Category 2	Threshold Calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3	Threshold Calculation
Carcinogen, Category 1	Threshold Calculation

#### **LEGEND**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

BEI: Biological Exposure Indices (ACGIH)

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

Irr: Irritation

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OSHA: The Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

REL: Recommended exposure limit SCL: Specific Concentration Limit

Skin": Risk of overexposure via dermal contact

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TLV: Threshold Limit value

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act TWA: Time Weighted Average URT: Upper respiratory tract

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PEL: Permissible exposure limit

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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