# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# Velo 90 B

## 1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Name:** | **Velo 90 B** |
| **Revision Date:** | 08/01/25 |
| **Manufacturer's Name & Phone:** | **Progressive Fastening 909-945-5530** |
| **Address:** | 1190 N Del Rio Pl. Ontario, CA 91764 |
| **Emergency Phone:** | **INFOTRAC: (800) 535-5053 (24 HOUR SERVICE) Within USA or Canada** |
| **Product/Recommended Uses:** | Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet |

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

### Pictograms

### Signal Word

Warning

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P391 - Collect spillage.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

No precautionary statement available.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|---|---|---|
| 0005285-60-9 | BENZENEAMINE, 4,4'-METHYLENEBIS[n-(1METHYLPROPROPYL)- | 10% - 30% |
| 0068479-98-1 | AROMATIC AMINE | 0.1% - 5% |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning material.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen, various hydrocarbons.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)and full turnout gear.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Confine spillage and absorb on sand, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material and transfer to a sealed container.

### Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Vent containers before melting the material.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No applicable chemical | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Chemical Name | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No applicable chemical | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

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|---|---|
| Density | 8.53 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 1.02 |
| VOC Regulatory | 0.00 lb/gal |

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| | |
|---|---|
| VOC Part A & B Combined | N.A. |
| Appearance | Liquid |
| Odor Threshold | N.A. |
| Odor Description | Amine-like |
| pH | N.A. |
| Water Solubility | N.A. |
| Flammability | N/A N.A. |
| Flash Point Symbol | 130 °C |
| Flash Point | |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Vapor Pressure | N.A. |
| Vapor Density | Heavier than air |
| Freezing Point | N.A. |
| Melting Point | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point | 150 °C |
| High Boiling Point | N.A. |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N.A. |
| Decomposition Pt | N.A. |
| Evaporation Rate | Slower than ether |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A. |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Contact with isocyanates and strong oxidizers may cause highly exothermic polymerization reaction, which can be violent.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Not regulated

### IMDG Information

Not regulated.

### IATA Information

Not regulated.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0005285-60-9 | BENZENEAMINE, 4,4'-METHYLENEBIS[n-(1METHYLPROPROPYL)- | 10% - 30% | DSL,SARA312,TSCA |
| 0068479-98-1 | AROMATIC AMINE | 0.1% - 5% | DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.