

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	Mixed Poly Etch
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS/SYNONYMS:</u>	Silicon Wafer Etchant
<u>PRODUCT NUMBER:</u>	MPE40:1:2:20
<u>U.N. NUMBER:</u>	UN1760
<u>U.N. DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS/SUBSIDIARY RISK:</u>	Hazard Class 8, Packing group II
<u>MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	NuGeneration Technologies, LLC
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	100 Professional Center Drive, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	(800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	(707) 820-4080 (Product Information)
<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	March 16, 2010
<u>DATE OF LAST REVISION:</u>	March 16, 2010

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients:	CAS #	EC #	ICSC #	WT %	Hazard Symbol; Risk Phrases
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2			30-65%	RISK PHRASES: R 26/27/28, 35
Acetic acid	64-19-7			1-20%	RISK PHRASES: R 26/27/28, 35
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	231-634-8		0.5-7%	RISK PHRASES: R 26/27/28, 35
Water	7732-18-5			balance	N/A

NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR, EU Directives and the Japanese Industrial Standard *JIS Z 7250: 2000*.

See Section 3 for full text of Risk Phrases and Safety Phrases

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product meets the definition of the following hazard class as defined by the European Economic Community Guidelines.

EU CLASSIFICATION: Harmful; Corrosive; Poisonous

EU RISK PHRASES: R 26/27/28 Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R 35 Causes severe burns.



EU SAFETY PHRASES: S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S 7/9 Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD		(BLUE)	4
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD		(RED)	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD		(YELLOW)	1
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: DANGER!

May be fatal if inhaled, absorbed through the skin or swallowed. Both liquid and vapor can cause severe burns to all parts of the body. Specialized medical treatment is required for any exposure to HF. Absorbed fluoride can cause metabolic imbalances with irregular heartbeat, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and seizures. Long-term exposure may cause bone and joint changes. Will attack glass and any silicon-containing material. Corrosive to metal. Before using this product, make sure that personal protective equipment and engineering controls are used and operating, and also that first aid treatments and procedures are available and understood.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

INHALATION: May be fatal if inhaled. May cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract with pain, burns, and inflammation. May cause pulmonary edema and severe respiratory disturbances. Depletes calcium levels in the body which can lead to hypocalcemia and death. Concentrations of hydrofluoric acid above 40% fume in air.

EYES: Contact with liquid or vapor causes severe burns and possible irreversible eye damage. Solutions as dilute as 2% or lower may cause burns.

SKIN: May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. Causes severe burns with delayed tissue destruction. Substance is rapidly absorbed through the skin. Penetration may continue for several days. Causes severe tissue necrosis and bone destruction. Both liquid and vapor can cause severe burns, which may not be immediately painful or visible. Solutions as dilute as 2% or lower may cause burns. Systemic fluoride toxicity from exposure to hydrofluoric acid may result in severe hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, cardiac dysrhythmias, and death. Burns caused by weak hydrofluoric acid may go unnoticed for several hours. Therefore, first aid procedures must be followed if any contact is suspected.



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INGESTION: Causes severe digestive tract burns with abdominal pain, vomiting, and possible death. Human fatalities have been reported from acute poisoning. Systemic fluoride toxicity from exposure to hydrofluoric acid may result in severe hypocalcemia (depletion of calcium in the blood), hypomagnesemia, hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis, cardiac dysrhythmias, and death.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:

CHRONIC: Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause chronic fluoride poisoning (fluorosis) characterized by weight loss, weakness, anemia, brittle bones, and stiff joints. Repeated inhalation may cause chronic bronchitis. Chronic exposure to fluoride compounds may cause systemic toxicity. Skeletal effects may include bone brittleness, joint stiffness, teeth discoloration, tendon calcification, and osteosclerosis. Chronic ingestion or inhalation may cause weight loss, malaise, anemia, leukopenia (reduction in the number of white blood cells in the blood), discoloration of the teeth and osteosclerosis (the hardening or abnormal density of bone). Repeated inhalation may cause osteofluorosis and permanent respiratory damage.

TARGET ORGANS: Lungs, teeth, eyes, skin, bone, mucous membranes.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to health professional with contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: Discard contaminated clothing in a manner which limits further exposure. Destroy contaminated shoes. Spills of HF should be flushed until medical attention arrives. **SPEEDY ACTION IS CRITICAL! GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.** If available, after thorough washing (PREFERRED METHOD), a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel should be continuously massaged into the burned area, or the burned area should be immersed in a solution of 0.2% iced aqueous benzethonium chloride. Immersion may also be done with 0.13% iced aqueous Benzalkonium chloride. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with one of the aforementioned solutions and used as compresses for the burned area. Ideally compresses should be changed every two minutes. It is suggested that a certain quantity of either prepared solution or the calcium gluconate be kept on hand at all times. These should be replaced annually if not previously used. Before using HF, make sure the solutions, gels and first aid attendant are available in case of exposure.

EYE EXPOSURE: Do NOT allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Spills of HF should be flushed until medical attention arrives. **SPEEDY ACTION IS CRITICAL! GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY!** If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of 0.5% tetracaine hydrochloride solution followed by a second irrigation until medical attention arrives. Tetracaine hydrochloride will provide ocular anesthesia for 20 min. to an hour.

INHALATION: **SPEED IS ESSENTIAL, OBTAIN MEDICAL AID IMMEDIATELY. POISON material.** If inhaled, get medical aid immediately. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Calcium gluconate, 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. **SPEED IS ESSENTIAL. A DOCTOR MUST BE NOTIFIED AT ONCE.**

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Due to delayed and persistent symptoms, observe patient closely for 48 hours. Prompt action is essential in all cases of contact. Irrigate eyes with 1% calcium gluconate in normal saline for 1 to 2 hours to prevent or lessen corneal damage. For burns of large skin areas, for ingestion & inhalation exposure, severe systemic effects may occur. Monitor & correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypomagnesemia & hyperkalemia. For inhalation exposures, treat as chemical pneumonia.

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Antidote: ways have calcium gluconate gel on hand. The use of infiltration therapy and intraarterial therapy for hydrofluoric acid burns resulting from concentrations greater than 20% should be made by qualified medical personnel. Calcium gluconate may be administered intravenously slowly to bind to the fluoride ion. This administration needs to be monitored under the supervision of a physician.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable - Substance is noncombustible

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: No Data

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): No Data

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Use fire extinguishing materials appropriate for surrounding fire.

Water Spray: Yes

Foam: Yes

Halon: Yes

Carbon Dioxide: Yes

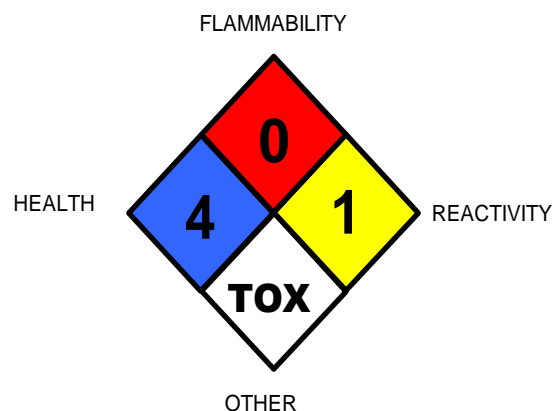
Dry Chemical: Yes

Other: Any "C" Class

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Containers may explode (due to the build-up of pressure) when exposed to extreme heat. Under fire conditions, toxic, corrosive fumes are emitted. Smoke and fumes are extremely irritating to eyes, nose, throat and lungs. In the presence of water acidic solutions are formed. Hydrogen gas, which is flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air, may be released on contact with many metals.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure breathing apparatus with full face-piece and full acid-resistant protective clothing. Structural firefighters' protective clothing is NOT effective for fires involving this product. Evacuate residents who are downwind of fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Dike area to prevent runoff and contamination of water sources. Dispose of fire control water later. Persons who may have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be immediately examined by a physician and checked for symptoms of poisoning. The symptoms should not be mistaken for heat exhaustion or smoke inhalation.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by appropriately trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used.

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment as specified in section 8.

Spills Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Provide ventilation. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Approach spill from upwind. Remove ignition sources since flammable hydrogen gas may be generated by reactions with metals. Spills may produce white fumes of HF gas. Rapid dilution of the spill with water will reduce the amount of fumes given off. Carefully neutralize the dilute spill with lime slurry, soda ash, limestone, caustic soda or other alkaline material. U.S. Regulations (CERCLA) requires porting spills and releases o soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas, dike if needed. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations; those of Canada and its Provinces, those of Australia, Japan and EU Member States (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).



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7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Discard contaminated shoes. Use caution when opening. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation or respiratory protection. Do not put even dilute solutions of hydrofluoric acid in glass containers. Always add the acid to water, never the reverse. Never work alone with this chemical.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Corrosives area. Do not store in metal or glass containers. Inspect periodically for damage or evidence of leaks or corrosion. Store in approved containers only. Diking of storage containers is recommended.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system. If closed handling systems are not feasible, use local exhaust ventilation such as a fumehood (sash should not be glass). Keep the fumehood sash as low as possible.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR									
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	AIHA WEELS		OTHER
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	ppm
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2	2	4	2				25			
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	10	15	10				50			
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	7664-39-3	0.5	2.0	3	3	3	2.5	30	NE	NE	

NE = Not Established.

NIC = Notice of Intended Change

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standard of Canada, or standards of EU member states (including EN 149 for respiratory PPE, and EN 166 for face/eye protection), and those of Japan. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian Standards, and the European Standard EN166, Australian Standards, or relevant Japanese Standards. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in the work area.

HAND PROTECTION: Use chemically-resistant gloves when handling this product. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, the European Standard DIN EN 374, the appropriate Standards of Canada, Australian Standards, or relevant Japanese Standards.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g. lab coat, overalls). If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada, or appropriate Standards of the EU, Australian Standards, or relevant Japanese Standards. If a



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hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BULK DENSITY: 9.1 lbs/gallon

SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 20°C: 1.09 (water=1)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble

VAPOR PRESSURE, mmHg @ 20°C (68°F): No Data

ODOR: strong, pungent irritating odor, vinegar-like

APPEARANCE and COLOR: Colorless Liquid

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc=1): >1

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: -36°C (-33°F)

BOILING POINT: 104° C (219°F)

pH: <2

Vapor Density: 1.6 (Air=1)

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Hydrogen fluoride tends to associate by means of hydrogen bonds to form polymers in both the liquid and gaseous states, but this polymerization is not hazardous.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: hydrogen fluoride, toxic, corrosive fumes when heated to decomposition.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Metals, strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, acetic anhydride, alcohols, amines, Glass, concrete and other silicon-bearing materials will yield silicon tetrafluoride gas in contact with HFA. Pressure build up from this process has been known to blow up glass containers. Carbonates, sulfides, and cyanides will yield toxic gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not know to occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excess heat, confined spaces and Incompatibles (see above).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 342 1 hours [Mouse]

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: lungs, mucous membranes, skin, eyes, bones, teeth.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive).

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion.

TOXICITY DATA:

Acute Eye Irritation: Causes severe irritation and burns/irreversible destruction of eyes.

Acute Skin Irritation: Causes severe irritation and burns/irreversible destruction of skin. Readily penetrates skin and mucous membranes.

Acute Ingestion Effects:

Causes severe irritation and burns/irreversible destruction of digestive tract/stomach. Serious gastrointestinal effects may include hematemesis, nausea, and severe abdominal pain, painful necrotic lesions, hemorrhagic gastritis, pancreatitis, local caustic effects to mouth and gastrointestinal tract. Severe systemic toxicity including hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, hyperkalemia, ventricular dysrhythmia and death may also occur.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 7664-39-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity:

Toxicological Information and Interpretation:

Human LCLo inhalation: 50 ppm/30M. Inhalation LC50 (mouse): 170 ppm/4H.

Acute Oral Toxicity:

Toxicological Information and Interpretation:

Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg.

Chronic Toxicity:

Repeated exposure to airborne concentrations of 3 ppm or less could be tolerated with no apparent ill effects for 6 hours/day for up to 50 days; redness of the skin and irritation and burning of the eyes and nose were noted at airborne concentrations between 3 ppm and 4.7 ppm (ACGIH, 1992). No significant changes in pulmonary function occurred with occupational exposure to airborne levels averaging 1.03 ppm (ACGIH). Effects of chronic exposure by inhalation and ingestion include systemic fluoride toxicity (FLUOROSIS), skeletal/bone structure abnormalities (osteosclerosis, and mottling of the teeth (Clayton & Clayton, 1994; White, 1980; Waldbott & Lee, 1978). Hypocalcemia, metabolic acidosis, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary edema, and death can occur from high-level chronic exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:

If the pH is > 6.5, soil can bind fluorides tightly. High calcium content will immobilize fluorides, which can be damaging to plants when present in acid soils.

Environmental Toxicity: This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. 60 ppm*/Fish/Lethal/Fresh Water
*=time period not specified. > 300ppm/48hr./Shrimp/LC50/Aerated Saltwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substance:

Must be dumped or incinerated in accordance with local regulations. Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA-licensed facility. Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems without proper authorization.

Container disposal:

Empty containers must be triple rinsed before disposal / recycling. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers. If containers are not empty, they must be disposed of in a RCRA-licensed facility.

RCRA: waste number D002

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT, IATA, IMO, ADR:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S. (Hydrofluoric Acid, Nitric Acid)



HAZARD CLASS NUMBER: 8
 UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1760 PACKING GROUP: II
 DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Dangerous Goods

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2004: 154

MARINE POLLUTANT: This product is not designated as a marine pollutant by the Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is considered as dangerous goods.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is considered as dangerous goods.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR): This product is considered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and are listed as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	100 lbs TPQ	NO	YES
NITRIC ACID	1000 lbs	NO	YES

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: filing threshold of 1000 lbs (450 kg), per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 1000 lbs (450kg)

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): This product is NOT on the Proposition 65 Lists.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are on the DSL or NDSL Inventories

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: D1A, E, D2A



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

EU CLASSIFICATION: Corrosive; Toxic/Poisonous; Harmful

EU RISK PHRASES: R 26/27/28 Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
 R 35 Causes severe burns.

EU SAFETY PHRASES: S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
 S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
 S 7/9 Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place).





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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION FOR CONSTITUENTS: The following information is available for the components of this product. **HYDROFLUORIC ACID (HF):** EU EINECS/ELINCS NUMBER : 231-634-8

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the AICS.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INFORMATION SYSTEM: HYDROFLUORIC ACID is listed by the Hazardous Substances Information System as a Hazardous Substance.
STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS: S7.
LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: The product is regulated, based a review of the regulation [NOHSC: 10005 (1994-Current)]:
Australian Hazchem Code: 2R

JAPANESE INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

JAPANESE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MITI) STATUS: The components of this product are not listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese MITI.
JAPANESE ENCS INVENTORY: The components of this product are on the ENCS Inventory as indicated in the section on International Chemical Inventories, below.
POISONOUS AND DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES CONTROL LAW: HF is a listed Specified Poisonous Substance under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

Listing of the components on individual country Chemical Inventories is as follows:

HYDROFLUORIC ACID is listed on the following inventories:

Asia-Pac: Listed

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS): Listed

Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL): Listed

Japanese Existing National Inventory of Chemical Substances (ENCS): Listed

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS): Listed

Swiss Giftliste List of Toxic Substances: Listed

U.S. TSCA: Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Donato Polignone

[MSDS Authoring Services](#)

DATE: March 16, 2010

This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, except that it is accurate to the best knowledge of NuGeneration Technologies, LLC. The data on this sheet are related only to the specific material designated herein. NuGeneration Technologies, LLC assumes no legal responsibility for use or reliance upon this data.

End of MSDS