



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALSAN FINISH Part A

HMIS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px;">2 HEALTH</div> <div style="background-color: #ff0000; color: white; padding: 2px;">3 FLAMMABILITY</div> <div style="background-color: #ff8c00; color: white; padding: 2px;">1 REACTIVITY</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">G PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</div> </div>		<p style="text-align: right;">RESIN SOLUTION CLASS 3 UN 1866 P.G.: III</p>

SECTION II. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name:	Alsan Finish Part A
Use:	Alsan trilaminant paint Part A
Manufacturer:	Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES
Distributor:	Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES
In case of emergency:	SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm - Eastern time): (800) 356-3521 CHEMTREC (USA) (24h.): (800) 424-9300 CANUTEC (Canada): (613) 996-6666 International: (703) 527-3887

SECTION II. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS#	Weight %
acetic acid, butyl ester	butyl acetate	123-86-4	10-20
benzene, dimethyl	xylene	133-20-7	10-20
hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer	aliphatic polyisocyanate	28182-81-2	70-80
hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-	hexamethylene diisocyanate	822-06-0	1-5
TSCA: all ingredients are listed			

SECTION III. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route(s) of exposure: Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation: Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, blurred vision, flu-like symptoms, coughing, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, tremors, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, pneumoconiosis, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering, severe skin irritation, severe skin irritation or burns. Possible sensitization to skin. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness.

Eye contact: Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, severe eye irritation or burns, corneal injury.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, burns of the mouth, throat, stomach, severe irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, loss of consciousness.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, lung disorders, asthma-like conditions, kidney disorders, liver disorders, allergies.

SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN	Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation occurs, consult a physician.
EYES	Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.
INHALATION	Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort. Get medical attention if discomfort or irritation persists.
INGESTION	If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

SECTION V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, oxides of sulfur, hydrogen cyanide, toxic gases, isocyanate, barium compounds, acrylic monomers. Silicon compounds.
Extinguishing media	Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors may ignite explosively at ambient temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Dust explosion hazard. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.
Special fire fighting procedures	Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus. Self-contained breathing apparatus recommended.

SECTION VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE OR SPILL:

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Ventilate area with explosion-proof equipment. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Spilled material is extremely slippery. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Vacuum with grounded equipment Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

SECTION VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store below 80°F. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Store in original container. Keep away from direct sunlight, heat and all sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed in a well-ventilated area.

Other precautions : Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield, apron, boots.
RESPIRATORY	Respiratory protection is required for use in isocyanate containing environments. Consider type of application and environmental concentrations when selecting respiratory protection. Observe governmental regulations for respirator use. (29 CFR 1910.134(OSHA))(Canadian z94.4) The use of positive pressure supplied air respirator is mandatory when the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known. Note: isocyanate based materials have been determined to cause allergic sensitization in humans. Avoid inhalation and dermal (skin) contact with the uncured material.
VENTILATION	Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use non-sparking equipment

SECTION IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM	Liquid
APPEARANCE	clear
WEIGHT PER GALLON	8.85 / 10.63IMP
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME	29.3
BOILING POINT	not available
VAPOR PRESSURE	not available
pH	not available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	not available
DENSITY	1.062 g/cm ³ @ 68°F (20 °C)

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

Under normal conditions, stable; can form explosive peroxides on long standing in air. See section 5 fire fighting measures

MATERIALS OF AVOID:

Oxidizers, acids, reducing agents, bases, halogens, amines, water, peroxides, nitric acid, alcohols, metal compounds, surface active materials, combustible materials. Nitrates.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Elevated temperatures, moisture, contact with oxidizing agent, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Supplemental health information : Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Free diisocyanate may cause allergic reaction in susceptible persons. Notice - reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Contains iron oxide, repeated or prolonged exposure to iron oxide dust may cause siderosis, a benign pneumoconiosis. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, lungs, central nervous system, blood.

Carcinogenicity : The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. In a 2 year inhalation study conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylbenzene vapor at 750 ppm produced kidney and testicular tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. Genetic toxicity studies showed no genotoxic effects. The relevance of these results to humans is not known. In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m³ titanium dioxide resulted in the development of lung tumors in rats. These tumors occurred only at dust levels that overwhelmed the animals' lung clearance mechanisms and were different from common human lung tumors in both type and location. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown but questionable. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

Reproductive effects : High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at maternally toxic levels, have affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known.

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

SECTION XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental effects:

No ecological testing has been done on this product as a whole.

SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

SECTION XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT: UN1866, RESIN SOLUTION, 3, PGIII

IMDG: UN1866, RESIN SOLUTION, CLASS 3, PGIII, LTD QTY (IMDG 3.4.7)

IATA: **NOT AUTHORIZED TO SHIP BY AIR**

TDG: NOT AVAILABLE

SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

As of the date of this MSDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (United States)
CSA: Canadian Standardisation Association
DOT: Department of Transportation (United States)
DSL: Domestic Substances List (Canada)
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
HMIS: Hazardous Material Information System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50: (Lethal concentration₅₀) Concentration of a substance in air that causes death of 50% mortality of a defined animal population
LD50: (Lethal dose₅₀) Single dose of a substance that, when administered by a defined route in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a defined animal population.
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (United States)
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration (United States)
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (United States)
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time-weighted average
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Reference:

Supplier MSDS

This MSDS has been prepared by: SOPREMA, INC.
For information: 800-543-3085

The Material Safety Data Sheets of SOPREMA are available on Internet at the following site: [HTTP://WWW.SOPREMA.US](http://www.soprema.us)

Justification of the update:

New MSDS.

This MSDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z-400.1-1998 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA, and is in accordance with standard DORS/88-66 OF WHMIS Canada.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier or any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALSAN FINISH Part B

HMIS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px;">2 HEALTH</div> <div style="background-color: #ff0000; color: white; padding: 2px;">3 FLAMMABILITY</div> <div style="background-color: #ff8c00; color: white; padding: 2px;">1 REACTIVITY</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">G PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</div> </div>		
		PAINT CLASS 3 UN 1263 P.G.: III

SECTION II. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name:	Alsan Finish Part B	
Use:	Alsan trilaminant paint Part B	
Manufacturer:	Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES	
Distributor:	Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES	
In case of emergency:	SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm - Eastern time):	(800) 356-3521
	CHEMTREC (USA) (24h.):	(800) 424-9300
	CANUTEC (Canada):	(613) 996-6666
	International:	(703) 527-3887

SECTION II. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS#	Weight %
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-20
ethanol	ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	0.1-1.0
sulfuric acid, barium salt	barium sulfate	7727-43-7	10-20
benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	pseudocumene	95-63-6	0.1-1.0
TSCA: all ingredients are listed			

SECTION III. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route(s) of exposure: Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation: Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, blurred vision, flu-like symptoms, coughing, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, tremors, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, pneumoconiosis, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering, severe skin irritation, severe skin irritation or burns. Possible sensitization to skin. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness.

Eye contact: Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, severe eye irritation or burns, corneal injury.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, burns of the mouth, throat, stomach, severe irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, loss of consciousness.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, lung disorders, asthma-like conditions, kidney disorders, liver disorders, allergies.

SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN	Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation occurs, consult a physician.
EYES	Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.
INHALATION	Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort. Get medical attention if discomfort or irritation persists.
INGESTION	If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

SECTION V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, oxides of sulfur, hydrogen cyanide, toxic gases, isocyanate, barium compounds, acrylic monomers. Silicon compounds.
Extinguishing media	Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors may ignite explosively at ambient temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Dust explosion hazard. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.
Special fire fighting procedures	Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus. Self-contained breathing apparatus recommended.

SECTION VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE OR SPILL:

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Ventilate area with explosion-proof equipment. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Spilled material is extremely slippery. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Vacuum with grounded equipment Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

SECTION VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store below 80°F. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Store in original container. Keep away from direct sunlight, heat and all sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed in a well-ventilated area.

Other precautions : Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield, apron, boots.
RESPIRATORY	Respiratory protection is required for use in isocyanate containing environments. Consider type of application and environmental concentrations when selecting respiratory protection. Observe governmental regulations for respirator use. (29 CFR 1910.134(OSHA))(Canadian z94.4) The use of positive pressure supplied air respirator is mandatory when the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known. Note: isocyanate based materials have been determined to cause allergic sensitization in humans. Avoid inhalation and dermal (skin) contact with the uncured material.
VENTILATION	Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use non-sparking equipment

SECTION IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM	liquid
APPEARANCE	white
WEIGHT PER GALLON	10.89 / 13.08IMP
% VOLATILE BY VOLUME	44.44
BOILING POINT	147°F (64°C)
VAPOR PRESSURE	not available
pH	not available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	not available
DENSITY	1.308 g/cm ³ @ 68°F (20 °C)

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

Under normal conditions, stable; can form explosive peroxides on long standing in air. See section 5 fire fighting measures

MATERIALS OF AVOID:

Oxidizers, acids, reducing agents, bases, halogens, amines, water, peroxides, nitric acid, alcohols, metal compounds, surface active materials, combustible materials. Nitrates.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Elevated temperatures, moisture, contact with oxidizing agent, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Supplemental health information : Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Free diisocyanate may cause allergic reaction in susceptible persons. Notice - reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Contains iron oxide, repeated or prolonged exposure to iron oxide dust may cause siderosis, a benign pneumoconiosis. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, lungs, central nervous system, blood.

Carcinogenicity : The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. In a 2 year inhalation study conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylbenzene vapor at 750 ppm produced kidney and testicular tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. Genetic toxicity studies showed no genotoxic effects. The relevance of these results to humans is not known. In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m³ titanium dioxide resulted in the development of lung tumors in rats. These tumors occurred only at dust levels that overwhelmed the animals' lung clearance mechanisms and were different from common human lung tumors in both type and location. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown but questionable. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

Reproductive effects : High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at maternally toxic levels, have affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known.

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

SECTION XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental effects:

No ecological testing has been done on this product as a whole.

SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

SECTION XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT: UN1263, PAINT, 3, PGIII

IMDG: UN1263, PAINT, CLASS 3, PGIII, LTD QTY (IMDG 3.4.7)

IATA: UN1263, PAINT, 3, PGIII

TDG: NOT AVAILABLE

SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

As of the date of this MSDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (United States)
CSA: Canadian Standardisation Association
DOT: Department of Transportation (United States)
DSL: Domestic Substances List (Canada)
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
HMIS: Hazardous Material Information System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50: (Lethal concentration₅₀) Concentration of a substance in air that causes death of 50% mortality of a defined animal population
LD50: (Lethal dose₅₀) Single dose of a substance that, when administered by a defined route in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a defined animal population.
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (United States)
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration (United States)
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (United States)
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time-weighted average
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Reference:

Supplier MSDS

This MSDS has been prepared by: SOPREMA, INC.
For information: 800-543-3085

The Material Safety Data Sheets of SOPREMA are available on Internet at the following site: [HTTP://WWW.SOPREMA.US](http://WWW.SOPREMA.US)

Justification of the update:

New MSDS.

This MSDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z-400.1-1998 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA, and is in accordance with standard DORS/88-66 OF WHMIS Canada.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier or any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.