

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: MC441A
Product Trade Name: Armaglaze 6000 Colours – Part B
Product Class / Intended End Use: Coating Auxiliary
Emergency Telephone Numbers: For emergency health, safety and environmental information call 416-252-5676 (Monday to Friday 9am-4pm est/edt)

For Emergency Transportation Information call CANUTEC at 613-996-6666

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

	Category
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	3
Sensitization - Respiratory	1
Sensitization - Skin	1
Skin Irritation	2
Specific target organ sensitivity – single exposure (Respiratory System)	3
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Long Term (Chronic) Hazard	3
Signal word:	DANGER

Hazard Pictograms:



Hazard Statement(s):

- Toxic if inhaled
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
- May cause an allergic skin reaction
- Causes skin irritation
- May cause respiratory tract irritation
- Harmful to aquatic environment with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention:

- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- Wear respiratory protection
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
- Wear protective gloves

Precautionary Statement(s) Response:

- **IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- Call a POISON CENTRE/Physician if you feel unwell
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear
- **IF experiencing respiratory symptoms:** Call a POISON CENTRE/physician
- **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water
- **IF skin irritation or rash occurs:** Get medical advice/attention
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

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Precautionary Statement(s) Storage:

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national and/or international regulations

Other Hazards Which do no Result in Classification:

- Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition
- Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents have been contaminated with water.
- Lung damage and respiratory sensitization may be permanent
- Testing and research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS #	WT %
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer	28182-81-2	80.0
Hydrophylic aliphatic polyisocyanate	125252-47-3	20.0
<i>N/A = Not Available N/E = Not Established</i>		

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General Advice:** Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
- Inhalation:** Move to an area free from further exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening. Get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.
- Skin Contact:** If direct skin contact with isocyanates occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wipe off the isocyanate product from the skin using dry towels or other similar absorbent fabric. If readily available, apply a polyglycol-based cleanser (e.g. Colorimetric Laboratories, Inc. (CLI) D-TAM™ Skin Cleanser) or corn oil. Wash with soap and warm water and pat dry. If a polyglycol-based cleanser is not available, wash with soap and warm water for 15 minutes. If available, use a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. CLI SWYPE™). Get medical attention if irritation develops. Discard or wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with gentle flowing water for 10-15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Call a poison centre or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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Most Important Symptoms and Effects (both acute and delayed):

Acute:

- Isocyanate vapors or mist at concentrations above the exposure limits or guidelines can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing difficulty).
- Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the exposure limits or guidelines with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms.
- Exposure well above the exposure limits or guidelines may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs).
- Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.
- May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling.
- Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.
- May cause eye irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.
- May cause irritation of the digestive tract; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Delayed:

- Symptoms affecting the respiratory tract can also occur several hours after overexposure.

Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

- Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
- Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic.
- An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

Notes to Physician:

- Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed.
- Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.
- Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
- Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.
- Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Do not use solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture:	<p>Flammable. Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode when heated. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.</p> <p>Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.</p>
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. In case of fire or heating do not breathe fumes/vapours.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards:	Closed container may forcibly rupture under extreme heat or when contents are contaminated with water (CO ₂ formed). Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Large fires can be extinguished with large volumes of water applied from a safe distance, since reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	In the event of fire the following can be generated: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO). In the event of fire the following is released: nitrogen oxides (NO _x). Vapours of Isocyanate. Hydrogen cyanide (HCN).
Additional Information:	Contaminated firefighting water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations; do not allow to reach sewage system. Contaminated firefighting water and fire residues must be disposed of in accordance with the local regulations.

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SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Implement site emergency response plan. Evacuate non-emergency personnel. The magnitude of the evacuation depends upon the quantity released, site conditions, and the ambient temperature. Isolate the area and prevent access of unauthorized personnel.

Wear necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in the SDS or the site emergency response plan. Ventilate and remove ignition sources. Control the source of the leak. Contain the released material by damming, diking, retaining, or diverting into an appropriate containment area. Absorb or pump off as much of the spilled material as possible. When using absorbent, completely cover the spill area with suitable absorbent material (e.g., vermiculite, kitty litter, Oil-Dri®, etc...). Allow for the absorbent material to absorb the spilled liquid. Shovel the absorbent material into an approved metal container (i.e., 55-gallon salvage drum). Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion, and do not tighten the lid on the container. Repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. For spills involving a solid product, remove mechanically (sweep up, vacuum, shovel etc.) and collect and place into an approved metal container.

Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution (see list of solutions on the SDS); scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces.

Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area with absorbent material and shovel this into an approved metal container.

Residual surface contamination can be checked using a wipe test pad to verify decontamination is complete (e.g. CLI Surface Swype™). If the wipe test pad demonstrates that isocyanate remains on the surface (red color on pad), repeat applications of neutralization solution, with scrubbing, followed by absorbent until the surface is decontaminated (no color change on wipe pad).

Apply lid loosely to metal waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process).

With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Environmental Precautions:

Ensure spilled product does not enter drains, sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. For large spills, dike the area to prevent spreading.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up:

Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear suitable protective equipment. Avoid breathing mist or vapours. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from heat and open flames. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Keep away from oxidizing agents. Keep away from incompatibles. Label containers appropriately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use.

This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Conditions for Safe Storage:

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. - No smoking. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatibles and out of direct sunlight. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Incompatibles:

Strong oxidizers (e.g. Chlorine, Peroxides, etc.).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV (ppm)		OSHA PEL (ppm)	
	TWA	STEL	PEL	STEL
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer	0.005000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hydrophylic aliphatic polyisocyanate	0.5 mg/m ³	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>N/A = Not Available N/E = Not Established</i>				

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that worker protection should be achieved through engineering controls, such as ventilation, whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full protection, the use of respirators and other personal protective equipment is mandated. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions.

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Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:	Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
Eye/Face Protection:	Chemical goggles must be worn to prevent dusts and mists from entering the eyes. Full face shield should be worn when there is a greater risk of splash.
Skin/Body Protection:	Avoid all skin contact. Depending on the conditions of use, cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates. Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Hand Protection:	Gloves should be worn. Nitrile rubber showed excellent resistance. Butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC are also effective. Ensure gloves remain in good condition during use and replace if any deterioration is observed.
Other Protective Equipment:	Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin contact, such as coveralls or long sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes and socks. Wear protective gloves. An eyewash station and safety shower should be made available in the immediate working area. Other equipment may be required depending on workplace standards.
General Hygiene Considerations:	Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Follow all label instructions. Avoid breathing mist or vapours. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not eat, drink, smoke or use cosmetics while working with this product. Upon completion of work, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Remove soiled clothing and wash it thoroughly before reuse.
Medical Surveillance	All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

% Volatiles by Weight:	0
Autoignition Temperature	445°C
Boiling Point:	290°C
Decomposition Temperature:	Data not Available
Density / Specific Gravity:	1.16
Explosion Limit:	Data not Available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Combustible
Flash Point (Setaflash Closed Cup):	180°C
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	-37°C
Odour Threshold:	Data not Available
Odour:	Slight Musty
Partition Coefficient:	Data not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Physical State/Appearance:	Clear Viscous Liquid
Relative Evaporation Rate (Butylacetate=1)	Data not Available
Solubility in Water:	None
Vapour Density:	< 8.5
Vapour Pressure:	< 42 hPa
Viscosity:	Thick

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.
Conditions to Avoid:	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.
Materials to Avoid:	Water, Strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents, Metals, Amines, Alcohols, Surface active materials.
Incompatibles:	Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Name	LD 50			LC 50		
	mg/kg	Animal	Route	ppm	Animal	Route
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer	>2,500	Rat	Oral	0.39 – 0.543 mg/l	Rat	Inhalation, 4h
	>2,000	Rat	Dermal			
Hydrophylic aliphatic polyisocyanate	>2,000	Rat	Oral	0.39 mg/l	Rat	Inhalation 4h
	>2,000	Rabbit	Dermal			
N/A = Not Available N/E = Not Established						

Acute Toxicity: No test data on mixture.

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact, skin absorption, ingestion.

Symptoms/Injuries after Inhalation: **Acute:** Isocyanate vapours or mist at concentrations above the TLV or PEL can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Exposure well above the TLV or PEL may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). Chemical or hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure. These effects are usually reversible.

Chronic: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function) that may be permanent.

Symptoms/Injuries after Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Can cause sensitization. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove.

Acute: Causes skin irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.

Chronic: Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests and other research indicate that skin contact with MDI can play a role in causing isocyanate sensitization and respiratory reaction. This data reinforces the need to prevent direct skin contact with isocyanates.

Symptoms/Injuries after Eye Contact: **Acute:** Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Chronic: Prolonged vapour contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Symptoms/Injuries after Ingestion: May cause irritation; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Irritates mucous membranes in the mouth, throat, esophagus and in gastrointestinal area.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
VOC (g/L):	0
Persistence and Degradability:	Not readily biodegradable
Bio-accumulative Potential:	No test data
Mobility in Soil:	Data not available
Other Adverse Effects:	Do not allow to enter ground water, water course or sewage system. Isocyanates react with water to form an insoluble polyurea. This reaction is accelerated by surfactants (e.g. detergents) or by water soluble solvents. Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Handling for Disposal:	Handle waste according to recommendations in Section 7. Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Do not cut, weld, drill or grind on or near this container.
Methods of Disposal:	DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. Dispose of in accordance with federal, provincial/state and local hazardous waste laws. Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.
RCRA:	If this product, as supplied, becomes a waste in the United States, it may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA, Title CFR 261. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the proper waste identification and disposal method. For disposal of unused or waste material, check with local, state and federal environmental agencies.

DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED CONTAINERS.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number:	1263
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Paint
Transport Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Environmental Hazards:	Information not available.
Special Precautions for User:	Appropriate advice on safety should accompany the package. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid static electricity.
Transport in Bulk:	Information not available.

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada: All components are in compliance with the Canadian environmental protection act and are present on the domestic substances list. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

USA:

TSCA: All components of this material are on the US TSCA inventory or are exempt.

OSHA: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulation (29CFR 1910.1200).

CERCLA: Reportable quantities (RQ) (40 CFR 117.302). Data not Available.

SARA TITLE 111: Sec 302, extremely hazardous substances, 40 CFR 355 - Data not available

SARA TITLE 111: Sec 313, toxic chemical notification, 40 CFR 372 - Data not Available

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS:	Health 3	Flammability 1	Reactivity 2
NFPA:	Health 3	Flammability 1	Instability 2

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DISCLAIMER

While Protek Paint believes that the data contained herein are factual and the opinions expressed are those of qualified experts regarding the results of the tests conducted, the information and data contained herein is not to be taken as warranty or representation for which Protek Paint assumes liability. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation and verification. Final determination of the suitability of the material for the use contemplated, the manner of use and whether the suggested use infringes any patent is the sole responsibility of the buyer.

This Safety Data Sheet may not be changed, or altered in any way without the expressed knowledge and permission of Protek Paint.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET