TUFFDECK
Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 05 July 2019 Revision date: 05 July 2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Trade name : Tuff Deck 810, A-Side

Product code : TFDECK810SDA

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

1.3. Supplier

Supplier:

US Company Name

US Address

US telephone number

Manufacturer:
NaturaSeal Distribution Inc.
960 Edgeley Blvd. Unit #4
Vaughan, ON L4K 4V4 - Canada
1 905 827 7221

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-855-797-SEAL (24hrs) (1-855-797-7325) Please provide an emergency number available to the US along with hours of operations.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Skin Irritation - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Health : Suspected of causing cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Causes mild skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Environment : Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US) - General : If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : Avoid release to the environment.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapoUrs/spray.
[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statements - Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage : Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Hazardous ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	% by Weight
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	0053880-05-0	55% - 100%
4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE	0000108-32-7	5% - 9%
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	0004098-71-9	4% - 8%
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	2% - 4%
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0007631-86-9	0.1%
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0021645-51-2	Trace

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTRE/doctor.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.
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 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

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 : If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

5.2. Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapours may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Special Protective Actions

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

6.2. Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

6.3. 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.

6.4. Environmental Precautions

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets. Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of CEPA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to CEPA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose of in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapours 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.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.2. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory Protection:

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE										1 (R)
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE				0.005	0.045	0.02	0.180		0.005	0.045
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2	1,3		6					
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15	1	b				1		10

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Density	:	8.73 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	:	1.05
VOC Regulatory	:	0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	:	0.00 lb/gal
Appearance	:	White Viscous Liquid
Odor Threshold	:	N.A.
Odor Description	:	Mild Chemical
pH	:	N.A.
Water Solubility	:	Reacts with Water
Flammability	:	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	:	N.A.
Flash Point	:	200 °F
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	:	300 °F
Point	:	N.A.
High Boiling Point	:	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	:	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	:	Slower than ether
Evaporation Rate	:	N.A.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

10.3. Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis,tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

10.4. Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.5. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapour. Causes mild skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Liquid, aerosols or vapours are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapour contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated. Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled May cause an allergic skin reaction

Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: No data available
Reproductive Toxicity	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	: No data available
Aspiration Hazard	: No data available
Acute Toxicity	: No data available

ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE Cas No. 0004098-71-9	
LD50 oral rat	123-160 mg/m3 (13.6-17.6 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (aerosol) (1,2)
LD50 oral male rat	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 oral male mouse	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 dermal male rat	approx. 1,000 mg/kg (4-hour exposure); approx. 500 mg/kg (4-day exposure) (1)

11.2. Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m^3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat?s lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m^3 level are not relevant to the workplace? Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No data available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal : Under CEPA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets CEPA 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 centres for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. DOT Information:
Not Regulated
IMDG Information:
Not Regulated
IATA Information:
Not Regulated

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Chemical Name	CAS	% by Weight	Regulation List
4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN -2-ONE	0000108-32-7	5% - 9%	SARA312,TSCA
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	0004098-71-9	4% - 8%	SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0007631-86-9	0.1%	SARA312,TSCA
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	2% - 4%	SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0021645-51-2	0.1%	SARA312,TSCA
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	0053880-05-0	55% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1. Other information

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

16.2. Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor 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. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.

TUFFDECK
Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 05 July 2019 Revision date: 05 July 2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Trade name : Tuff Deck 810, B-Side

Product code : TFDECK810SDB

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

1.3. Supplier

Supplier:

US Company Name

US Address

US telephone number

Manufacturer:
NaturaSeal Distribution Inc.
960 Edgeley Blvd. Unit #4
Vaughan, ON L4K 4V4 - Canada
1 905 827 7221

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-855-797-SEAL (24hrs) (1-855-797-7325) Please provide an emergency number available to the US along with hours of operations.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral Category 4

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Health : Causes damage to organs.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful if swallowed
May be harmful in contact with skin

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Environment : Toxic to aquatic life
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US) - General : If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage : Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Hazardous ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	% by Weight
AROMATIC AMINE	0068479-98-1	27% - 47%
G-GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	0002530-83-8	1.3% - 2%
CARBON BLACK	0001333-86-4	0.1% - 0.2%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTRE/doctor.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog 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.

5.2. Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is exposed to oxidizing agents.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Special Protective Actions

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

6.2. Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

6.3. Personal Precautions

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

6.4. 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.

6.5. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of CEPA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call 1-800-268-6060 (Canadian Spills Action Centre)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapours 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.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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.
Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.
Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.2. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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. When airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-container breathing apparatus.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	NIOSH Carcinogen	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
CARBON BLACK	3.5	1	1	3.5a	3 (I)

(1) - Inhalable fraction

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Density	: 8.26 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	: 0.99
VOC Regulatory	: 0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	: N.A.
Appearance	: Black Liquid
Odor Threshold	: N.A.
Odor Description	: Amine
pH	: N.A.
Water Solubility	: N.A.
Flammability	: N/A
Flash Point Symbol	: N.A.
Flash Point	: 275 °F
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	: 586 °F
High Boiling Point	: N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	: N.A.
Decomposition Pt	: Slower than ether
Evaporation Rate	: N.A.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, and moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

10.3. Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

10.4. Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing isocyanate. Some reactions can be violent.

10.5. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Product may be absorbed through skin and cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Vapours can irritate the eyes. Chemical burns may result due to overexposure. Affects of exposure may be delayed. Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Severe overexposure may induce respiratory sensitization with asthma like symptoms. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chronic exposures may result in permanent decreases in lung function. Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: No data available
Reproductive Toxicity	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	: Causes damage to organs.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	: No data available
Acute Toxicity	: If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.

CARBON BLACK Cas No. 0001333-86-4	
LD50 rat	6750 mg/m^3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m^3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

11.2. Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence. Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

11.3. Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No data available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal : Under CEPA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets CEPA 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 centres for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. DOT : Not regulated

IMDG

UN/NA # : 3082
UN Proper Shipping Name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Marine Pollutant : Yes

IATA

UN/NA # : 3082
UN Proper shipping name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Placard : Class 9

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Chemical Name	CAS	% by Weight	Regulation List
AROMATIC AMINE	0068479-98-1	27% - 47%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
G-GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	0002530-83-8	1.3% - 2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
CARBON BLACK	0001333-86-4	0.1% - 0.2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1. Other information

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

16.2. Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor 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. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.

TUFFDECK
Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 05 July 2019 Revision date: 05 July 2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Trade name : Tuff Deck 850, A-Side

Product code : TFDECK850SDA

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

1.3. Supplier

Supplier:

US Company Name

US Address

US telephone number

Manufacturer:
NaturaSeal Distribution Inc.
960 Edgeley Blvd. Unit #4
Vaughan, ON L4K 4V4 - Canada
1 905 827 7221

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-855-797-SEAL (24hrs) (1-855-797-7325) Please provide an emergency number available to the US along with hours of operations.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Skin Irritation - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Health : Suspected of causing cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Causes mild skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Environment : Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US) - General : If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : Avoid release to the environment.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapoUrs/spray.
[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary Statements - Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage : Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Hazardous ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	% by Weight
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	0053880-05-0	55% - 100%
4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE	0000108-32-7	5% - 9%
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	0004098-71-9	4% - 8%
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	2% - 4%
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0007631-86-9	0.1%
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0021645-51-2	Trace

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTRE/doctor.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.
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 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

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 : If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

5.2. Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapours may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers. Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Special Protective Actions

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

6.2. Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

6.3. 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.

6.4. Environmental Precautions

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets. Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of CEPA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to CEPA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose of in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapours 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.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.2. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

Respiratory Protection:

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE										1 (R)
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE				0.005	0.045	0.02	0.180		0.005	0.045
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2	1,3		6					
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15	1	b				1		10

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Density	:	8.73 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	:	1.05
VOC Regulatory	:	0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	:	0.00 lb/gal
Appearance	:	White Viscous Liquid
Odor Threshold	:	N.A.
Odor Description	:	Mild Chemical
pH	:	N.A.
Water Solubility	:	Reacts with Water
Flammability	:	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	:	N.A.
Flash Point	:	200 °F
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	:	300 °F
Point	:	N.A.
High Boiling Point	:	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	:	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	:	Slower than ether
Evaporation Rate	:	N.A.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

10.3. Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis,tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

10.4. Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.5. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapour. Causes mild skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Liquid, aerosols or vapours are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapour contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated. Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled May cause an allergic skin reaction

Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: No data available
Reproductive Toxicity	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	: No data available
Aspiration Hazard	: No data available
Acute Toxicity	: No data available

ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE Cas No. 0004098-71-9	
LD50 oral rat	123-160 mg/m3 (13.6-17.6 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (aerosol) (1,2)
LD50 oral male rat	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 oral male mouse	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 dermal male rat	approx. 1,000 mg/kg (4-hour exposure); approx. 500 mg/kg (4-day exposure) (1)

11.2. Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m^3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat?s lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m^3 level are not relevant to the workplace? Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No data available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal : Under CEPA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets CEPA 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 centres for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. DOT Information:
Not Regulated
IMDG Information:
Not Regulated
IATA Information:
Not Regulated

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Chemical Name	CAS	% by Weight	Regulation List
4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN -2-ONE	0000108-32-7	5% - 9%	SARA312,TSCA
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	0004098-71-9	4% - 8%	SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0007631-86-9	0.1%	SARA312,TSCA
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	2% - 4%	SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0021645-51-2	0.1%	SARA312,TSCA
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	0053880-05-0	55% - 100%	SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1. Other information

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

16.2. Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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TUFFDECK
Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 05 July 2019 Revision date: 05 July 2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Trade name : Tuff Deck 850, B-Side

Product code : TFDECK850SDB

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

1.3. Supplier

Supplier:

US Company Name

US Address

US telephone number

Manufacturer:
NaturaSeal Distribution Inc.
960 Edgeley Blvd. Unit #4
Vaughan, ON L4K 4V4 - Canada
1 905 827 7221

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-855-797-SEAL (24hrs) (1-855-797-7325) Please provide an emergency number available to the US along with hours of operations.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral Category 4

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Health : Causes damage to organs.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful if swallowed
May be harmful in contact with skin

Hazard statements (GHS US) - Environment : Toxic to aquatic life
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US) - General : If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response : IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage : Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Hazardous ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	% by Weight
AROMATIC AMINE	0068479-98-1	27% - 47%
G-GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	0002530-83-8	1.3% - 2%
CARBON BLACK	0001333-86-4	0.1% - 0.2%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTRE/doctor.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog 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.

5.2. Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is exposed to oxidizing agents.

5.3. 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.

5.4. Special Protective Actions

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

6.2. Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

6.3. Personal Precautions

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

6.4. 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.

6.5. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of CEPA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call 1-800-268-6060 (Canadian Spills Action Centre)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapours 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.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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.
Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.
Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.2. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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. When airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-container breathing apparatus.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	NIOSH Carcinogen	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
CARBON BLACK	3.5	1	1	3.5a	3 (I)

(1) - Inhalable fraction

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Density	: 8.26 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	: 0.99
VOC Regulatory	: 0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	: N.A.
Appearance	: Black Liquid
Odor Threshold	: N.A.
Odor Description	: Amine
pH	: N.A.
Water Solubility	: N.A.
Flammability	: N/A
Flash Point Symbol	: N.A.
Flash Point	: 275 °F
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	: 586 °F
High Boiling Point	: N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	: N.A.
Decomposition Pt	: Slower than ether
Evaporation Rate	: N.A.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, and moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

10.3. Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

10.4. Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing isocyanate. Some reactions can be violent.

10.5. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Product may be absorbed through skin and cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Vapours can irritate the eyes. Chemical burns may result due to overexposure. Affects of exposure may be delayed. Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Severe overexposure may induce respiratory sensitization with asthma like symptoms. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chronic exposures may result in permanent decreases in lung function. Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: No data available
Reproductive Toxicity	: No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	: Causes damage to organs.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	: No data available
Acute Toxicity	: If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.

CARBON BLACK Cas No. 0001333-86-4	
LD50 rat	6750 mg/m^3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m^3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

11.2. Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence. Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

11.3. Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No data available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal : Under CEPA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets CEPA 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 centres for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. DOT : Not regulated

IMDG

UN/NA # : 3082
UN Proper Shipping Name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Marine Pollutant : Yes

IATA

UN/NA # : 3082
UN Proper shipping name: : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS AROMATIC AMINE)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Placard : Class 9

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Chemical Name	CAS	% by Weight	Regulation List
AROMATIC AMINE	0068479-98-1	27% - 47%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
G-GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	0002530-83-8	1.3% - 2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
CARBON BLACK	0001333-86-4	0.1% - 0.2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1. Other information

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

16.2. Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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