



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Section 1 -- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

PRODUCT NUMBER

DI-90-8

HMIS CODES

Health 2  
Flammability 2  
Reactivity 0

PRODUCT NAME

Slow Clearcoat Activator

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Distinctive Image  
Dutch Square Industrial Park  
6423 Amsterdam Way  
Wilmington, NC 28405

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

CHEMTREC:  
800-424-9300 (Within USA)  
001-703-527-3887 (Outside the USA)  
INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.  
(313) 531-1111

**Section 2 -- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Ingredient  
% by weight

CAS Number

Vapor Pressure

Methyl n-Amyl Ketone

5 - 20% 110-43-0

1.6

ACGIH TLV 50  
ACGIH STEL N/E  
OSHA PEL 100  
OSHA STEL N/E  
NIOSH REL 100 ppm  
NIOSH REL 465 mg/m3  
OSHA Z1 100 ppm  
OSHA Z1 465 mg/m3

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

20 - 50% 28182-81-2

N/A

ACGIH TLV N/E  
ACGIH STEL N/E  
OSHA PEL N/E  
OSHA STEL N/E

1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene

0.1 - 1% 95-63-6

N/A

ACGIH TLV 25  
ACGIH STEL N/E

		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
		NIOSH	25
Isophorone Diisocyanate Homopolymer			
5 - 20%	53880-05-0	N/A	
		ACGIH TLV	N/E
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
Isophorone Diisocyanate			
1 - 5%	4098-71-9	.0003	
		ACGIH TLV	0.005
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
		NIOSH	REL .005
		NIOSH	STEL 02
Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic			
1 - 5%	64742-95-6	6	
		ACGIH TLV	N/E
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
n-butyl Acetate			
1 - 5%	123-86-4	10	
		ACGIH TLV	150
		ACGIH STEL	200
		OSHA PEL	150
		OSHA STEL	N/E
		NIOSH	REL 150
		NIOSH	STEL 200
		NIOSH	IDLH 1700
parachlorobenzotriflouride			
20 - 50%	98-56-6	7.62	
		ACGIH TLV	N/E
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
Ethylhexyl Acetate-2			
5 - 20%	103-09-3	.2	
		ACGIH TLV	N/E
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E

### Section 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

Irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:**

None generally recognized.

**CANCER INFORMATION:**

FOR COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF TOXICOLOGY DATA REFER TO SECTION 11.

**Section 4 -- FIRST AID MEASURES**

**If INHALED:**

If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

**If on SKIN:**

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

**If in EYES:**

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

**If SWALLOWED:**

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

**Section 5 -- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

FLASH POINT	LEL	UEL
102 F	0.6	10.5

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Class B extinguishers (carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or universal aqueous film forming foam) designed to extinguish NFPA Class IB flammable liquid fires. Water spray may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

#### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

### Section 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Provide maximum ventilation. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory, skin, and eye protection should be permitted in the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Take up spilled material with sand, vermiculite, or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in clean, empty containers for disposal. Only the spilled material and the absorbent should be placed in this container.

### Section 7 -- HANDLING RELEASE MEASURES

#### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved bonding and grounding procedures. Do not expose to temperature above 120F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

### Section 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Wash hands after using. This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dust are ACGIII TLV 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust), 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust), 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction). Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping, or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead.

#### VENTILATION:

Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108, and complete an industrial hygiene study to analyze specific working conditions.



#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in section 2. When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.



#### PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

None required for normal application of these products where minimal skin contact is expected. For prolonged repeated contact, wear chemical resistant gloves.



**EYE PROTECTION:**

Wear safety spectacles with unperforated side shields.

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS:**

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

HEALTH	* 2
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

**Section 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

PRODUCT WEIGHT	8.930 lb/gal	1071 g/l
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.070	
BOILING POINT	257 - 390 F	
125 - 199 C		
VOLATILES	51.8 % by wt	51.8 % by vol
EVAPORATION RATE	Same as ether	
VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air	
REGULATORY VOC	2.99 lb/gal	358 g/l
ACTUAL VOC	2.39 lb/gal	287 g/l

**Section 10 -- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**STABILITY:**

This product is normally stable and will not undergo hazardous reactions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:**

None Known.

**INCOMPATIBILITY:**

Avoid contact with strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, or strong oxidizing agents.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, oxides of barium, lowers molecular weight polymer fractions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:  
None Known.

**Section 11 -- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

CAS No.            Ingredient Name

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110-43-0            Methyl n-Amyl Ketone

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:  
No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity:  
LCLo Rat: 4,000 PPM; 4 h  
LCLo Rat: 4,000 mg/l; 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity:  
No data available

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28182-81-2            Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:  
LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Acute inhalation toxicity:  
LC50: 390-453 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 4 h (Rat, Male/Female)  
RD50: 20.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 3 h

Acute dermal toxicity:  
LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin irritation:  
Rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Eye irritation:  
Rabbit, Draize, Slightly irritating

Sensitization:  
Dermal: Sensitizer (Guinea pig, Maximization Test)  
Dermal: Non-sensitizer (Guinea pig, Buehler)  
Inhalation: Non-sensitizer (Guinea pig)

Repeated dose toxicity:  
3 wks., inhalation: NOAEL: 3.7 - 4.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (Rat)  
90 d, inhalation: NOAEL: 3.3 - 3.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (Rat)  
Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity Genetic

Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

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95-63-6                    1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene

IARC Classification        Not Established

LC50/LD50

Inhalation, rat:            LC50 = 18000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4H;

Oral, mouse:                LD50 = 6900 mg/kg;

Oral, rat:                    LD50 = 5 gm/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 95-63-6: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: Workers exposed to a mixture of trimethylbenzenes at up to 60 ppm experienced CNS changes, asthmatic bronchitis, and blood dyscrasias. Contamination of the solvent with benzene was probably responsible for the blood abnormalities.

Teratogenicity: No information available.

Reproductive Effects: No information found

Mutagenicity: CAS# 95-63-6: Sister Chromatid Exchange: Intraperitoneal, mouse = 900 mg/kg.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

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53880-05-0                Isophorone Diisocyanate Homopolymer

IARC Classification        Not Established

Route of Exposure:

Multiple Routes: High concentrations are extremely destructive to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin.

Sensitization:

Sensitization: May cause allergic respiratory and skin reactions

Target Organ(s) or System(s): Kidneys, liver, nerves.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

CNS depression, dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances- To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Blood effects, lung irritation, chest pain, and edema which may be fatal/ Narcotic effect. Exposure can cause: Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Chronic Exposure - Reproductive Hazard

Result: May cause reproductive disorders.

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4098-71-9                    Isophorone Diisocyanate

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute toxicity:

LD50 Oral - rat - 4,825 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Skin corrosion/irritation:

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity:

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):

No data available

Aspiration hazard:

No data available

Potential health effects

Inhalation: May be fatal if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

Skin: May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eyes: Causes eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin, cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea

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64742-95-6

Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic

IARC Classification        Not Established

Effects, Acute Exposure

Skin: Contact may irritate, drying

Skin Absorption slight; No toxic effects likely by this route

Eyes: Contact liquid mildly irritating; vapor irritating above 75ppm; will not damage

Inhalation: Irritating above 75ppm; high concentrations may cause headache, dizziness drowsiness

Ingestion: Headache, dizziness, drowsiness are possible; not a typical route of industrial exposure

Effects, Chronic Exposure

General prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis & skin cracking; "organic solvent syndrome" with fatigue, memory loss, tingling & numbness in limbs has been seen after long term exposure

Sensitizing: Not a sensitizer in humans or animals

Carcinogen/Tumorigen: Not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals



Reproductive Effect: No known effect in humans or in animals without also causing maternal toxicity

Mutagen: No known effect on humans or in animals without also causing maternal toxicity

Synergistic with: Not known

LD50 (oral) 2900-3200mg/kg (rat), 8400mg/kg (rat)

LD50 (skin) >3160mg/kg (rabbit)

LC50 (inhalation) approx. 2900ppm (rat)

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123-86-4                    n-butyl Acetate

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:        LD50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity:    LC50 Rat: 160mh/l, 4h

Acute dermal toxicity:        LD50 Rabbit: 17,600 mg/kg

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98-56-6                    parachlorobenzotriflouride

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute oral toxicity-  
No data available

Acute oral toxicity- Components  
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:  
LD50: 13,000 mg/kg  
Species: Rat

Acute inhalation toxicity-  
No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity- Components  
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:  
LD50: 33 mg/l  
Exposed time: 4 h  
Species: Rat

Acute dermal toxicity-  
No data available

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)-  
No data available

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103-09-3                    Ethylhexyl Acetate-2

IARC Classification        Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:        LD50 Rat: 3,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity:    LC50 Rat: 1100 ppm, 6 h

Acute dermal toxicity:        LD50 Rabbit: 5,000 mg/kg

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## **IARC Reference**

### **IARC Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans***

This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than *sufficient* but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

### **IARC Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.**

This category is used when there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.

### **IARC Group 2B: The agent is *possibly carcinogenic to humans*.**

This category is used for agents for which there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.

### **IARC Group 3: The agent is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*.**

This category is used most commonly for agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans and *inadequate* or *limited* in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans but *sufficient* in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category. An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.

### **IARC Group 4: The agent is *probably not carcinogenic to humans*.**

This category is used for agents for which there is *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.

## Section 12 -- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No.            Ingredient Name

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110-43-0            Methyl n-Amyl Ketone

No data available.  
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28182-81-2            Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

Biodegradation:  
0 %, Exposure time: 28 Days, Not readily biodegradable.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish:  
LC50: > 100 mg/l (Zebra fish (*Brachydanio rerio*), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:  
EC50: > 100 mg/l (Water flea (*Daphnia magna*), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Green algae (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*), 72 h)

Toxicity to Microorganisms:  
EC50: > 1,000 mg/l, (Activated sludge microorganisms, 3 h)  
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95-63-6            1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene

Ecotoxicity:  
Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 77.2 mg/L; 96 Hr;  
CAS# 95-63-6: Flow-through at 25 C (pH 7.24)  
CAS# 95-63-6: Estimated Koc value = 720.

1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene will have low mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected to occur. 1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene is expected to aerobically biodegrade in both soil and water. Anaerobic aquifer microcosms did not show significant biodegradation in comparison to poisoned controls. In water, 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene may adsorb to sediment or particulate matter.

Environmental:  
CAS# 95-63-6: Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate to high based on BCF values of 31-275, measured in carp. 1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene is expected to photo degrade in natural waters. If released to the atmosphere, 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene will exist solely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase 1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.  
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53880-05-0            Isophorone Diisocyanate Homopolymer

No data available.

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4098-71-9                    Isophorone Diisocyanate

Toxicity:

No data available

Persistence and degradability:

No data available

Bio accumulative potential:

No data available

Mobility in soil:

No data available

PBT and vPvB assessment:

No data available

Other adverse effects:

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
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64742-95-6                    Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic

Bioaccumulation expected to be readily metabolized and not bio accumulate

Biodegradation expected to degrade readily and rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 72% over 20 days

Natural microbe populations need several weeks of acclimatization before they can metabolize some hydrocarbons effectively.

Abiotic Degradation many aromatic hydrocarbons are susceptible to both direct and indirect photolysis; the rate of degradation is unknown but ½ life in air likely to be in the range of 2040 hr

Mobility in soil, water expected to move slowly in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity:

LC50 (Fish, 96hr) 41 & 45mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 2.34mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss),

EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr) 0.95mg/liter (Daphnia magna)

EC50 (Algae) <1 & 2.5mg/liter (Skeletonema costatum)  
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123-86-4                    n-butyl Acetate

Aquatic toxicity:

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish:                    No data available

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:                    No data available

Environmental fate and pathways:                    No data available  
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98-56-6                    parachlorobenzotriflouride

Biodegradability- Product:

64% Test substance: 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Biodegradability- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:  
Anaerobic 64%

Bioaccumulation- Product:  
No data available

Ecotoxicity effects  
Toxicity to fish- Product:  
No data available

Toxicity to fish- Components  
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:  
LC50: 5.6 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates- Product:  
No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates- Components  
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride  
Remarks:  
No data available

Toxicity to algae- Product:  
No data available

Toxicity to algae- Components  
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride  
Remarks:  
No data available

Toxicity to bacteria- Product:  
No data available

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103-09-3                      Ethylhexyl Acetate-2

Aquatic toxicity  
Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish:                      No data available  
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:                      No data available  
Environmental fate and pathways:                      No data available

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## Section 13 -- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate. Depressurize container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

#### Section 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity  
NOS Technical Name: ORM-D  
Hazard Class: N/A  
UN Number: N/A  
Packing Group: N/A

#### Section 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Regulations:

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): <

All substances in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

US Regulations:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

SARA 313:

CAS No.	CHEMICAL/COMPOUND	% by WT
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95-63-6	1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene	
0.6		
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate	
1.0		

PROP 65

CAS No.	CHEMICAL COMPOUND	% by WT
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None

TSCA CERTIFICATION:

U.S. TSCA: This product and/or all of its components are listed on the U.S. TSCA Inventory or is otherwise exempt from TSCA Inventory reporting requirements.

#### Section 16 -- OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

Do not handle until the manufacturer's safety precautions have been read and understood. Regulations require that all employees be trained on Material Safety Data Sheets for all products with

which they come in contact. While we believe that the data contained herein is accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which we assume legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations.