1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Urethabond 3013
Common Name: Waterbased aliphatic polyurethane
SDS Number: I61
Revision Date: 8/7/2015
Version: 1
Product Description: Waterbased Aliphatic Urethane Conductive coating

Supplier Details:
Coatings for Industry, Inc.
319 Township Line Road
Souderton, PA 18964

Emergency: Infotrac
Contact: USA: 1-800-535-5053 / International :352-323-3500
Phone: 215-723-0919
Fax: 215-723-0911
Email: cs@cficoatings.com
Web: www.cficoatings.com

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Oral
Health, Acute toxicity, 3 Dermal
Health, Skin corrosion/irritation, 2
Health, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, 1
Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Inhalation
Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, 3
Health, Carcinogenicity, 2
Health, Reproductive toxicity, 1 B
Environmental, Hazards to the aquatic environment - Acute, 1
Environmental, Hazards to the aquatic environment - Chronic, 1
Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, 2

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Hazard Pictograms:

GHS Hazard Statements:

H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H311 - Toxic in contact with skin
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to licensed hazardous waste disposal service.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Cas#	%	Chemical Name
121-44-8	0.5-1.5%	Triethylamine
872-50-4	6.0-8.0%	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
7732-18-5	25-35%	Water
0	10-15%	Polyurethane polymer
1333-86-4	0-5%	Carbon black
57-55-6	0-2%	Propylene glycol
12001-26-2	1.5-5%	Mica
14808-60-7	0.5-3%	Silica, crystalline quartz
68187-54-2	1.5-5%	C.I. Pigment Black 23

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Give oxygen or artificail respiration if needed. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: In case of skin contact, wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately, and wash before reuse. Discard clothing and footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation.
Then remove contact lenses, if easily removeable, and continue irrigation for not less than 15 minutes. Get medical Attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Rinse mouth with water. Get medical attention.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Greater than 200F

Flash Point Method: TCC

Extinguishing Media - Alcohol, foam, CO2, dry chemical
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards - Material will not sustain combustion but closed containers may explode due to build up of steam pressure when exposed to heat.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Remove with inert absorbent.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin.
Do not take internally.

Storage Requirements: Do not store above 120 F.
Keep from freezing.
Do not leave containers open.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV of hazardous ingredients below acceptable and stated limits.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eye/face protection: Tightly fitting safety goggles or glasses. Faceshield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection: Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching gloves outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact: Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm Break through time: 480 min Material tested:Camatril (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

Splash contact: Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm Break through time: 49 min Material tested:Dermatril P (KCL 743 / Aldrich Z677388, Size M) data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374 If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection: Complete suit protecting against chemicals. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Components with workplace control parameters

Triethylamine (121-44-8)

TWA 1 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Visual impairment
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

Danger of cutaneous absorption

STEL 3 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Visual impairment
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen
Danger of cutaneous absorption

TWA 10 ppm (40 mg/m3) USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
STEL 15 ppm (60 mg/m3) USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4)

Skin: TWA 10 ppm USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
TWA 0.1 mg/m3 USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Potential Occupational Carcinogen Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
See Appendix C
See Appendix A

Propylene glycol (57-55-6)

TWA 10 mg/m3 USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Mica (12001-26-2)

TWA 3.0 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000): (PEL) 3mg/m3

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

TWA 0.025 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Suspected human carcinogen

TWA 0.025 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Lung cancer Pulmonary fibrosis Suspected human carcinogen
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000): PEL 0.1 mg/m3

Tin antimony grey cassiterite (68187-54-2)

ACGIH Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.5 mg/m³ Expressed as: as Sb
NIOSH/GUIDE Recommended exposure limit (REL): 0.5 mg/m³ Expressed as: as Sb
OSHA_TRANS PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ Expressed as: as Sb
Z1A Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.5 mg/m³ Expressed as: as Sb

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Black		
Physical State:	Liquid	**Odor:**	Slight ammonia odor
Spec Grav./Density:	1.05-1.25	**Solubility:**	Miscible in water
		Percent Volatile:	55% by weight

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	This product is stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Protect from freezing
Materials to Avoid:	Oxidizing agents, isocyanates
Hazardous Decomposition:	By Fire: Carbon Dioxide Carbon Monoxide Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Amines, other aliphatic fragments which have not been determined
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Triethylamine (121-44-8)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - rat - 730 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 7.1 mg/l
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 580 mg/kg
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit Result: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP: No component 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 component 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: no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: YE0175000

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting
Central nervous system - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - rat - 3,914 mg/kg
LDLO Inhalation - rat - 4 h - > 5100 ppm
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 8,000 mg/kg
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation: no data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eyes - rabbit Result: Eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:
IARC: No component 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 component 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 component 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 component 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: Damage to fetus possible
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: UY5790000

prolonged or repeated exposure can cause:, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain, Rats exposed to 1-methyl-2- pyrrolidinone at a concentration of 1 mg/L as an aerosol for 10 days showed depletion of hematopoietic cells in the bone marrow and atrophy of the lymphoid tissues of the thymus, spleen, and lymph nodes.
Bone marrow - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50 LD50 Oral - rat - 5,152 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 no data available
Dermal LD50
Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Serious eye damage/eye irritation:
Eyes - rabbit - Mild eye irritation - 24 h
Respiratory or skin sensitization: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:
IARC: No component 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 component 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 component 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 component 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
Teratogenicity: no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Potential health effects: Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. Eyes May cause eye irritation.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: JM1575000

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50 no data available
Inhalation LC50
Dermal LD50
Other information on acute toxicity

A. SILICOSIS
The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.
Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years (15 to 20 or more) of prolonged repeated inhalation of relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath and cough. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pumonale).
Accelerated Silicosis can occur with prolonged repeated inhalation of high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of initial exposure. Progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid.
Acute Silicosis can occur after the repeated inhalation of very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, weakness and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.
B. CANCER
IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that "crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)". For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C,"A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres and Dusts " (2011).
The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine ("ACOEM") notes: "In 1996, [IARC] re-classified silica as a Class I human lung carcinogen, based on sufficient animal and human data. Although the degree of increased risk varies (with relative risks ranging from 1.3 to 6.9), the risk appears to be greatest in workers with silicosis who smoke. The cancer risk to silica-exposed workers without

silicosis (especially if they are not smokers) is less clear despite continuing research, some of which has yielded disparate results." ACOEM, "Medical Surveillance of Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", June 2005.
The EU Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) concluded in June 2002 (SCOEL Sum Doc. 94-final): "The main effect in humans of inhalation of respirable silica dust is silicosis. There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk."

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed toAdditional Information: tuberculosis bacteria. Individuals with chronic silicosis have a three-fold higher risk of contracting tuberculosis than similar individuals without silicosis.

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease, among silica-exposed workers. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", Nephron, Volume 85, pp. 14-19 (2000).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The reader is referred to Section 3.5 of the NIOSH Special Hazard Review cited below, for information concerning the association between exposure to crystalline silica and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease. There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exist only with underlying silicosis, only among smokers, or result from exposure to mineral dusts generally (independent of the presence or absence of crystalline silica, or the level of crystalline silica in the dust).
Sources of information:
The ***NIOSH Hazard Review - Occupational Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica*** published in April 2002 summarizes and discusses the medical and epidemiological literature on the health risks and diseases associated with occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica. The *NIOSH Hazard Review* should be consulted for additional information, and citations to published studies on health risks and diseases associated with occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica. The *NIOSH Hazard Review* is available from NIOSH - Publications Dissemination, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or through the NIOSH web site, www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica, then click on the link "NIOSH Hazard Review: Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica".
RTECS: VV7330000

Mica (12001-26-2)

No Information Available

Tin antimony grey cassiterite (68187-54-2)

Acute oral toxicity LD50 Rat: > 5,000 mg/kg [Sb/SnO_2 (42.9 %)]

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Triethylamine (121-44-8)

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 43.7 mg/l - 96 h.
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 126 - 150 mg/l - 60 d
LOEC - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - 320 mg/l - 7 d
Toxicity to daphnia and EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 200 mg/l - 48 h.
other aquatic invertebrates
Toxicity to bacteria LC50 - Bacteria - 95 mg/l - 17 h.

Persistence and degradability: no data available
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available
Mobility in soil: no data available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Other adverse effects: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life.

no data available

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4)

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - other fish - 4,000 mg/l - 96 h.
LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - > 500 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 1,000 mg/l - 24 h.
other aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to bacteria LC50 - Bacteria - > 9,000 mg/l:

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradability Result: 90 % - Readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available
Mobility in soil: no data available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Other adverse effects: no data available

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (34590-94-8)

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - > 10,000 mg/l - 96 h.
Toxicity to daphnia EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,919 mg/l - 48 h.
and other aquatic invertebrates

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradability
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available

Mobility in soil: no data available
PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available
Other adverse effects: no data available

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

Information on ecological effects
Ecotoxicological Information:
Crystalline silica (quartz) is not known to be ecotoxic; i.e., no data suggests that crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms or plants.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product: Offer surplus solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Comply with all local, state, and federal waste disposal regulations.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated for transportation.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

Triethylamine (121-44-8) [0.5-1.5%] CERCLA, CSWHS, HAP, MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, SARA313, TSCA, TXAIR

1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4) [6.0-8.0%] MASS, NJHS, PA, SARA313, TSCA

Water (7732-18-5) [25-35%] TSCA

Polyurethane polymer (0) [10-15%] TSCA

Carbon black (1333-86-4) [0-5%] MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

Propylene glycol (57-55-6) [0-2%] HAP, PA, TSCA

Mica (12001-26-2) [1.5-5%] MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TXAIR

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7) [0.5-3%] MASS, NRC, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

C.I. Pigment Black 23 (68187-54-2) [1.5-5%] TSCA

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Regulatory CODE Descriptions
-----------------------------------------------------------------
CERCLA = Superfund clean up substance
CSWHS = Clean Water Act Hazardous substances
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants
MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List
OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances
SARA313 = SARA 313 Title III Toxic Chemicals
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
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TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level
NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances
NRC = Nationally Recognized Carcinogens

16 OTHER INFORMATION

NOTICE : This information is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date below. However, no warranty is express or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Coatings For Industry, Inc. assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees, users, or third parties caused by the material, such vendees or users assume all risks associated with the use of the material. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The preceding specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations.