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SDS Number: 287
Revision Date: 08/14/2019
Supersedes Date: 08/08/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Product Name: RUBBER TO METAL CEMENT II

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Type: Adhesive
Product Name: **Rubber to Metal Cement II**
Part Number(s): 10-354

Emergency Contact: Chemtrec
Phone: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazards

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Target Organs

Bladder, Liver, Kidney, Brain

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
Skin Corrosion/irritation (Category 1)
Serious eye Damage/Eye irritation (Category 1)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)
Skin Sensitization - Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity- Category 2
Carcinogenity - Category 1B

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Product Name: RUBBER TO METAL CEMENT II

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

HMIS Classification
Health hazard: 2
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 3
Physical hazards: 0
NFPA Rating
Health hazard: 2
Fire: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0
Health hazard: 2
Fire: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0
Potential Health Effects
Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eyes Causes eye irritation.
Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name(s) CAS Registry No. Concentration (%)

Component name	CAS Number	Concentration (%)
Acetone	67-64-1	60-70
Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/ Methyacrylic Acid Polymer	9010-81-5	10-20
Phenolic polymer		12-23
Silicon dioxide chemically prepared	112945-52-5	1-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	<0.2
Butadiene	106-99-0	<0.03 ppm
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	<1.5 ppm
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene	100-40-3	<0.02
Cresol	95-48-7	<0.42
Phenol	108-95-2	<2.00
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	<50 ppb

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this SDS.

Inhalation

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

Eye Contact
Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact
Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion
Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification
NFPA Class-IB flammable liquid.

Flash Point
Closed cup: -20 deg C (-4 deg F). (Tagliabue.)
Lower Flammable Limit AP 1.2 % Upper Flammable Limit AP 11.5 %

Autoignition Temperature no data

Hazardous Combustion Products
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special Properties
Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.
LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Water. may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (continued)

Protection of Fire Fighters
Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.
Evacuate area, and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this SDS.

Flammable Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard.
Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
For large spills, secure the area and control access. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.
In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment.
Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling
A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle.
Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling Product container is not designed for elevated pressure. Do not pressurize,cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do not expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage
Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70 deg F (21 deg C). All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls
Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

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SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (continued)

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton. Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex)while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection

For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines(see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

General Comments

Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

CAS-No.	Name	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH-TLV STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA PEL-CEILING
67-64-1	Acetone	500 ppm	750 ppm	1000ppm	N.D.
108-95-2	Phenol	5 ppm	19.8 mg/m3	5 ppm	19.8 mg/m3
100-40-3	4-Vinyl Cyclohexene	0.1 ppm			
106-99-0	Butadiene	1 ppm	5 ppm		
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	2 ppm	10 ppm		
1319-77-3	Cresol	20ppm		5ppm	
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.3ppm		0.75ppm	2 ppm

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Thick Liquid.
Color	Black
Odor	Pungent hydrocarbon.
Specific Gravity	0.86 (Water = 1)
pH	Not Applicable.
Vapor Density	3-4.5 (Air = 1)
Boiling Point(initial)	154 deg F
Melting/Freezing Point	Not Applicable.
Vapor Pressure	125 mm Hg (at 20 deg C)
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Flash Point	Closed cup: -18 deg C (Tagliabue.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Materials Incompatibility: Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this SDS.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: May be irritating to the respiratory system. Overexposure to vapors may produce central nervous system depression, causing narcosis.
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: Causes skin irritation. This product is not appreciably irritating to the skin, but it can be absorbed in toxic amounts when contact is extensive and prolonged. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: Causes eye irritation.
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. May cause central nervous system depression.
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: Significant exposure to this chemical may adversely affect people with chronic disease of the respiratory system, central nervous system, kidney, liver, skin, and/or eyes.
Primary Route(s) of Entry: Eye Contact, Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin Absorption, Skin Contact
Acute Toxicity Values
The acute effects of this product have not been tested. Data on individual components are tabulated below:

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

CAS-No.	Name	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Dermal LD50, mg/kg	Vapor LC50, mg/L
67-64-1	Acetone	5800	20,000	76
106-99-0	Butadiene		54801	285
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	78	250	425
100-40-3	4-Vinyl Cyclohexene	3.08	20	
95-48-7	Cresol	620	1350	
108-95-2	Phenol	317	630	0.9
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	100	270	250 ppm

Carcinogenicity
Conclusion/Summary: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and The National Toxicology
Program (NTP) classify formaldehyde as a carcinogen due to cancers of the upper respiratory system and leukemia. OSHA regulates formaldehyde as a potential carcinogen for exposures at or exceeding 0.5 ppm. The weight of the scientific evidence surrounding the potential association between formaldehyde and cancer risk for both upper respiratory cancer as well as leukemia is conflicting even when significant and Prolonged exposure to inhaled formaldehyde are involved.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OHSA	IARC	NTP
Butadiene	-	1	Known to be a human carcinogen
Acrylonitrile	-	2B	Reasonably Anticipated
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene		2B	Reasonably Anticipated
Cresol	-	-	-
Acetone	-	-	-
Phenol	-	3	-
Formaldehyde	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

phenol	Acute EC50 61.1 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hrs
	Acute EC50 36 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Hormosira banksii Gamete	72 hrs
	Acute EC50 94 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Lemna aequinoctialis	96 hrs
	Acute EC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hrs

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

	Acute LC50 800 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Archaeomysis kokuboi - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hrs
	Acute LC50 5.4 mg/l	Fish	48 hrs
	Acute LC50 1.75 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Cyprinus carpio - Larvae	96 hrs
	Chronic EC10 969 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hrs
	Chronic NOEC 1.5 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 118 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	90 days
formaldehyde	Acute EC50 3.48 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hrs
	Acute EC50 0.788 mg/l Marine water Algae -	Algae - Ulva pertusa 96	96 hrs
	Acute EC50 12.98 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hrs
	Acute EC50 5800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia pulex -Neonate	48 hrs
	Acute LC50 1.41 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hrs
	Chronic NOEC 0.438 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hrs
	Chronic NOEC 953.9 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus tshawytscha - Egg	43 days
cresol	Acute EC50 100000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hrs
	Acute LC50 11800 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectenicrus - Adult	48 hrs
	Acute LC50 5000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hrs
	Acute LC50 8400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hrs
Acetone	LC50: 6,100 mg/l fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	48 hrs
	EC50: 7,630 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia magna Water flea	48 hrs

Component	Biodegradability	Bioacumulative Potential	Mobility in Soil
Acetone	Readily Biodegradable	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water log Pow -0.24	No data available
cresol	No data available	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water log Pow 1.95	No data available
Phenol	No data available	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water log Pow 1.47	No data available
Formaldehyde	No data available	No data available	No data available

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If discarded, Toluene and Hexane are regulated by US EPA as a listed hazardous waste (U220). It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status: A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name: UN1133, Adhesive, 3, PG II

Hazard Class 3 Packing Group II
UN/NA Number UN1133

Emergency Response Guide No. 130
MARPOL III Status Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8. 3

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

NAME	CAS/313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	500	100	100	313	U122	15,000
Acetone	67-64-1			5,000		U002	
Cresol	95-48-7	1,000/10,000	100	100	313	U052	
Phenol	108-95-2	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U188	
Butadiene	106-99-0			10	313		10,000
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	10,000	5,000	5,000			20,000

TSCA Inventory
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. See Table above.

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting This product contains the following components in concentrations above the minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: See Table above.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Product/ingredient name	OHSA	IARC	NTP
Butadiene	-	1	Known to be a human carcinogen
Acrylonitrile	-	2B	Reasonably Anticipated
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene		2B	Reasonably Anticipated
Formaldehyde	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen

CERCLA

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: See table above.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. See Table above.

California Proposition 65

This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Butadiene
Acrylonitrile
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene
Formaldehyde

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than
NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP: National Toxicology Program
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this SDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a Product Specification Sheet and/or a Certificate of Analysis.

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