SOLUNARA™
LIFETIME SILVER RV ROOF COATING

PHOENIX®
PROTECTIVE COATINGS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identifcation

Product Name: SOLUNARA™ (B-Side)
PHOENIX MCBS, LLC
804 Summer Park, Suite 450
Stafford, TX 77477
281-627-0661

Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call
CHEMTREC day or night
Domestic North America: **800-424-9300**
email: info@phoenixliners.com

Section 2: Hazards Identifcation

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Ratings:

Acute Toxicity	Category 4	Oral
Eye Irritation	Category 2B	
Carcinogenicity	Category 2	
Specific Target Organ Toxicity *Repeated Exposure*	Category 2	Oral

Warning

GHS Hazards:

Harmful if swallowed	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed
Suspected of causing cancer	
Causes serious eye irritation	

GHS Precautions:

Prevention	
Obtain special instructions before use	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray	Use personal protective equipment as required
Wash skin thoroughly after handling	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Response	
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
Storage / Disposal	
Store locked up	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Section 3: Hazards Identification

This product is a mixture.

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Polyether Polyols	Trade secret	>= 25.0 - <= 35.0 %
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)	68479-98-1	>= 18.0 - <= 25.0 %
Diethylene Glycol	111-46-6	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %
Castor Oil	8001-79-4	>= 40.0 - <= 70.0 %
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	>= 0.1 - <= 3.0 %

Section 4: First-aid Measures

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40-pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Notes to Physician: Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this SDS.

Special Protectve Actions: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods & Materials for Containment & Clean-up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Polypropylene. Polyethylene-lined container. Teflon. Glass-lined container. Aluminum. Plasite 3066 lined container. Plasite 3070 lined container. 316 stainless steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage Stability:
Storage Temperature Range: 59 - 77 °F (15 - 25 °C)
Storage Length/Period: 12 months

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control Parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist:

Chemical Name	Regulation	Type of listing	Value / Notation
Polyethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA aerosol	10 mg/m^3
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)	Dow IHG	TWA	0.02 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	Absorbed through skin
Diethylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m^3
Castor Oil	OSHA Z-1	TWA mist, respirable fraction	5 mg/m^3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA mist, total dust	15 mg/m^3
Carbon Black	ACGIH	TWA inhalable fraction	3 mg/m^3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	3.5 mg/m^3

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Eye / Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Black liquid
Relative Density (water = 1): 0.90 @ 77 ˚F
pH: No Data
Freezing point: No Data
Evaporation rate: No Data
Explosive Limits: No Data
Vapor Density: No Data
Water Solubility: Negligible
Boiling Point: > 100 ˚C (> 212 ˚F)
Decomposition Temperature: No Data

Oxidizing Properties: No
Odor: Pungent
Odor threshold: No Data
Melting point: No Data
Flash point: > 150 ˚C (> 302 ˚F) ˚F
Flammability: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: No Data
Kinematic Viscosity: No Data
Dynamic Viscosity: 800-1300 mPa/s @ 77 ˚F
Vapor Pressure: < 1 mmHg @ 77 ˚F

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No data available.

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Hazardous Reaction(s): Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Avoid contact with metals such as: Brass. Zinc. Copper. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Polymer fragments.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity: Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to diethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. The data presented are for the following material: Diethylene glycol. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

As a product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As a product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea. For narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

As a product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: May cause slight eye irritation.

Sensitization: No relevant data found for skin or respiratory sensitization.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in humans: Kidney. Gastrointestinal tract. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Liver. Pancreas. Eye. Thyroid.

Carcinogenicity: Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to high concentrations of very fine carbon black particles for their lifetime. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Rats may be particularly susceptible to particle clearance overload, resulting in lung injury and tumors. No increases in tumors were observed in male or female mice exposed under the same conditions. Diethylene glycol has been tested for carcinogenicity in animal studies and is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Teratogenicity: Diethylene glycol has caused toxicity to the fetus and some birth defects at maternally toxic, high doses in animals. Other animal studies have not reproduced birth defects even at much higher doses that caused severe maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Toxicity: Diethylene glycol did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies except at very high doses.

Mutagenicity: For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY

Polyethylene glycol

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50, Rat, **> 10,000 mg/kg**
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50, Rabbit, **> 20,000 mg/kg**
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Typical for this family of materials.
LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, Aerosol, > 2.5 mg/l *No deaths occurred at this concentration*

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50, Rat, **500 - 1,000 mg/kg**
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50, Rabbit, **> 1,000 mg/kg**
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Diethylene glycol

Acute Oral Toxicity: Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.
LD50, Rat, male, 19,600 mg/kg
Lethal dose, Human: 2 ounces *estimated*
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50, Rabbit, **13,330 mg/kg**
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50, Rat, **4 Hour, dust / mist, > 4.6 mg/l** *The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.*

Castor Oil

Acute Oral Toxicity: May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. May cause nausea and vomiting. The stimulant effects of this material are reportedly strong enough to induce uterine contractions in pregnant women.
LD50, Guinea pig, > 50,000 mg/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50, Rat, **> 2,000 mg/kg**
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. **The LC50 has not been determined.**

Carbon Black

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50, Rat, **> 8,000 mg/kg**
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50, Rabbit, **> 3,000 mg/kg** *No deaths occurred at this concentration.*
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50, Rat, **1 hour, dust / mist, 27 mg/l** *No deaths occurred at this concentration.*

Carcinogenicity

Component	List	Classification
Carbon Black	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 12: Ecological Information

TOXICITY

Polyethylene glycol

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 73,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 194 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertibrates:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants:

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to Bacteria: EC10, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 170 mg/l

Diethylene glycol

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 75,200 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to Bacteria: EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Castor Oil

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Carbon Black

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertibrates:

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 5,600 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Polyether polyol 1

Acute Toxicity to Fish: *For this family of materials:* Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

PERSISTANCE & DEGRADABILITY

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA) **10 Day Window:** Fail

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines

Biodegradation: < 1 % **Exposure Time:** 28 days **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Diethylene glycol **10 Day Window:** Pass

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 % **Exposure Time:** 20 days **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

Castor Oil

Biodegradability: For the major component(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

Carbon Black

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Polyether polyol 1

Biodegradability: *For this family of materials:* Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Polyether polyol 2

Biodegradability: *For this family of materials:* Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Polyether polyol 3

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions are below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Polyethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.17 (Measured)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 (Estimated)

Diethylene glycol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.98 at 20 ˚C (Estimated)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100 Fish (Measured)

Castor Oil

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Carbon Black

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Polyether polyol

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

MOBILITY IN SOIL

Polyethylene glycol

No data available.

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Partition coefficient (Koc): 551.2 (Estimated)

Diethylene glycol

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 (Estimated)

Castor Oil

For the major component(s): Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Carbon Black
No relevant data found.

Polyether Polyol
No data available..

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, SDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, SDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, SDS Section 15.

Section 14: Transport Information

Agency:	DOT
Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Diethylmethylbenzenediamine)
UN Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III
Class:	9
Marine Pollutant:	Diethylmethylbenzenediamine
Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):	Not regulated for transport. Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code
Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):	
Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Diethylmethylbenzenediamine)
UN Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III
Class:	9
Marine Pollutant:	Diethylmethylbenzenediamine

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312:
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313:
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6
Castor Oil	8001-79-4

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer:

Components	CASRN
Carbon black	1333-86-4
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8
Propylene oxide	75-56-9

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm:

Components	CASRN
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	109-86-4

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA):
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

Section 16: Other Information

The customer is responsible for determining the proper PPE code for this material within their respective business / application process.

Date Prepared: 06/17/2022
Date Revised: 2022-06-17

Reviewer Revision 0

Notice to reader:

While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PUPOSE.

THE PRODUCT MAY PRESENT HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. WHILE CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.

Hazards, toxicity and behavior of the products may differ when used with other materials and are dependent upon the manufacturing circumstances or other processes. Such hazards, toxicity and behavior should be determined by the user and made known to handlers, processors and end users.

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