GAF
Safety Data Sheet
SDS # 4131
SDS Date: May 2022

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Streetbond WB Epoxy Primer Part B
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Mixture
MANUFACTURER:	GAF Materials Corporation
ADDRESS:	1 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054
24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE (CHEMTREC):	800 – 424 – 9300
INFORMATION ONLY:	877-GAF ROOF
APPROVED BY:	Corporate EHS

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NFPA and HMIS RATINGS:

	NFPA Hazard Rating		HMIS Hazard Rating
Health	2	Health	2
Flammable	2	*Flammable*	2
Reactive	1	Reactive	1
Special Hazards	-	Personal Protection	X

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation 2 H315
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation 1 H318
Skin Sensitization 1 H317
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure 1 H336
Flammable Liquids 3 H226

GHS PICTOGRAMS:

SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Flammable liquid and vapor.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing mist, vapors, spray.
Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN:: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.
IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION:

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYES: May cause serious eye damage. Adverse symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and burning.

SKIN: May be harmful in contact with skin. Adverse symptoms may include pain, redness, blistering, dryness and cracking.
Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling.

INGESTION: May be harmful if swallowed.
Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhea.

INHALATION: May be harmful if inhaled, especially if handled at elevated temperatures; it may give off-gas, vapor or mist that is very irritating to the respiratory system. Adverse symptoms may include nausea, headache, and difficulties with breathing, respiratory arrest, dizziness and drowsiness.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: See above.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

See section 11 for additional toxicological information.

CARCINOGENICITY: Not classified.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

			OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
CHEMICAL NAME	**CAS #**	**% (BY WT)**	**OSHA**	**ACGIH**	**OTHER**
Confidential Component 1	Trade Secret	35-55	NE	NE	NE
Polyamine Polymer	None	20-40	NE	NE	NE
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	107-98-2	15-20	100 ppm STEL 150 ppm	50 ppm STEL 100 ppm	NE
Polyoxypropylenediamine	9046-10-0	0.1-5	NE	NE	NE
Tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2	0.1-5	NE	NE	5 mg/m3 WEEL
2-methoxypropanol	1589-47-5	0.1-1	100 ppm STEL 150 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm STEL: 100 ppm	NE

NE = Not Established

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, especially under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent cornea injury. If eye irritation develops and persists, consult a physician or ophthalmologist

SKIN: Wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash them before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. If irritation develops, consult a physician or dermatologist.

INHALATION: Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.

INGESTION: Remove exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. If the exposed person is conscious, rinse mouth with water and then give plenty of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get medical advice/attention if symptoms occur.

NOTES TO PHYSICIANS OR FIRST AID PROVIDERS: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Specific antidotes or neutralizers do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 24 hours.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Direct water stream may cause frothing, splattering of burning material, violent steam generation or eruption and spreading of fire.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	Carbon and nitrogen oxides, nitric acid, ammonia, amines, nitrosamines, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid.
RECOMMENDED FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with pressure-demand, full face piece SCBA and full protective gear. Prevent static discharge. 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. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	Keep away from extreme heat or open flame. If heated above its flash point, product will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Vapors may be heavier than air and travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Mists or sprays may be flammable below regular flash points. Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. If released, product may float and ignite on surface of water.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:	Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not touch or walk through spilled material; spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth). Following absorption, transfer into properly labeled chemical waste containers. If necessary, repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. Remove residual with warm, soapy water or non-flammable, safe solvent. Solvents are not recommended for clean-up unless the recommended exposure guidelines and safe handling practices for the specific solvent are followed. Consult appropriate solvent

Safety Data Sheet for handling information and exposure guidelines. Scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. After cleaning, remove waste container and keep in a well ventilated area. Properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.
For major spills: Stop leak if without risk. Approach release from upwind. Remove ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or contain and collect with an absorbent material as described in the previous paragraph.
For minor spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly with soap and water to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Store at 65 - 80°F (18 - 27°C)

Product is flammable. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Carefully vent any internal pressure before removing closure. Handle empty containers with care; vapor/residue may be ignited and explode. Avoid exposure to heat and air. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not inhale vapors and mists. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, mixed, sprayed or used in a confined space. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Hands and/or face should be washed before eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of the shift. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Store in original or approved alternative container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Do not store in aluminum, copper, galvanized iron and galvanized steel. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Ground and bond containers and equipment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS / VENTILATION:	Good local and general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended exposure limits. Local exhaust may be required in some areas.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. When ventilation is inadequate, use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or NIOSH or OSHA approved air-purifying respirator for organic vapors. Respirator must be properly fitted and its selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
EYE PROTECTION:	When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles or full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.
SKIN PROTECTION:	Product easily penetrates the skin and may carry other dissolved chemicals into the body; therefore glove selection is very important. Butyl rubber, fluoroelastomer, neoprene, or thick (15 mil) latex gloves are recommended. Commonly used nitrile gloves may protect from brief contact, but have been found to degrade rapidly with exposure to the product. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Various application methods can dictate the use of additional protective safety equipment such as chemical resistant boots, impermeable aprons, etc. when handling this product to avoid prolonged skin contact.
WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Transparent liquid with a strong odor.		
FLASH POINT:	For mix: > 101°F closed cup	**LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:**	No data
METHOD USED:	No data	**UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:**	No data
EVAPORATION RATE:	No data	**BOILING POINT:**	No data
pH (undiluted product):	No data	**MELTING POINT:**	No data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Soluble	**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:**	No data
VAPOR DENSITY:	3.12	**PERCENT VOLATILE:**	No data
VAPOR PRESSURE:	No data	**AUTOIGNITION TEMP:**	>200°C
VOC (g/L):	< 100 (after mixing with Part A)		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

THERMAL STABILITY: **STABLE X** **UNSTABLE ☐**

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): Excessive heat, open flame and sparks. Avoid pressure and mist formation. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Reaction of the product with nitrous acid, nitrites or atmospheres with high nitrous oxide concentrations leads to formation of N-Nitrosamines, many of which are known to be potent carcinogens.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Strong oxidizing agents, alkali metals; nitrous acid and other nitrosating agents, organic (i.e. acetic and citric acid) and mineral acids, peroxides, sodium hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces.
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HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, nitric acid, ammonia, amines, nitrosamines, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur by itself.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Test Results
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether, CAS #: 107-98-2	Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 (Rat): 4,016 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Oral (Mouse): 11,700 mg/kg; Behavioral effects: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Ataxia. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration effects: Dyspnea. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. No deaths occurred at this concentration. Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 6hrs, vapor: >25.8 mg/L. Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. The odor is objectionable at 100 ppm; higher levels produce eye, nose, and throat irritation and are intolerable at 1,000 ppm. Anesthetic effects are seen at or above 1,000 ppm. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. STOT, SE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation. Target Organs: Central nervous system. Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. Chronic toxicity: Sensitization, skin and respiratory (Guinea pigs): Did not cause allergic skin reactions. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found. Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carcinogenicity: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Reproductive toxicity: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals; Teratogenicity: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. STOT, RE: Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects (dizziness and drowsiness). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.
Confidential Component 1, CAS #: Trade Secret	Not a hazardous component.
Polyoxypropylenediamine CAS #: 9046-10-0	Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 (Rat): 2,885 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401); May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 2,980 mg/kg(OECD Test Guideline 402); Causes severe burns. pain or irritation, redness, blistering. Inhalation LC50 (Rat), Vapor: >0.74 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 403); May give off gas that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 405) Causes serious eye damage. Pain, watering, redness. STOT, SE: No data available Aspiration hazard: No data available SAFETY DATA SHEET Part No.: WBE-B Released: December 13, 2018 Page 6 of 8

	Chronic Toxicity: Sensitization, skin and respiratory: No data available Germ cell mutagenicity: Not mutagenic in a standard battery of genetic toxicological tests. In vitro: Bacteria and Mammals Cells: Negative; In vivo: Mammals: Negative Carcinogenicity: No data available Reproductive toxicity (Rat, male/female): Negative (OECD Test Guideline 421) STOT, RE: (Rat, Male/Female), 90days: sub-chronic NOAEL/Dermal: 250 mg/kg/d (OECD Test Guideline 411) 28days: sub-chronic NOAEL/Oral: 239 mg/kg/d (OECD Test Guideline 407)
Tetraethylenepentamine, CAS #: 112-57-2	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 2,140 mg/kg Dermal LD50: (Rabbit): >660 mg/kg (Estimated) Inhalation LC50 (Rat): no data available. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive. Severe skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive. Severe eye irritation. STOT, SE: no data available Aspiration hazard: no data available Chronic Toxicity Sensitization: skin sensitizer (occurred in laboratory animals after repeated exposures). Germ cell mutagenicity: Mutagenic in a bacterial assay. Did not cause chromosome damage in an in vivo micronucleus assay. It may be mutagenic, the data is inconclusive. Carcinogenicity: 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, OSHA and ACGIH. Reproductive toxicity: no data available STOT, RE: no data available
2-methoxypropanol, CAS #: 1589-47-5	Reproductive toxicity: Can cause adverse reproductive effects such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Caused developmental effects in rabbit fetuses in the presence of maternal toxicity during a repeated dose inhalation study.
Polyamine Polymer, CAS #: NL	No data available.

Mutagenicity
No data available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability: Not known.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not known.

Mobility in soil: Not known.

Other adverse effects: Not known

Ecotoxicity test results: Not available for the mixture. Results for components, where available:

Chemical Name	Test Results
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether, CAS #: 107-98-2	Acute Toxicity: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms. (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Fish (fathead minnow), 96hrs: LC50: 20,800 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent, static). (Golden orfe), 96hrs: LC50: 6,812 mg/L (DIN 38412, static test) (Rainbow trout), 96hrs: LC50: ≥1,000 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent, semi-static test) Aquatic Invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: LC50: 21,100 - 25,900 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 202, static) Aquatic Plants (green algae), 7days: ErC50: 1,000 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent, static test, Growth rate inhibition) Microorganisms (activated sludge): IC50>1,000 mg/L (static test) Ecological data: Persistence and degradability: Readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass 96% in 28 days. (OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent) ThOD: 1.95 mg/mg; COD: 1.84 mg/g Photodegradation: Atmospheric half-life: 7.8 Hour (Estimated, half-life (indirect photolysis); Sensitizer: OH radicals) Bioaccumulative potential: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.37 at 20°C (Measured); Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 2 Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Partition coefficient(Koc): 0.2 - 1.0 (Estimated) .
Confidential Component 1, CAS #: Trade Secret	Not a hazardous component.
Polyoxypropylenediamine CAS #: 9046-10-0	Aquatic toxicity: An environmental hazard. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Acute Toxicity: Fish, 96hrs: EC50: >15 mg/L (OECD 203, semi- static); 96hrs: 772 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 80 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 202, Immobilization test, static) Aquatic plants (green algae), 72hrs: ErC50: 15 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201, Growth Inhibition Test) Chronic Toxicity: Bacteria, 3hrs: EC50: 750 mg/L (OECD 208, Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test, Static) Aquatic plants (Algae), 72 hours: NOEC: 0.32 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201, Growth Inhibition Test, Static) 72 hours: NOECb: 100 mg/L (ISO 10253:2006, Marine algal growth inhibition test , Static) Activated Sludge (Bacteria), 3hrs: NOEC 310 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 209, Respiration Inhibition Test, Static) Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable; 0% in 28 days (OECD Test Guideline 301B) Aquatic half-life: Fresh water 360 days; Photolysis: 0.02 to 0.03 days Bioaccumulative potential: low; LogPow: 1.34; Mobility in soil: Not available.
Tetraethylenepentamine, CAS #: 112-57-2	Acute Toxicity Fish (guppy), 96hrs: LC50: 420 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 24 mg/L Aquatic plants (green algae), 72hrs: EC50: 2mg/L
2-methoxypropanol, CAS #: 1589-47-5	No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with all applicable local, state and Federal regulations. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container

Even after emptying, container may retain residues. Empty containers should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulation. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT TRANSPORTATION

Not regulated.

IATA

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE)
HAZARD CLASS:	9
ID NUMBER:	UN3082
PACKING GROUP:	III

IMDG

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE).
HAZARD CLASS:	9
ID NUMBER:	UN3082
PACKING GROUP:	III
EMERGENCY SCHEDULE	F-A, S-F

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA Regulations:
All components of this product are listed or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.
EPCRA Section 302 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Response Planning, Extremely Hazardous Substance):
No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Release Notification Requirements):
No components are subject to the reporting.
EPCRA Sections 311 & 312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, Hazard Categories): Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372) (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting): No components are subject to the reporting.
CERCLA Sections 102-103 (40 CFR Part 302) (Hazardous Substances Release Notification): No components are subject to the reporting.
Clean Air Act: Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS): This product does not contain and is not manufactured with ozone depleting substances.
Hazardous Air Pollutants, OSHA, Section 112(b): Not listed. U.S.

International Regulations/Inventories:
Canadian Regulations: All components of this product are listed or are exempt from the DSL.
WHMIS Classification (Controlled Products Regulations): Class D2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic)
WHMIS Label Information: Class B2: Flammable Liquid

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	None.
DATE OF PREVIOUS SDS:	New SDS.
CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS SDS:	New SDS.

This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is to the best of our knowledge and belief accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability, or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his particular use. We do not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur from the use of this information. Nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending a license of valid patents.