

Material Safety Data Sheet



Crack filler for asphalt (cartridge)

1. Product and company identification


Product name : Crack filler for asphalt (cartridge)
Material uses : Use as a crack filler and stop deterioration caused by water and frost.
Supplier/Manufacturer : Techniseal
300, avenue Liberté
Candiac, QC, Canada, J5R 6X1
Tel: (514) 523-2110
Toll free: 1-800-465-7325
Fax: (450) 633-3035
Validation date : 4/29/2016
Prepared by : IHS
In case of emergency : CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Black.
Odor : Solvent

Emergency overview

Signal word :  DANGER!

Hazard statements :  FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT CAN CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE. CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER. BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS. DEVELOPMENTAL HAZARD - CAN CAUSE ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS.

Since the product is in liquid form, the exposure to the mineral fiber is minimal. For this reason, the corresponding hazard statements are not included in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If the material must be dried and sanded by the user, the risk of inhalation of dust rise in conjunction with the risk of cancer.

Precautions :

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Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Skin : Irritating to skin.

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that can cause target organ damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity : Can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Can cause birth defects.

Developmental effects : Can cause developmental abnormalities.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea, testes.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths

Skin : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths

Eyes : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths

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Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

United States

Name	CAS number	%
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	10-30
Chrysotile*	12001-29-5	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
(*) In solution		

Canada

Name	CAS number	%
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	10-30
Chrysotile*	12001-29-5	10-30
xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
(*) In solution		

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
metal oxide/oxides
sulfur oxides

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

United States

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Stoddard solvent	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 10 hours. CEIL: 1800 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2900 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Chrysotile	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 0.1 f/cc 8 hours. Form: Respirable fibers: length greater than 5 µm; aspect ratio equal to or greater than 3:1 as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification (4-mm objective) phase contrast illumination. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 0.1 f/cc 8 hours.
xylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

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Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			
Ingredient	List name	ppm	mg/m³	Other	ppm	mg/m³	Other	ppm	mg/m³	Other	Notations
Stoddard solvent	US ACGIH 3/2015	100	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	100	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 5/2015	-	290	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	
	ON 7/2015	100	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 1/2014	100	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chrysotile	SK	-	-	100 PPM	-	-	125 PPM	-	-	-	
	US ACGIH 3/2015	-	-	0.1 f/cc	-	-	-	-	-	-	[a]
	AB 4/2009	-	-	0.1 f/cc	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 5/2015	-	-	0.1 f/cc	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 7/2015	-	-	0.1 f/cc	-	-	-	-	-	-	[b]
xylene	QC 1/2014	-	-	1 f/cc	-	-	5 f/cc	-	-	-	
	US ACGIH 3/2015	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	BC 5/2015	100	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 7/2015	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	QC 1/2014	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	SK	-	-	100 PPM	-	-	150 PPM	-	-	-	

Form: [a]Respirable fibers: length greater than 5 µm; aspect ratio equal to or greater than 3:1 as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450X magnification (4-mm objective) phase contrast illumination. [b]Respirable fibres: length > 5µm; aspect ratio ≥3:1, as determined by the membrane filter method at 400-450 times magnification (4-mm objective), using phase-contrast illumination.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : 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.

Personal protection

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Recommended: natural rubber (latex)

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Eyes	: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Skin	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Environmental exposure controls	: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid.
Flash point	: Closed cup: 28°C (82.4°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Auto-ignition temperature	: 245°C (473°F) (Solvent.)
Flammable limits	: Lower: 1% Upper: 6%
Color	: Black.
Odor	: Solvent
pH	: Not available.
Boiling/condensation point	: 140 to 200°C (284 to 392°F)
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Density	: 1.05 g/cm ³
Vapor pressure	: 0.93 kPa (7 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: 3.9 [Air = 1]
Volatility	: 25 to 35% (w/w)
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: 0.1 to 0.15 (butyl acetate = 1)
Viscosity	: Not available.
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
LogK_{ow}	: Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

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Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rat Rabbit Rat	5000 ppm >4200 mg/kg 4300 mg/kg	4 hours - -

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
xylene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-

Sensitizer

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Chrysotile	A1	1	-	+	Known to be a human carcinogen.	+
xylene	A4	3	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

: Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
xylene	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

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Persistence/degradability

Not available.

13. Disposal considerations



Waste disposal




: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	NA1999	Asphalt. Marine pollutant (Stoddard solvent)	3	III	 	<p>This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.</p> <p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</p> <p>Special provisions IB3, T1, TP3</p>


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TDG Classification	UN1999	TARS, LIQUID	3	III		<p>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).</p> <p>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 5</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 60</p>
IMDG Class	UN1999	TARS, LIQUID	3	III		<p>Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E</p> <p>Special provisions 955</p>
IATA-DGR Class	UN1999	Tars, liquid	3	III		<p>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</p> <p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 355 Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 220 L Packaging instructions: 366 Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344</p> <p>Special provisions A3</p>

PG* : Packing group




15. Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification

:  Flammable liquid
Irritating material
Carcinogen
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations

:  **TSCA 6 final risk management:** Chrysotile
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
SARA 302/304: No products were found.
SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
 **Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** Chrysotile
 **Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** xylene
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.

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Clean Air Act Section 112 : Listed

(b) Hazardous Air

Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed

Class I Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed

Class II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals : Not listed

(Precursor Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals : Not listed

(Essential Chemicals)

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	Chrysotile xylene	12001-29-5 1330-20-7	10-30 10-30
Supplier notification	Chrysotile xylene	12001-29-5 1330-20-7	10-30 10-30

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: STODDARD SOLVENT; CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS; XYLENE

New York : The following components are listed: Asbestos; Xylene mixed

New Jersey : The following components are listed: STODDARD SOLVENT; ASBESTOS, CHRYSOTILE; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: STODDARD SOLVENT; CHRYSOTILE; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Chrysotile	Yes.	No.	100 µg/day (inhalation)	No.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: Stoddard solvent; Asbestos (friable form only); Xylene (all isomers)

CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

International regulations

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International lists	:	Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted. China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted. Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted. Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted. Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted. Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined. Turkey inventory: Not determined.
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals	:	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals	:	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals	:	Not listed

16. Other information

Label requirements	:	F LAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT CAN CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE. CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER. BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS. DEVELOPMENTAL HAZARD - CAN CAUSE ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS.
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Since the product is in liquid form, the exposure to the mineral fiber is minimal. For this reason, the corresponding hazard statements are not included in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If the material must be dried and sanded by the user, the risk of inhalation of dust rise in conjunction with the risk of cancer.

Hazardous Material
Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0
Personal protective equipment		B

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection
Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Date of issue : 4/29/2016

Date of previous issue : 5/29/2013

Version : 3

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.