

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
Product name : ALSAN TRAFIK EP 141 Part B

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Primer for concrete, metal and wood.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer:
SOPREMA INC.
310 Quadral Dr.
Wadsworth, OH 44281
Tel: 1-800-356-3521

Distributors:
SOPREMA Canada
1675 Haggerty Street
Drummondville (Quebec) J2C 5P7
Tel: 1-819-478-8163

SOPREMA Canada
44955 Yale Road West
Chilliwack (BC) V2R 4H3
CANADA
Tel: 1-604-793-7100

SOPREMA INC
12251 Seaway Road
Gulfport (Mississippi) 39507
UNITED STATES
Tel: 1-228-701-1900

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC 1-800-434-9300 (Acct.# CCN20515). CANUTEC 1-613-996-6666

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Skin Irritation	Category 2
Skin Sensitizer	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2
Flammable Liquids	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Acute toxicity Dermal	Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral	Category 5

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2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

: Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Maybe harmful if swallowed
May be harmful in contact with skin
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P103: Read label before use.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Check Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P235 - Keep cool.
- P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
- P405 - Store locked up.
- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3. Other hazards

No data available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier (CAS No)	%
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	14808-60-7	21-38
BARIUM SULFATE	7727-43-7	14-27
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	8-15
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	7-13
FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED	135108-88-2	7-12
XYLENE	1330-20-7	4-8
FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	68953-36-6	3-7
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	1.1-2.0
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	112-57-2	0.7-1.2
METHYLAMINE, M-PHENYLENE BIS	1477-55-0	0.5-0.9
TOLUENE	108-88-3	Trace

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- Notes to physician : Treat symptoms and reduce over-exposure.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 3 or 4 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.
Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.
Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No additional information.

8.2. Exposure controls

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | : Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. |
| Personal protective equipment | : Avoid all unnecessary exposure. |
| Skin protection | : Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated. |
| Eye protection | : Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield. |
| Respiratory protection | : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors. |

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Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables Z,1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin Designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Barium Sulfate	---	[15]; [5 (a)];	---	---	1	---	---	---	10,5a	---	---	---
Ethylbenzene	100	435	---	---	1	---	---	100	435	125	545	
Methylamine, M-Phenylene Bis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Silica, Crystalline	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];	---	---	1,3	---	---	---	0.05e	---	---	1
Toluene	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)	---	1,2	---	---	100	375	150	560	---
Titanium Dioxide	---	15	---	---	1	---	---	B	---	---	---	1
Xylene	100	435	---	---	1	---	---	100	435	150	655	---

Chemical Name	ACGIH (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations
Barium Sulfate	---	5 (I)(E)	---	---	A4	Pneumoco niosis	A4
Ethylbenzene	20	---	---	---	A3	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropat hy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI
Methylamine, M-Phenylene Bis	---	---	---	C 0.1	---	Eye, skin, GI irr	Skin
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	---	0.025 (R)	---	---	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2
Titanium Dioxide	---	10	---	---	A4	LRT irr	A4
TOLUENE	20	0.2	---	---	A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI
XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Yellow
Odor	: No data available
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 121°C
Flash point	: 40°C
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 1.83
Density	: 15.31 lb/gal
Solubility	: No data available
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, Brookfield LVT	: No data available
Viscosity, Stormer	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 200.11 g/L combined
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.2. Chemical stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.

10.5. Incompatible materials

This product will react with epoxies, isocyanates, and strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Respiratory/Skin sensitization: Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.
May cause an allergic skin reaction

Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

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Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure: Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions : Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Acute Toxicity: If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: No data available.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute toxicity:
100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3) LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10) LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)
108-88-3 TOLUENE LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2) LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3) LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17) LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)
1330-20-7 XYLENE LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2) LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3).
Chronic toxicity:
100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.
108-88-3 TOLUENE TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.
1330-20-7 XYLENE Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.
14808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.
Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous
100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.
108-88-3 TOLUENE increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown.
1330-20-7 XYLENE increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.
14808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury.

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13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods

: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

RCRA WASTE CODE : None listed

EU WASTE CODE : None listed

SECTION 14: Transport information

US DOT:

Not regulated

IMDG:

Shipping Name: PAINT

UN/NA #: 1263

Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III

Placard: Flammable

Marine Pollutant: Yes

IATA:

Shipping Name: PAINT

UN/NA #: 1263

Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III

Placard: Flammable

Additional information

Other information : No additional information.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

CAS #	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.1% - 2.0%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.0% - 0.1%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312,

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			SARA313, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL	7% - 13%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
1330-20-7	XYLENE	6% - 12%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA
112-57-2	TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	0.7% - 1.2%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
1477-55-0	METHYLAMINE, MPHENYLENE BIS	0.5% - 0.9%	SARA312, TSCA
7727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	14% - 27%	SARA312, TSCA
13463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	8% - 15%	SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
14808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	21% - 38%	SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
68953-36-6	FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	3% - 7%	SARA312, TSCA
135108-88-2	FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED	7% - 12%	SARA312, TSCA

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals, including Toluene and Ethylbenzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 1/28/2020
Other information : None.
Document reference : EU U WAD SS FS 013

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Custom

This SDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z400.1 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910-1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA and is in accordance with DORS/88-66 of WHMIS (Canada).

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 of 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.