

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: PHANTOM 3.95TM (A-Side)
PHOENIX PROTECTIVE COATINGS
804 Summer Park, Suite 450
Stafford, TX 77477
888-492-3339

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

Section 2: Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	Category 4
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2B
Respiratory Sensitization	Category 1
Skin Sensitization	Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - <i>Single Exposure</i>	Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - <i>Repeated Exposure</i>	Category 2

Danger



This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

GHS Hazards:

Causes skin & eye irritation	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
May cause an allergic skin reaction	
May cause respiratory irritation	Causes damage to organs (respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Harmful if inhaled	

GHS Precautions:

Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash hands / skin thoroughly after handling	
Use respiratory protection	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray	
Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product	

GHS Response:

Take off contaminated clothing & wash before reuse	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap & water.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.	
If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER / doctor.	

GHS Storage & Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental control laws.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Section 3: Component / Hazards Identification

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol, copolymer	96328-90-4	>= 40.0 - <= 70.0 %
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	>= 30.0 - <= 60.0 %
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	26523-78-4	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 26447-40-5.

Section 4: First-aid Measures

General Advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin Contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Notes to Physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

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.

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. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. 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.. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.. Electrically ground and bond all equipment..

Firefighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. 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.. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off may cause environmental damage.. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with selfcontained 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, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 10 for more specific information. 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.

Methods & materials for containment and clean up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Sawdust. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Keep container tightly closed. 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.

Storage Requirements: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage Stability:

Storage Temperature Range: 60 - 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
Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanate	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWAEV	0.51 mg/m ³ 0.005 ppm
4,4' -Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0.005 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	0.02 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA BC OEL	C	0.01 ppm
	CA ON OEL	TWA	0.005 ppm
	CA ON OEL	C	0.02 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	0.51 mg/m ³ 0.005 ppm

Engineering Controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

General Protective and Hygienic Measures: Usual precautionary measures should be adhered to when handling chemicals.

Eye / Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Hand Protection: Protective butyl rubber or nitrile rubber gloves.

Body Protection: Chemically impervious protective work clothing. Launder separately.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved airpurifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. 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: Yellow liquid

Relative Density (water = 1): 1.10 - 1.14 at 20 °C / 20 °C

pH: No Data

Freezing point: No Data

Evaporation rate: No Data

Explosive Limits: No Data

Vapor Density: No Data

Water Solubility: insoluble, reacts, evolution of CO₂

Boiling Range: No Data

Autoignition Temperature: No Data

Oxidizing Properties: No Data

Odor: Characteristic

Odor threshold: .004 ppm¹

Melting point: No Data

Flash point: >100 °C Estimated.

Flammability: Not expected

Specific Gravity: No Data

Kinematic Viscosity: 850-1600 mm²/s @ 77 °F

Dynamic Viscosity: n/a

Vapor Pressure: < 0.001 mmHg @25 °C

¹ = Based on Literature for MDI. Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea.

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

Hazardous Reactions: Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose & generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

Dangerous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Likely Routes of Exposure: Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Mixture Toxicity

Single dose LC50: Not determined; based on components, LC50: > 2000mg/kg. Estimated.

Component Toxicity

Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol, copolymer

Oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg (est.)

Dermal LD50: > 9400 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC50: Not determined

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. May stain skin. May cause eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI. In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Oral LD₅₀: > 2000 mg/kg (est.)

Dermal LD₅₀: > 9400 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC₅₀: Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 2.24 mg/l

Prolonged / repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. May stain skin. May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. May cause respiratory irritation from single exposure to target organ: Respiratory tract. Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Oral LD₅₀: > 2000 mg/kg (est.)

Dermal LD₅₀: > 9400 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC₅₀: Rat, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 2.24 mg/l

Prolonged / repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. May stain skin. May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. May cause respiratory irritation from single exposure to target organ: Respiratory tract. Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols. Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Oral LD₅₀: > 10,000 mg/kg (Rat, male & female)

Dermal LD₅₀: > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Inhalation LC₅₀: Not determined

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Skin contact has not caused an allergic skin reaction in animals. Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant. In animals, effects after repeated exposure have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Acute Toxicity:

Ingestion: 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. Observations in animals include: Gastrointestinal irritation.

Skin: Irritation, redness, swelling, skin sensitization, rash, scaling, and blistering.

Inhalation: Mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, isocyanate sensitization.

Eyes: Severe irritation, tearing, swelling, and possible damage to cornea.

Section 12: Ecological Information

General Information: Based on experience, no adverse effects are to be expected if correct disposal procedures have been followed as indicated in section 13.

Individual ecotoxicity is listed below, if known:

Component Ecotoxicity

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate, polypropyleneglycol, copolymer

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms

Biodegradability: Expected to degrade slowly in the environment

Bioaccumulation: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Mobility in Soil: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

96 Hr LC₅₀ *Brachydanio rerio*: > 1000 mg/l

72 Hr NOEC *Green Algae*: 1640 mg/l

14 day EC₅₀ *Eisenia fetida*: > 1000 mg/kg

28 day *Biodegradation*: 0%

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is low, BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp) 28 d

Mobility in Soil: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

24 Hr EC₅₀ *Daphnia magna*: > 1000 mg/l

3 Hr EC₅₀ *Activated sludge*: > 100 mg/l

EC₅₀ *Lactuca sativa* (lettuce): 1000 mg/l

4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

96 Hr LC₅₀ *Brachydanio rerio*: > 1000 mg/l

72 Hr NOEC *Green Algae*: 1640 mg/l

14 day EC₅₀ *Eisenia fetida*: > 1000 mg/kg

28 day *Biodegradation*: 0%

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is low, BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp) 28 d

Mobility in Soil: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

24 Hr EC₅₀ *Daphnia magna*: > 1000 mg/l

3 Hr EC₅₀ *Activated sludge*: > 100 mg/l

EC₅₀ *Lactuca sativa* (lettuce): 1000 mg/l

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

96 Hr LC₅₀ *Brachydanio rerio*: 10 mg/l

72 Hr EC₅₀ *algae*: > 100 mg/l

21 day NOEC *Daphnia magna*: 0.1 mg/kg

28 day *Biodegradation*: < 4%; expected to degrade slowly in the environment

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is low, BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 7

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 20.05

Mobility in Soil: Mobility in soil expected to be low; Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

48 Hr EC₅₀ *Daphnia magna*: 0.3 mg/l

3 Hr EC₅₀ *Activated sludge*: > 100 mg/l

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Recommendations: 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, Section 7; Stability & Reactivity Information, Section 10; Regulatory Information, Section 15.

Empty Container Precautions: Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed and container is empty prior to disposal. Contact the Reusable Industrial Packaging Association (RIPA) at 301-577-3786 to find a drum re-conditioner in North America (www.reusablepackaging.org).

Section 14: Transport Information

TDG: Not regulated for transport.

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG): Not regulated for transport. Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk.

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO): Not regulated for transport.

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

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.

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

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: 03/13/2024

Date Revised: 2024-03-13

Reviewer Revision 0

Notice to reader:

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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.

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