



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## Section 1. Identification

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**Product Name:** SB-4400  
**Chemical Name:** Mixture  
**Synonyms:** Perma-Seal™  
Invisible Penetrating Sealer

**Supplier's Details:** SEK-Surebond Corporation  
3925 Stern Avenue  
St. Charles, IL 60174  
(800) 932-3343  
[www.sek.us.com](http://www.sek.us.com)

**Emergency Telephone Number:** CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)  
**Chemtrec (outside USA):** (703) 527-3887

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## Section 2. Hazards Identification

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### Hazard Classification

#### OSHA/HCS Status:

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

#### Physical Hazards:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 3

#### Health Hazards:

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SKIN IRRITATION – Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single exposure) – Category 3 (Central Nervous System)

#### Environmental Hazards

CHRONIC AQUATIC TOXICITY – Category 2

#### GHS Label Elements:

##### Hazard Pictograms:



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements:**

Flammable liquid and vapor.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary Statements:**

**Prevention:**

Keep out of reach of children. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors in a well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors, spray or mist. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and only non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharge. Wear protective gloves, clothing, face and eye protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:**

Get medical attention if exposed and you feel unwell.

**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if feel unwell.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

**IF ON SKIN (or hair):** Immediately take off all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

**IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use CO2, dry chemical, or alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage:**

Store locked up, in original packaging in a cool, well-ventilated place.

**Disposal:**

Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

**Hazards not otherwise classified:**

May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable vapor mixtures can occur. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

### Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

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**Substance/Mixtures:** Mixture  
**Chemical Name:** NA  
**Other Means of Identification:** SB-4400 PermaSeal™ Water Repellent and Salt Protection Invisible Penetrating Sealer

**CAS number/other identifiers:**

CAS Number: Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	64741-65-7	85 – 95

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### Section 4. First Aid Measures

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**General Advice**

- DO NOT DELAY.
- Keep victim calm.
- Obtain medical treatment immediately.

**Description of Necessary First Aid Measures:**

**Inhalation:**

No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

**Skin Contact:**

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Eye Contact:**

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Ingestion:**

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head bellows hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

**Most Important Symptoms/Effects (both acute and delayed):**

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If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried cracked appearance of skin.

#### **Protection of First-Aiders:**

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to incident, injury and surroundings.

#### **Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed (if necessary):**

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Hydrolysis product/impurity: Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) is readily and rapidly absorbed at all exposure routes and is toxic by all routes. Methanol may cause irritation of the mucosa, as well as nausea, vomiting, headaches, vertigo, acidosis, spasms, narcosis, coma, and visual disorders, including blindness (irreversible damage to the optic nerve). There may be a delay in the onset of these effects after exposure.

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## **Section 5. Firefighting Measures**

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#### **Extinguishing Media:**

##### **Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

##### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**

Do not use water in a jet.

#### **Special hazards arising during firefighting:**

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures before flash point. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### **Specific Extinguishing Methods:**

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

#### **Further Information:**

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

#### **Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:**

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

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### Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes or vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment.

### Environmental Precautions:

If possible, shut off leaks while avoiding personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location; for example, by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

**For small liquid spills (< 1 drum):** transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

**For large liquid spills (> 1 drum):** transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs, remediation may require specialist advice.

### Additional Advice:

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material, see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability ACT (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

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## Section 7. Handling and Storage

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### Technical Measures:

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

### Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. When using, do not eat or drink.

The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

### Avoidance of Contact:

Strong oxidizing agents.

### Product Transfer:

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, sampling, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Refer to guidance under 'Handling' Section.

### Storage:

### Other Data:

Storage Temperature: Ambient. Do not allow to freeze.

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Locate product away from heat and other sources of ignition.

Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of packaging may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

**Packaging Material:**

Store in steel containers or original packaging.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

**Container Advice:**

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

**Specific use(s):**

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

**Storage stability:**

Shelf life, use within: 24 months

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## Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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Components with Workplace Control Parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value Type (Form of Exposure)	Control Parameters/Permissible Concentration	Basis
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	64741-65-7	TWA	500 ppm 2000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH

**Biological Occupational Exposure Limits:**

No biological limit allocated.

## Monitoring Methods:

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances, biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analyzed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier (further national methods may be available):

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods  
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany  
<http://dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National De Recherche ed de Secruit , (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

## Engineering Measures:

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

### Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educated and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.



## Personal Protective Equipment:

### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point > 65° C (149° F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

### Hand Protection:

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for >480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection, we recommend the same as previously stated, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

### Eye Protection:

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

### Skin and Body Protection:

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impermeous clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, wear suitable gloves tested to relevant standard, and provide employee skin care programs. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

## Protective Measures:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

#### Hygiene Measures:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, seek immediate medical assistance.

#### Environmental Controls:

No data available.

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## Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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#### Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance:

Physical State: Liquid

Form: Liquid

Color: Colorless

Odor: Mild hydrocarbon

Odor Threshold: Data not available

pH: Not applicable

Melting Point/Freezing Point: Data not available

Boiling Point/Boiling Range: 172 - 185 ° C/ 342 - 365 ° F estimated

Flash Point: 44 ° C /111 ° F estimated

Evaporation Rate: Approx. 0.18, nBuAc = 1

Upper Explosion Limit: 6% (V) estimated

Lower Explosion Limit: 0.6% (V) estimated

Vapor Pressure: Typical 160 Pa (20°C/ 68°F) ( Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate)

Relative Vapor Density: Heavier than air

Density: 6.46 lbs/gal (15°C/ 59°F) Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): log Pow: 6.2 – 7.2 estimated

Auto-ignition Temperature: 450 ° C/842 ° F (Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate)

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition Temperature: Data not available

Dynamic Viscosity: Data not available

Kinematic Viscosity: Typical 1.6 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (25°C / 77°F )

(Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate)

Explosive Properties: Not applicable

Oxidizing Properties: Data not available

Conductivity: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, **the conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator.**

VOC released during cure 153g/l

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## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

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Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Chemical Stability:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing agents, acids, basic substances, and water. Reaction with water causes the formation of methanol.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal stage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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## Section 11. Toxicological Information

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Basis for assessment: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

### Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### Information on Toxicological Effects:

#### Acute Oral Toxicity

Product: LD-50: (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

#### Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Product: (Rat): Remarks: Low toxicity  
LC50 greater than near-saturated vapor concentration

#### Acute Dermal Toxicity

Product: LD-50: (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity

### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

**Product:** Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

### **Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

### **Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**

**Product:** Not expected to be a sensitizer.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

**Product:** Remarks: Not mutagenic.

### **Carcinogenicity**

**Product:** Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

**IARC** 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.

**ACGIH** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

**OSHA** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**NTP** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

**Product:** Remarks: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant. Not expected to impair fertility.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure**

**Product:** Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – Repeated Exposure**

**Product:** Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

### **Aspiration Toxicity**

**Product:** Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### **Further Information**

**Product:** Hydrolysis product/impurity: Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) is readily and rapidly absorbed at all exposure routes and is toxic by all routes. Methanol may cause irritation of the mucosa, as well

as nausea, vomiting, headaches, vertigo, acidosis, spasms, narcosis, coma and visual disorders, including blindness (irreversible damage to the optic nerve). There may be a delay in the onset of these effects after exposure.

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## Section 12. Ecological Information

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### Basis for assessment:

Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

### Ecotoxicity:

#### Acute Toxicity:

##### Fish

Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.

##### Daphnia and other Aquatic Invertebrates

Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.

##### Algae

Product: Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility.

Bacteria: Remarks Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

### Chronic Toxicity:

##### Fish

Product: Remarks: Data not available.

##### Daphnia and other Aquatic Invertebrates

Product: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <+ 1.0 mg/l

### Persistence and Degradability:

#### Biodegradation

Product: Remarks: Silicone content not degradable. Balance of product inherently biodegradable and oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

#### Bioaccumulative Potential

Product: Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in Soil

**Product:** Remarks: Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will absorb to soil particles and will be mobile.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

**Additional ecological information:** Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

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## Section 13. Disposal Considerations

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### Disposal Methods:

**Waste from Residues:** Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

**Local Legislation Remarks:** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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## Section 14. Transport Information

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### National Regulations:

#### US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number:	UN 1866
Proper shipping name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing group:	III
Labels:	3
ERG Code:	128
Marine Pollutant:	No

## International Regulations:

### **IATA-DGR**

UN/ID number:	UN 1866
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Labels:	3

### **IMDG - Code**

UN Number:	UN 1866
Proper Shipping Name:	Resin Solution
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Labels:	3
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

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## **Section 15. Regulatory Information**

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### OSHA Hazards:

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

### **EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

#### **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

#### **SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity**

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

#### **SARA 311/212 Hazards:**

Fire Hazard  
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

#### **SARA 302:**

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

#### **SARA 313:**

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### **Clean Water Act:**

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This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 311, Table 117.3

**Pennsylvania Right to Know, New Jersey Right to Know:**

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate 64741-65-7

**California Prop 65:**

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer.

**The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:**

AICS: Listed

DSL: Listed

IECSC: Listed

KECI: Listed

NZlocC: Listed

PICCS: Listed

EINECS: Listed

TSCA: Listed

**Other regulations:** The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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## Section 16. Other Information

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**Full text of other abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological Exposure Limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration Fifty



ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading Fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration Fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level Fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-Extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration Fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose Fifty percent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory Loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading Fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

**Date of Issue/Date of Revision:** 1/20/2016

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