SAFETY DATA SHEET

Centennial Asphalt Company - Asphalt Cements

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	**Centennial - Asphalt Cements including:** Asphalt Cements, Bitumen, Asphalt Specialty Grades, Emulsion Base Stocks, Vacuum Tower Bottoms, AR Grades, AC Grades, Performance Based Asphalt Grades, Performance Grades, and Modified Grades.
PRODUCT CODES:	All Asphalts with: AC, AR, EBS, PBA, PG, HPS designations and Specialty Grades.
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	**Centennial Asphalt Company**
ADDRESS:	1201 China Grade Loop, Bakersfield, CA 93308 USA
EMERGENCY PHONE:	831-724-1011
BUSINESS PHONE:	831-724-1011 (Product Information)
DATE OF PREPARATION:	February 14, 2022
DATE OF CURRENT REVISION:	February 14, 2022

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a black semi-solid with a mild odor.
HEALTH HAZARDS: Exposure to this product can be irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Heated material can cause thermal burns. Heated material may liberate hydrogen sulfide. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of asphalt fumes may cause chronic bronchitis and pneumonitis
FLAMMABILITY: This product is not classified a flammable or combustible material. Flashpoint: (COC) 450ºF(232°C) Min.
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: The Environmental effects of this product have not been investigated. This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

US DOT SYMBOLS

CANADA (WHMIS) SYMBOLS

Complies with WHMIS 2015

EUROPEAN and (GHS) Hazard Symbols

Signal Word: **Danger!**

GHS CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HCS)
This product does meet the definition of a hazardous substance or preparation as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.1200

Component(s) contributing to Hazard:
Hydrogen Sulfide

GHS Hazard Classification(s):
Skin Irritant Category 2
Eye Irritant Category 2
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 2
STOT SE Category 3

Hazard Statement(s):
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H330: Fatal if inhaled
H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statement(s):
P260: Do not breath dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P271: Use only in well ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response Statement(s):
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

Storage Statement(s):
P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal Statement(s):
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Other Known Hazards:
This mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.
No other hazards known

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Centennial Asphalt Company - Asphalt Cements

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:	CAS #	EINECS #	ICSC #	WT %	GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION(S);
Asphalt	8052-42-4	232-490-9	0612	<100%	Not Classified
MAY CONTAIN ONE OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:					
Proprietary Additives	Proprietary	Not Listed	Not Listed	0 – 5%	Not Classified
Polymers	9003-55-8	618-370-2	Not Listed	0 – 12%	Not Classified
Plastic (Recycled Plastic)	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	Not Listed	0 – 10%	Not Classified
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	231-977-3	0165	<0.1%	H315: Skin Irritant Cat 2, H319: Eye Irritant Cat 2, H330: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat 2, H335: STOT SE Cat 3
Balance of other ingredients are non-hazardous or less than 1% in concentration (or 0.1% for carcinogens, reproductive toxins, or respiratory sensitizers).					

NOTE: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the 29CFR1910.1200 and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR, EU Directives and the Japanese Industrial Standard *JIS Z 7250: 2000*.

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label, bill of lading and/or SDS to health professional with contaminated individual.

EYE CONTACT: If irritation or redness develops from exposure to fumes, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention. For contact with the molten material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eye(s) with cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: For contact with hot asphalt, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area(s) using cold, not icy water for up to 10 minutes. DO NOT remove asphalt from skin, as underlying tissue may easily be torn away. Contaminated clothing may be removed provided it is not adhering to the skin. Keep injury cool to minimize swelling and tissue damage. Be alert for signs of shock from trauma, and hypothermia from excessive cooling of the injury. Seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If respiratory symptoms develop from exposure to fumes, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: First aid is not normally required for the solid material; however, if hot asphalt is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing skin, or eye problems may be aggravated by prolonged contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Once it has cooled, adhered asphalt is not harmful to the skin and in fact provides a sterile cover over the affected area. The asphalt will detach itself, usually after a few days as healing occurs. If it is necessary to remove the asphalt, only medically approved solvents or warm paraffin should be used to prevent further skin damage.

If heated, this material may liberate hydrogen sulfide. In high doses hydrogen sulfide may produce pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, or respiratory paralysis. The first priority in treatment should be the establishment of adequate ventilation and the administration of 100% oxygen. If unresponsive to supportive care, nitrites may be an effective antidote.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: (COC) 450ºF (232°C) Min.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 700ºF (392°C) Approx.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower (LEL): NA Upper (UEL): NA

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Not classified as a flammable or combustible material

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam is recommended. DO NOT use a water stream. Water stream may cause violent eruptions and spreading of asphalt. Further application of water may lead to boil over. Water fog may be used on flat surfaces such as roads. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

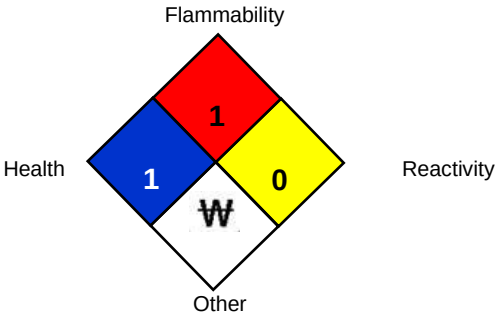
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Flammable and toxic hydrogen sulfide may form in closed tank headspaces. Flammability of headspace vapors containing hydrogen sulfide will differ appreciably from the values given for asphalt. Hot asphalt may ignite flammable mixtures on contact. If water is applied to heated asphalt, it can cause violent foaming and boil over.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not Sensitive

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Isolate materials not yet involved in the fire and protect personnel. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk; otherwise, cool with carefully applied water spray. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

NFPA RATING SYSTEM



HMIS RATING SYSTEM

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)	1

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	See Sect 8		See Sect 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate **3** = Serious **4** = Severe * = Chronic hazard

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Personnel should be trained for spill response operations.

SPILLS: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Allow spilled material to solidify prior to cleanup and removal. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Cleanup under expert supervision is advised. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing vapors/mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: This material is typically stored, transported and used at temperatures between 275ºF (135°C) and 360ºF (183°C).

Do not use or store near heat, sparks, or open flames. Use or store only in a well-ventilated area. Keep container closed when material is not in use. Toxic quantities of hydrogen sulfide (H2S) may be present in storage tanks and bulk transport vessels which contain or have contained this material. Persons opening or entering these compartments should first determine if H2S is present. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 8. Do not attempt rescue of a person overexposed to H2S without wearing approved supplied-air or self-contained breathing equipment. If there is a potential for exceeding PEL, monitoring of hydrogen sulfide levels is required. Since the sense of smell cannot be relied upon to detect the presence of H2S, the concentration should be measured by the use of fixed or portable devices.

DO NOT ADD OR ALLOW WATER TO MIX WITH HOT ASPHALT. Steam generated eruptions may occur. STORE AND TRANSPORT ASPHALT ONLY IN PROPERLY VENTED CONTAINERS. Combustion of asphalt and asphalt vapors may occur. DO NOT MISHANDLE ASPHALT EQUIPMENT. Observe manufacturer's guidelines on proper equipment use.

An ignition source should be considered present in large tanks where asphalt is stored at temperatures above 350ºF (176.7°C). Deposits can form in the vapor space of large asphalt tanks which may ignite as low as 350ºF. Pyrophoric iron sulfide, commonly present in such tanks, may cause ignition below 350ºF.

HANDLING: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Section 2 and 8).

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks, which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

STORAGE: Minimize air intrusion into the headspace of tanks, especially when approaching flash point temperature. See API publication 2023. Keep container(s) tightly closed. In a tank, barge, or other closed container, the vapor space above this material may contain hydrogen sulfide (H2S) in concentrations immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH). Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame."

Hot asphalt must never be added to a tank or other container that is not completely dry. Contact with water results in violent expansion as the water turns to steam. This can lead to dangerous boil over and may cause damage or rupture of the tank or container. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10).

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

Chemical Name	CAS#	ACGIH TWA	OSHA TWA	NIOSH
Asphalt	8052-42-4	0.5 mg/m³ TWA	Not Listed	0.5 mg/m³
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	1 ppm TWA	20 ppm Ceiling	10 ppm

Note: The ACGIH TLV is 0.5 mg/m3 as the benzene extractable portion of the inhalable fraction of asphalt fume. The TLV may also be determined by unspecified "equivalent" methods.

Currently, International exposure limits are not established for the components of this product. Please check with competent authority in each country for the most recent limits in place.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided above. Use local exhaust ventilation to control airborne vapor. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standard of Canada, or standards of EU member states (including EN 149 for respiratory PPE, and EN 166 for face/eye protection), and those of Japan. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed above, if applicable. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN149, or EU member states.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or chemical goggles as appropriate to prevent eye contact. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Use chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate to prevent contact (e.g. lab coat, overalls). If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada, or appropriate Standards of the EU, Australian Standards, or relevant Japanese Standards.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE:	Semi-solid at ambient temperature, viscous liquid at heated storage and handling temperature.
APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Black color with low odor.
ODOR THRESHOLD (PPM):	Mild
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	<0.01 PSIA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	Not Available.
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):	Not Applicable
BOILING POINT (C°):	>650°F (>343°C)
FREEZING POINT (C°):	Not Applicable
pH:	Not Applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 20°C: (WATER =1)	0.96 – 1.04 @15.6°C
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (%)	Soluble in halogenated hydrocarbons and benzene; insoluble in water and alcohols.
VISCOSITY:	50 – 20,000 poise @ 140°F
SOFTENING POINT:	80° - 200°F (27° - 93°C)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY and REACTIVITY

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Heating this material may produce hydrogen sulfide.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA:

Chemical Name	CAS#	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Asphalt	8052-42-4	5000 mg/kg	2000 mg/kg	No Data Available
Proprietary Additives	Proprietary	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Polymers	9003-55-8	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Plastic (Recycled Plastic)	Proprietary	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	No Data Available	No Data Available	444 ppm

Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Skin Irritant Category 2
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Eye Irritant Category 2
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Reproductive Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
STOT – Single Exposure	STOT SE Category 3
STOT – Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

HEALTH HAZARDS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:

ACUTE:

EYE: Contact may cause mild irritation including stinging, watering and redness. Contact with heated material m cause thermal burns. Vapors or fumes may cause watering of the eyes.

SKIN: Contact may cause mild to moderate skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may worsen irritation causing drying and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation). Long-term skin exposure c increase sensitivity to the sun and cause discoloration. Contact with the heated material may cause therr burns. Fumes from heated material can also cause irritation. No harmful effects from skin absorption expected.

INHALATION: Breathing vapors or fumes from the hot material may cause headaches, dizziness and lung irritation. Heated material may liberate hydrogen sulfide. This material contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide has a strong rotten-egg odor. However, with continued exposure and at hig levels, H2S may deaden a person's sense of smell. If the rotten egg odor is no longer noticeable, it may not necessarily mean that exposure has stopped. At low levels, hydrogen sulfide causes irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Moderate levels can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, as well as coughing and difficulty breathing. Higher levels can cause shock, convulsions, coma and death. After serious exposure, symptoms usually begin immediately.

INGESTION: Ingestion may cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

CHRONIC: Breathing vapors or fumes from the hot material may cause headaches, dizziness and lung irritation. Long term exposure to high concentrations of asphalt fumes may cause chronic bronchitis and pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs).

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Eye, Respiratory System, Skin CHRONIC: Respiratory System

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: This product may contain an ingredient(s) that is found on one or more of the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, IARC and therefore is considered to be, or suspected to be a cancer-causing agent by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with this product can be irritating to exposed skin, eyes and respiratory system.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: This product is not considered a sensitizer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: No information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

CARCINOGENICITY NOTE: Skin application of asphalt fume condensate fractions caused skin tumors in laboratory mice. Animal studies in which high concentrations of asphalt fumes were breathed for extended periods of time did not cause carcinogenic effects.

There is no evidence presented by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to establish Asphalt as a carcinogen (cancer causing compound). After a review of the research, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded there is inadequate evidence that bitumes (asphalt) alone are carcinogenic in humans; that there is limited evidence to suggest that asphalt alone is carcinogenic to humans.

Occupational Exposure: Data released by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) suggests paving and roofing asphalt fumes and asphalt paint fumes are a potential carcinogen to individuals who have long term exposure to high concentrations of fumes, as might be expected from workers in the paving and roofing industries. The data is based on animal and human studies and have not been validated as conclusive by other studies or research organizations.

Exposure to the Community or to responders, if any, is infrequent, and at concentrations and durations significantly below levels of exposure that might be experienced by paving and roofing workers. Asphalt odors occur at levels significantly below levels needed to produce harmful health effects.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: This material is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the environment

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on plants or animals.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on this product's effects on aquatic life.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations, those of Canada, Australia, EU Member States and Japan.

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully characterized for toxicity and possible reactivity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use resulting in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulation regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT; IATA; IMO; ADR:

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

WHEN SHIPPED AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Elevated temperature liquid, N.O.S. (Asphalt)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: : 9 (Miscellaneous Hazardous Material)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN3257

PACKING GROUP: PG III.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: White square on point marking with "HOT" and "3257." (not required for ambient temperature non-bulk shipments)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004): 128

MARINE POLLUTANT: None of the ingredients are classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) SHIPPING REGULATIONS:

This product is classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS:

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA):

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, by rules of IATA:

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION:

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR):

This product is classified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

Note: This material can be shipped at ambient temperatures as Non-Hazardous material

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act., as follows: None

TSCA: All components in this product are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory of chemicals.

SARA 311/312:

Acute Health:	Yes	Chronic Health:	Yes	Fire:	No	Reactivity:	No

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): None

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): This product contains an ingredient(s) which is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

⚠WARNING! This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm. For more information, go to WWW.P65Warning.ca.gov.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: All of the components of this product are on the DSL Inventory

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: No component of this product is on the CEPA First Priorities Substance Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS: Complies with WHMIS 2015

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY INFORMATION:

EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:

Classification of the mixture according to Regulation (EC) No1272/2008. See section 2 for details.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (AICS) STATUS: All components of this product are listed on the AICS.

STANDARD FOR THE UNIFORM SCHEDULING OF DRUGS AND POISONS: Not applicable.

JAPANESE INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

JAPANESE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MITI) STATUS: The components of this product are not listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese MITI.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

Listing of the components on individual country Chemical Inventories is as follows:

Asia-Pac:	Listed
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS):	Listed
Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL):	Listed
Japanese Existing National Inventory of Chemical Substances (ENCS):	Listed
Philippines Inventory if Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):	Listed
Swiss Giftliste List of Toxic Substances:	Listed
U.S. TSCA:	Listed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Paul Eigbrett GHS MSDS Compliance PLUS

End of SDS Sheet