

1-800-833-NAIL (6245)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 1 of 7 CND-N-039

Pre	pared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards	MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002
	1. PRODUCT II	ENTIFICATION
1,1	Product Name:	
	SUPER SHINEY	
1.2	Chemical Name:	White the second
	SOLVENT MIXTURE	
1.3	Synonyms:	
1,4	Trade Names:	
	SUPER SHINEY	
1.5	Product Use:	
	COSMETIC USE ONLY	
1.6	Manufacturer's Name:	
	CREATIVE NAIL DESIGN, INC.	
1.7	Manufacturer's Address:	
	1125 JOSHUA WAY, VISTA, CA U.S.A., 92083	
1.8	Emergency Phone:	
	ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON CONTROL CENTER:	1-303-623-5716
1.9	Business Phone:	

~	$\sim \sim 110$		A INICATAL	IPNIT INIPARKATIANI
Z.	COMP	COMINGO	& INGKEDI	IENT INFORMATION

EVECURE HAUTE IN AIR

					EXPOSURE	LIMITS IN AIF	₹	
			ACGIH		OSHA		OTHER	
CHEMICAL NAME(S)	CAS NO.	%	TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm	PDTH IDTH	
BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	< 35.0	150	200	200	200	1700	TWA=150
TOLUENE	108-88-3	25 - 30	100	150				
NITROCELLULOSE	9004-70-0	< 15.0	10 mg/m ³	NE	10 mg/m ³	NE	NE	
ETHYL ACETATE	141-86-4	< 10.0	400	NE	400	NE	2000	TWA=400
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	84-74-2	5 - 10	5 mg/m³	NE	5 mg/m ³	NE	NE	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	5 - 10	400	500	400	500	2000	TWA=400
TOSYLAMIDE/FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	25035-71-6	< 5.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
SUCROSE BENZOATE, SUCROSE ACETATE, BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE COLPOLYMER	12738-64-6 126-13-6 85-68-7	< 5.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
CAMPHOR	76-22-2	NA	3 mg/m³	NE	3	NE	NE	
OTHER COMPONENTS PRESENT IN LESS THAN 1% CONCENTRATION		BALANCE	THE REMA	INING CO	APONENTS DO ADDITION	NOT CONTI		IGNIFICANT

	***************************************							<u> </u>

NA = Not Available; ND = Not Determined; NE = Not Established; C = Ceiling Limit; See Section 16 for Additional Definitions of Terms Used NOTE: all WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format.



Page 2 of 7

CND-N-039

Pre	Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002								
			3. HAZARD	IDENTIF	CATION				
3.1	Hazard Identification	on:							
3.2	Routes of Entry:		Inhalation:	YES	Absorption:	YES	Ingestion:		YES
3.4	Symplams of Over Symptoms of Overexposure Acute Health Effec Mild to mode dizziness, hea	If product is swallowed, m Mildly to moderately inite watering. May be initating Vapors of this product n Symptoms of overexposur vapors exceeding the le- system depression (e.g., dexposure: skin overexposure in so in eyes may cause redness is: rate initation to eyes and s daches and nausea.	oting to the eyes. So to skin in some sensing be slightly inited to consider an include cough vels listed in Section trowsiness, dizziness, me sensitive individus, itching and watering.	symptoms sitive indivi- siting to the hing, whee a 2 (Comp headache duals may ng.	of overexposure duais, especially e nose, throat c zing, nasal cong osition & Ingredi s, nausea). include rednes	may include rafter prolonge and other fiss gestion, and di lent informations is, itching, an	redness, itch ed and/or rep ues of the re liticulty breath n) can cause d irritation o	ning, irritati eated cor espiratory ning. Inha e central	ntact. system. lation of nervous d areas.
3,6	Chronic Health Elic None known.	ecis:							
3.7	Target Organs;	spiratory system.							
			4. FIRST A	ID MEA	SURES				
4.1	First Aid:								
	INGESTION: If ingested, do not induce vomiting. If product has been swallowed, drink plenty of water or milk IMMEDIATELY. If the patient is vomiting, continue to offer water or milk. Never give water or milk to an unconscious person. Contact Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-303-623-5716 or the nearest Poison Control Center or local emergency number. Provide an estimate of the time at which the material was ingested and the amount of the substance that was swallowed.								
	EYES: Splashes are not likely; however, if product gets in the eyes, flush with copious amounts of lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Open and close eyelid(s) to ensure thorough irrigation. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.								
	SKIN: If initiation accurs and product is on the skin, rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water, followed by a thorough washing of the effected area with soap and water. Do not wear contaminated clothing until after it has been properly cleaned. If initiation, redness or swelling persists, contact a physician immediately.								
	INHALATION:	Remove victim to fresh ai attention.	r at once. If breathi	ng has stop	pped, perform a	rlificial respirat	ion. Seek in	nmedlate	medical
4.2	Medical Condition None known.	s Aggravaled by Exposure:				FLAMMWA REACTIVI PROTECT	TY	PMENT	1 3 0 X
l <u></u>									



Page 3 of 7 CND-N-039

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards

MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Flashpoint & Method:

13°C (55°F) TCC

5.2 Autoignition Temperature: NA

5.3 Flammability Limits:

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):

1.45%

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL):

9 297

5.4 Fire & Explosion Hozords:

WARNING: Flammable! Keep away from heat, lit cigarettes, sparks & open flame. Keep container closed.

5.5 Extinguishing Methods:

CO₂, Halon, Dry Chemical, Foam

5.6 Firelighting Procedures:

This product is a Class IB flammable liquid. When involved in a fire, this product will ignite readily and decompose to produce carbon oxides. Vapors of this product are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back to a leaking or open container.

First responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear SCBAs and full protective equipment. Use a water spray or fog to reduce or direct vapors. Water may not be effective in actually extinguishing a fire involving this product.



RED = FLAMMABILITY
BLUE = HEALTH
YELLOW = REACTIVITY
WHITE = SPECIAL MEASURES

0 = NO HAZARD
1 = MINIMAL HAZARD
2= SLIGHT HAZARD
3 = MODERATE HAZARD
4 = SEVERE HAZARD

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Spills

Before cleaning any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleanup must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.

For small spills (e.g., <1 gallon) wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., goggles, gloves). Maximize ventilation (open doors and windows) and secure all sources of Ignilion. Remove spilled material with absorbent material and place into appropriate closed container(s) for disposal. Dispose of properly in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Wash all affected areas and outside of container with plenty of warm water and soap. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

For spills ≥ 1 gallon, deny entry to all unprotected individuals. Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g., sand or earth). Use ONLY non-sparking tools for recovery and cleanup. Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal and solid diking material to separate containers for proper disposal, Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE INFORMATION

7.1 Work & Hygiene Practices:

Avoid prolonged contact with the product. Avoid breathing vapors of this product. Use in a well-ventilated location (e.g., local exhaust ventilation, fans). After use, wash hands and exposed skin with soap & water. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling product.

7.2 Storage & Handling:

Keep this material away from heat, sparks and open flame. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Keep container closed tightly when not in use. Empty container may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, other light sources, or sources of intense heat. Material should be stored in secondary containers as appropriate.

7.3 Special Precaulions:

Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of this product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.



Page 4 of 7 CND-N-039

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards

MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION					
		EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION			
B.1	Ventilation & Engineering Controls:	ntitles of product provide adequate ventilation (e.g. local exhaust ventilation (ans). Finance that an			
	When working with large quantities of product, provide adequate ventilation (e.g., local exhaust ventilation, fans). Ensure that an eyewash station, sink or washbasin is available in case of exposure to eyes.				
8.2					
		tion is required under typical circumstances of use or handling. If necessary, use only respiratory			
		. OSHA's requirement in 29 CFR §1910.134, or applicable U.S. state regulations, or the appropriate			
		nces, E.C. member states, or Australia.			
8.3	Eye Protection:				
		quired under normal conditions of use. However, may cause irritation in some sensitive individuals.			
8.4	Hand Protection:	s (e.g., ≥ 1 gallon), safety glasses with side shields should be used.			
D,4	11-11-71-11-11	onditions of use. However, may cause skin initation in some sensitive individuals.			
	•	s (e.g., ≥ 1 gallon), wear rubber or plastic impervious gloves.			
8.5	Body Protection:	s (e.g., 2) gallonj, weat tobbet of plastic impervious gloves.			
0.5	No apron required when hand	ling small quantities			
	-	es (e.g., ≥ 1 gallon), eye wash stations and deluge showers should be available. Upon completion of			
		quantilies of this product, wash any exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.			
		,			
		9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
9.1	Density:	0.948 - 0.984			
9.2	Boiling Point:	171 - 228°F			
9.3	Melling Paint:				
		NA			
9.4	Evaporation Rate:	2-3 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)			
9.5	Vopor Pressure:	35 - 42 mm Hg			
9.6	Molecular Weighl:	NA .			
9.7	Appearance & Color:	Violet colored viscous liquid with a strong ester-like odor.			
9.B	Odor Threshold;	ND			
9,9	Solubility:	Moderately soluble in water.			
9.10	рH	NA NA			
9.11	Viscosily;	NA .			
9.12	Olher Information:	Vapor density 3.2 - 3.6 @ 20°C (68°F) (air = 1)			
		10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY			
10.1	Stability:	Stable under ambient conditions when stored properly (see Section 7, Storage and Handling).			
10.2	Hazardous Decomposition Products:				
10.2	1102010003 DBC0111p031(IO1111 tOd0C13.	If exposed to extremely high temperatures, the products of thermal decomposition may include irritating vapors and carbon oxide gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂).			
10,3	Hazardous Polymerization:	May occur, if exposed to extremely high temperatures.			
10.4	Conditions to Avoid:				
10,4	Conditions to Avoid,	This product is incompatible with strong oxidizers (e.g., peroxides, superoxides), strong acids (e.g., hydrochloric or murialic acids), or strong bases (e.g., lye, potassium hydroxide).			
10.5	Incompolible Substances:	None reported by the manufacturer.			
<u> </u>		11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION			
11.1	Toxicily Dala:	This product has not been tested on animals to obtain toxicological data. There are toxicology data for the components of this product, which are found in the scientific literature. These data have not			
<u> </u>		been presented in this document.			
11.2	Acute Toxicity:	See Section 3.5			
11.3	Chronic Toxicity:	See Section 3.6			
11.4	Suspected Carcinogen:	This product contains isopropyl Alcohol, which is classified as a Group 3 carcinogen (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the IARC.			
	l	1 as a narrow and aniadarital manner			



Page 5 of 7 CND-N-039

Pro	pared to OSHA ACC A	ISI and WHMIS Standards MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002
110	palea la Calix, ACC, A	asi drid Witivila Standards Wisbs Revision Date 11/01/2002
11.5	Reproductive Toxicity:	None
	Mulagenicity:	This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.
	Embryotoxicity:	This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
	Teralogenicity:	This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.
	Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.
11.6	Irritancy of Product:	See Section 3.3
11.7	Biological Exposure Indices:	NE .
11.8	Physician Recommendations:	Treat symptomatically.
		12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12.1	Environmental Stability:	The components of this product will slowly degrade over time into a variety of organic compounds
		Specific environmental data available for the components of this product are as follows: Butyl Acetate: K _{OC} = 1.82. Water solubility: 120 parts H ₂ O at 25°C (77°F). Bioconcentration Factor = 4 14. Bioconcentration is not anticipated to be significant. This compound can be removed from contaminated environments from volatilization, and biodegradation. This compound's half-life is water is 6.1 hours.
		Ethyl Acetate: K _{OC} = 0.73. Water solubility: 64,000 mg/l. Bioconcentration Factor = 4-14 Bioconcentration is not anticipated to be significant. This compound can be removed from contaminated environments from volatilization, and biodegradation. This compound's half-life is water is 6.1 hours.
		Isopropyl Alcohol: Log $K_{\text{OW}}=0.05\text{-}0.14$. Isopropyl alcohol occurs naturally; it is generated durin microbial degradation of plant and animal wastes. When released on land or water, it is apt to volatilize and biodegrade. The estimated half-life in water is 5.4 days. Isopropyl alcohol is not expected to bioconcentrate.
12.2	Effects on Plants & Animals:	There are no specific data available for this product.
12.3	Effects on Aqualic Life:	There are no specific data available for this product; however, very large releases of this product may be harmful or fatal to overexposed aquatic life.
		13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1	Waste Disposal:	10. DISI OSAL CONSIDERATIONS
	,	cordance with appropriate Federal, state, and local regulations.
13.2	Special Considerations: U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: DOG	
		14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
The Add	basic description (proper ship	ing name, hazard class & division, ID Number, packing group) is shown for each mode of transportation may be required by 49 CFR, IATA/ICAO, IMDG and the CTDGR.
14.1	49 CFR (GND): CONSUMER COMMODITY, O	
14.2	IATA (AIR): CONSUMER COMMODITY, 9,	
14,3	IMDG (OCN):	utyl acetate, ethyl acetate), 3, UN1993, II, LTD QTY
14.4	TDGR (Canadian GND):	ANTITY" or "QUANTITÉ LIMITÉE" or "LTD QTY" or "QUANT LTÉE"



Torrance, CA 90504 310-360-3700 phone 310-360-5700 fax

http://www.shipmate.com/

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 6 of 7 CND-N-039

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards

MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION 15.1 SARA Reporting Requirements: SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4) - Butyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: 15.2 There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this product. ISCA Inventory Status 15.3 The components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory. 15.4 CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): Butyl Acetate = 5000 ibs (2270 kgs); Toluene = 1000 lbs (454 kgs); Dibutyl Phihalate = 10 lbs (4.54 kgs) 15.5 Other Federal Requirements: This product compiles with the appropriate sections of the Food and Drug Administration's 21 CFR subchapter G (Cosmetics). 15.6 Other Canadian Regulations: This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR. The components of this product are listed on the DSL/NDSL. None of the components of this product are listed on the Priorities Substances List. Class B2 Flammable Liquid. 15.7 State Regulatory Information: Toluene, Butyl Acetate, Ethyl Acetate, and Isopropyl Alcohol are covered under specific state criteria. 16. OTHER INFORMATION Other Information: 16.1 Warning! Flammable. Keep away from heat, lit cigarettes, sparks and open flam. Keep container closed. Avoid inhalation. Store in a cool place. Keep away from children. 16.2 Terms & Definitions: See page 7 of this MSDS. 16.3 Discloimen This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR §1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of ShipMate's & Creative Nail Design's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either expressed or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to the specific product(s). If this product(s) is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition. 16.4 Prepared for: Creative Nail Design, Inc. 1125 Joshua Way Vista, CA 92083 CREATIVE 800-833-NAIL (6245) phone 760-599-4005 fox NATE DISTON http://www.creativenaildesign.com/ Prepared by: ShipMate, Inc. 18436 Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 201





Page 7 of 7 CND-N-039

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI and WHMIS Standards

MSDS Revision Date 11/01/2002

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these that are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE HMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH – The American Conference on Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits.

TLV – Threshold Limit Value – an airbome concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorbtion effect must also be considered.

OSHA – U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit – This exposure value means exactly the same as TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDIH – Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health – This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG – MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established; an entry of NE is made for reference.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Method in which a person whose heart has stopped receives manual chest compressions and breathing to circulate blood and provide oxygen to the body.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards. Health Hazard: 0 (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning; 2 (combustible liquids or solids; liquids with a flashpoint of 38-93C [100-200F]); 3 (Class 18 and 1C flammable liquids with flash points below 38C [100F]; 4 (Class 1A flammable liquids with flash points below 23C [73F] and boiling points below 38C [100F]. Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (materials that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate when initiated or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures). PPE Rating B: Hand and eye protection is required for routine chemical use.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: <u>Health Hazard</u>: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause initiation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (material that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System."

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point — minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitiable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL— the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL— the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms use dint his section are: LD₅₀ - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC₅₀ – Lethal concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm - concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³- concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air, mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in ka. Other measures of toxicity include TDia. the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TD_{lo} , LD_{lo} , and LD_{o} , or TC, TC_{o} , LC_{lo} , and LC_{o} , the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. Cancer Information: The sources are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP – the National Toxicology Program, RTECS – the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Sub rankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other Information: BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a health worker who has been exposed to chemical to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: EC is the effect concentration in water. BCF - Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLm - median threshold limit: Coefficient of Oll/Water Distribution is represented by log Kow or log Koc and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulation of the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substance List (DSL/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

EUROPEAN and INTERNATIONAL: EC is the European Community, formerly known as the EEC, European Economic Community). EINECS: This is the European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances. AICS is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. MITI is the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry. ECL is the Korean Existing Chemicals List. IMO is the International Maritime Organization and IATA is the International Air Transport Association. The ARD is the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the RID are the International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

