

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): STARBRITE TEAK CLEANER
SYNONYMS: TEAK CLEANER
PRODUCT NUMBER : 81416, 81432, 81400
PRODUCT USE: Boat Hull Cleaning Compound
MANUFACTURER'S NAME: STAR BRITE DISTRIBUTING, INC.
ADDRESS: 4041 S. W. 47 Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314
EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-434-9400
800-327-8583
BUSINESS PHONE: (800) 327-8583
DATE OF PREPARATION: October 25, 2000

2. ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% v/v	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³
			TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	5-10	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	1-10	NE	2 ceiling	2 2 ceiling (vacated 1989 PEL)	NE	10	NIOSH REL: STEL = 2 ceiling

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a clear, colorless liquid with a chlorine odor. The main hazard associated with overexposure to this product is the potential for mild to moderate irritation of eyes, skin, and other contaminated tissue. If involved in a fire, this product will produce of sodium oxides and hydrogen chloride. This product is not reactive. Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors, mists, or sprays of this product may moderately irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms of inhalation overexposure can include coughing, discomfort, sore throat, and difficulty breathing. Chronic inhalation of this product may cause chronic inflammation of upper respiratory tract or bronchitis.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Skin contact can cause moderate irritation, depending on the duration and concentration of exposure. Symptoms of such overexposure may include redness, dryness, and itching. Repeated skin contact with this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact with this product can irritate contaminated eyes. Symptoms of eye contact can include pain, redness, and tearing. Prolonged eye contact may cause temporary tissue damage.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

SKIN ABSORPTION: The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through intact skin.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure for any component of this product. If this product is swallowed, it may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort.




INJECTION: Injection of this product (as may occur if skin is punctured by a contaminated object) may cause pain, redness, and local swelling.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. In the event of overexposure, the following symptoms may be observed:

ACUTE: The primary acute health effect associated with this product is the potential for moderate irritation of contaminated eyes, skin, or other contaminated tissue. Ingestion overexposure may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort.

CHRONIC: Chronic inhalation of this product may cause chronic inflammation of upper respiratory tract or bronchitis. Repeated skin contact with this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). See Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional data.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes, central nervous system.
CHRONIC: Skin.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH		(BLUE)	2
FLAMMABILITY		(RED)	0
REACTIVITY		(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			B
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		
For routine applications.			

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to health professional with the contaminated individual.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse health effect occurs.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product's liquid or vapors enter the eyes, open the contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have the contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove the contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth with water if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting dermatitis or other skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Foam: YES

Halon: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

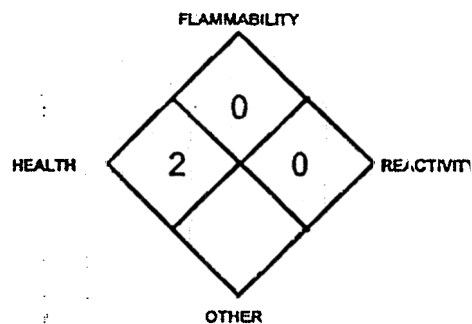
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is irritating and presents a moderate contact hazard to firefighters. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., sodium oxides and hydrogen chloride).

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. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, rinse contaminated fire response equipment thoroughly with water before returning such equipment to service.

NFPA RATING



See Section 16 for
Definition of Ratings

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE RESPONSE: In case of a release, clear the affected area and protect people. Appropriately trained personnel in proper personal protective equipment, using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (e.g., 32-ounce container) should be rubber gloves and goggles. In the event that a cleanup will generate excessive splashes, goggles, boots, and chemical resistant body protection should also be worn. In the event of a non-incidental release (e.g., several 1-gallon containers released in a poorly ventilated area), minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

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 or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Empty containers 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, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Material should be stored in secondary containers. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) if applicable. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None needed under normal circumstances of use. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent U.S. State standards and Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields should be worn if operations will generate splashes or sprays.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear polyethylene or polypropylene gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

BODY PROTECTION: If operations will generate splashes or sprays, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., coveralls or apron).

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not determined.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.02

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C (68°F): Not determined.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not determined.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not available.

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: This product is a clear, colorless liquid with a chlorine odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor may act as a distinguishing characteristic.

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): Similar to water.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not determined.

BOILING POINT: 100°C (212°F)

pH: Not determined.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., sodium oxides and hydrogen chlorides).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is not compatible with amines, ammonium acetate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium oxalate, ammonium phosphate, cellulose, and ethyleneimine, strong acids, reducing agents, amines, and ammonia salts.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

12. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not applicable.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not applicable.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not applicable.

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not applicable.

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER, 2000: Not applicable.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is listed as a Marine Pollutant, per Appendix B to 49 CFR 172.101

TRANSPORT CANADA, TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This material is not considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

UPS SHIPPING: This material is not considered as Hazardous Materials by the United Parcel Service (UPS).

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This material is not considered as dangerous goods under rules of IATA.

13. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Sodium Hydroxide	No	Yes	No
Sodium Hypochlorite	No	Yes	No

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

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Sodium Hydroxide = 1000 lb (454 kg); Sodium Hypochlorite = 100 lb (45.4 kg).

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Florida - Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Hypochlorite.</p> <p>Kansas - Section 302/313 List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Massachusetts - Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> | <p>Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.</p> <p>Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Hypochlorite.</p> <p>North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Hypochlorite.</p> | <p>Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Hypochlorite.</p> <p>Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> <p>Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Sodium Hydroxide.</p> |
|--|--|---|

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MODERATELY IRRITATES SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear gloves and goggles. Wear appropriate body protection and face-shield if operations will involve splashes or sprays. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill with inert material and place in suitable container. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priority Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

14. OTHER INFORMATION

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954-587-6280

DATE OF PRINTING: November 21, 2000

REVISION HISTORY: November, 2000: Up-date of MSDS for current exposure limits, revision to non-corrosive shipping classification after testing of product.

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Star brite assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Star brite assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in this use of the material.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly 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 absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a 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. **IDLH** - 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.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: 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 liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate 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).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 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 irritation 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 (materials that under very short exposure causes 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 ignitable 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:

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 used in this 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 kg. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. 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. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. Other measures of toxicity include **TDL₀**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL₀** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TC₀**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: **EC** is the effect concentration in water.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances 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.