

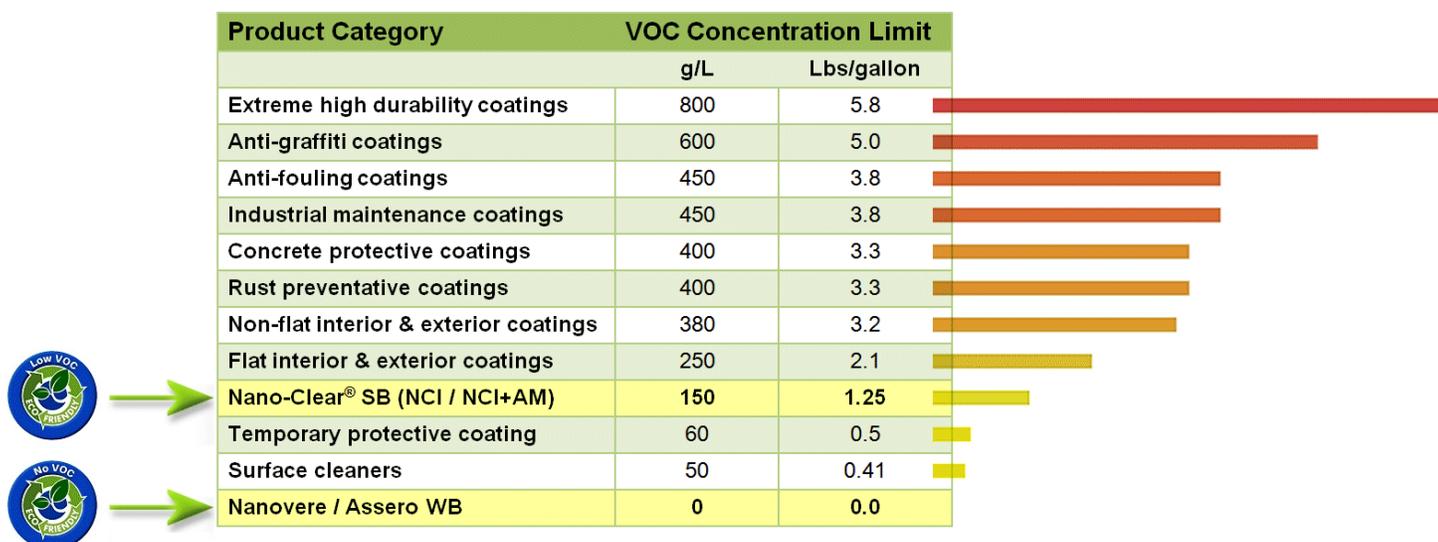


NCI / NCIF VOC Details

The primary goal at Assero Coating Technologies is "Protecting Your Assets". Our mission is "to seek out and bring to market bold and innovative new technologies that have a positive impact in the world and upon the client organizations and lives of the people that utilize them". Assero also has a corporate value of Environmental Awareness & Stewardship. As such, protection of the environment is a crucial and imperative component of our mandate.

Assero provides a line of NCI/NCIF (Nano-Clear® Industrial/Fleet) products that are VOC (Volatile Organic Compound) compliant, contain very low quantities of VOC elements and are safe to use for industrial purposes.

The following chart provides a clear comparison of how NCI/NCIF ranks with respect to other common industrial coating products. The only other coatings with lower VOC values are actually temporary protective products and surface cleaners.



Nano-Clear® products are manufactured in the United States.



VOC refers to **Volatile Organic Compounds** and are described as follows:

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. Their high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air, a trait known as volatility. For example, formaldehyde, which evaporates from paint, has a boiling point of only -19 °C (-2 °F).

VOCs are numerous, varied, and ubiquitous. They include both human-made and naturally occurring chemical compounds. Most scents or odors are of VOCs. VOCs play an important role in communication between plants,^[1] and messages from plants to animals. Some VOCs are dangerous to human health or cause harm to the

environment. Anthropogenic VOCs are regulated by law, especially indoors, where concentrations are the highest. Harmful VOCs typically are not acutely toxic, but have compounding long-term health effects. Because the concentrations are usually low and the symptoms slow to develop, research into VOCs and their effects is difficult.

Volatile organic compound

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_organic_compound

Another definition can be found on the archived **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)** web site of the **Chemicals Control Branch of Environment Canada**.

What are VOCs?

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are organic compounds containing one or more carbon atoms that have high vapour pressures and therefore evaporate readily to the atmosphere. There are literally thousands of compounds that meet this definition, but most programs focus on the 50 to 150 most abundant compounds containing two to twelve carbon atoms. VOCs do not include photo-chemically non-reactive compounds such as methane, ethane and the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

VOC emissions result from natural and anthropogenic (man-made) sources. Natural sources of VOCs include vegetation, forest fires, and animals. Although natural sources of VOC emissions are larger overall, it is anthropogenic sources in populated and industrialized areas that are the main contributors to air quality problems. The major anthropogenic sources of concern of VOCs in Canada are the transportation sector, the use of solvents and solvent containing products, and industrial sources.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20040517150513/http://www.ec.gc.ca/nopp/voc/en/bkg.cfm>



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