1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: FLEXANE 80 LIQUID CURING AGENT
Product Identifier: FLEXANE CURING AGENT
General use: This information applies to the hardener component of the two-part kit. After proper mixing and curing, product is not hazardous.
Chemical family: Polyamine solution

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Weight percent</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td></td>
<td>1333864</td>
<td>&lt; 2</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m^3</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m^3</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td></td>
<td>68479981</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>0.02 ppm (manufacturer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. "n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: Mobile, black liquid with mild, ammonia-like odor.

WARNING! Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Harmful if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin. May cause methemoglobin formation. May cause delayed allergic skin reaction.

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure: ☑ Skin contact ☑ Skin absorption ☑ Eye contact ☑ Inhalation ☑ Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Irritant. Symptoms may include pain, excess redness & swelling with chemical burn, blistering formation and possible tissue destruction. Expected to be toxic by dermal absorption.

Eyes: Irritant. Symptoms may include pain, excessive blinking, tearing, excess redness, swelling, chemical burns of the eye.
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Material supports combustion.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with an oxidizing agent. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated. Water or foam may cause frothing. Containers may rupture from heat.

Hazardous products of combustion:
Acrid and toxic fumes with organic amines, ammonia, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Containment:
Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable material.

Cleanup:
For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Clean-up waste water should be placed in appropriate containers for proper disposal.

Special procedures:
Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters. Collect run-off water and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal. Notify local health authorities and other appropriate agencies if such contamination occurs.

Storage:
Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Do not store in reactive metal containers. Keep away from acids, oxidizers. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb small amounts of atmospheric moisture.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation:
Use ventilation that is adequate to keep employee exposure to airborne concentrations below exposure limits (or to the lowest feasible levels when limits have not been established). Although good general mechanical ventilation is usually adequate for most industrial applications, local exhaust ventilation is preferred (see ACGIH - Industrial Ventilation). Local exhaust may be required for confined areas (see OSHA 1910.146).

Other engineering controls:
Have emergency shower and eye wash stations available.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:
Splashproof goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with product.

Skin protection:
Chemical resistant rubber gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile) and other protective gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:
None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridge respirator, supplied air (positive pressure or continuous flow) respirator, or a self-contained breathing apparatus for uncured resin, or a dust/particle respirator during grinding/sanding operations for cured resin as exposure levels dictate (see OSHA 1910.134). A supplied air (positive pressure or continuous flow) respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus is required if there is any potential for uncontrolled release or when contaminant concentrations are unknown.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>&lt;1 at 70 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (grams/liter)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density (air = 1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:
Extreme heat, sparks, static electricity, electric arcs, and open flame.

Incompatible materials:
Strong acids and oxidizers (e.g. chlorine, oxygen, permanganates, perchlorates, percarbonates, peroxides, chromates, hypochlorites, nitric acid, sulfuric acid).

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Oxides of carbon and nitrogen; oxides of amines and traces of hydrogen cyanide. Aldehydes & nitro compounds from incomplete combustion.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): >500 mg/kg

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): >1000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): No data  Exposure: hours.

   DETDA: Exposure of rats to aerosols for 1 hr at 2.45 mg/L did not produce mortality. Carbon black (1 hr, rat)
   LC50=27,000 mg/m^3

Eye irritation:
   DETDA: Moderate to severe irritation to rabbits eyes.

Subchronic effects:
   DETDA: Sensitization to has been reported. A subchronic 21-day toxicity study was conducted on rabbits.
   Repeated dermal applications at 1, 10 and 100 mg/kg for 3 weeks (5 days/week) resulted in mild to moderate local irritation at
   the 10 and 100 mg/kg doses.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
   DETDA was positive in In vitro mutagenic tests as evidenced by an increase in the number of tumors in the liver and
   thyroid of male rats and in the liver and possibly mammary glands of female rats. Carbon black has been shown to
   have In Vivo mutagenic effects on a rat lung cells.

Other chronic effects:
   A two-year feeding study in rats with DETDA caused effects in the pancreas, liver, thyroid, and eyes.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Oral LD50 (rat)</th>
<th>Dermal LD50 (rabbit)</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>6750 mg/m^3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td>&gt; 500 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 700 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 0.6 mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
   Not available.

Mobility and persistence:
   Not available.

Environmental fate:
   Not available.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste management recommendations:
If this resin becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Non-regulated
Technical name: N/A
Hazard class: N/A
UN number: N/A
Packing group: N/A
Emergency Response Guide no.: N/A
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
None

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.
**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material: Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -

Canadian regulations
### Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.
1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: FLEXANE 80 LIQUID RESIN
Product Identifier: FLEXANE RESIN
General use: This product is not hazardous when mixed with hardener and cured.
Chemical family: Aliphatic polyisocyanate adduct

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Constituents</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: Clear liquid with faint odor.

WARNING! Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. May cause skin or respiratory sensitization. May cause lung damage.

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure: ☑ Skin contact ☑ Skin absorption ☑ Eye contact ☑ Inhalation ☑ Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Irritant. PICM can cause redness, swelling, pain; prolonged contact with PICM can cause blistering.
Eyes: Extremely irritating; may cause burns or permanent damage.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory irritation (dry throat, coughing, shortness of breath, chest tightness) or allergic reaction.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Extreme heat decomposing polymerized MDI or contamination with water (which reacts with resin, releasing carbon dioxide) could burst closed containers. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Extinguishing media:
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Water
- Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): >400
Method: TCC
Explosive limits in air (percent) --
Lower: n/d
Upper: n/d

Special firefighting procedures:
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear (butyl rubber). Keep containers cool with water spray.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Extreme heat decomposing polymerized MDI or contamination with water (which reacts with resin, releasing carbon dioxide) could burst closed containers. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water for 15 minutes. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

First aid for ingestion:
Consult a physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If patient is conscious, give milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Note to physician:
- EYES: stain for evidence of corneal injury. If corneal is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently.
- Workplace vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. SKIN: treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burns. INGESTION: treat symptomatically. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of irritating nature.
- RESPIRATORY: treat symptomatically. Remove a sensitized individual from exposure to any isocyanate.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Carcinogenicity --
- OSHA regulated: No
- ACGIH: No
- National Toxicology Program: No
- International Agency for Research on Cancer: No
- Cancer-suspect constituent(s): None

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Asthma, bronchitis, allergies and other respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to isocyanate vapors.

Other effects:
None known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water for 15 minutes. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

First aid for ingestion:
Consult a physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If patient is conscious, give milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Note to physician:
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- Workplace vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. SKIN: treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burns. INGESTION: treat symptomatically. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of irritating nature. RESPIRATORY: treat symptomatically. Remove a sensitized individual from exposure to any isocyanate.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): >400
Method: TCC
Explosive limits in air (percent) --
Lower: n/d
Upper: n/d

Special firefighting procedures:
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear (butyl rubber). Keep containers cool with water spray.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Extreme heat decomposing polymerized MDI or contamination with water (which reacts with resin, releasing carbon dioxide) could burst closed containers. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.
Hazardous products of combustion:
Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, traces of HCN and volatilized isocyanates (MDI), other unknown irritating and/or toxic gases or mists may be present

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:
Evacuate and ventilate area. Wear full protective equipment including respiratory equipment. Dike spill to prevent entry into water system. A blanket of protein foam may be placed over spill for temporary control of isocynate vapor.

Containment:
Dike with sawdust or other absorbent.

Cleanup:
Pump large quantities into closed but not sealed container. Absorb small spills with absorbent and shovel into unsealed containers, transport to well-ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution (allow to stand 48 hrs uncovered to allow CO2 to escape). Decontaminate residual area with neutralizing solution (allow to stand 15 minutes).

Special procedures:
Neutralizing solution: 90% water, 3-8% concentrated ammonia, 2% detergent; mix 10 parts neutralizer to 1 part isocyanate.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
Do not breathe aerosols or vapors, material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated lower concentrations. Keep hands away from eyes when handling this material.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.
Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles.
Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against nuisance dust during sanding/grinding of cured product.

Storage:
Store tightly closed in a cool, dry place (64-86 F). Don't let moisture contaminate this material; it reacts with water to release carbon dioxide, which could build up pressure in closed containers and lead to bursting (do NOT reseal if moisture contamination is suspected).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls
Ventilation:
Provide enough ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate below the TLV. General mechanical ventilation is normally adequate for occassional uses in open areas; local exhaust should be provided in confined spaces.

Other engineering controls:
Isocyanate exposure levels must be monitored. Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with isocyanates is recommended (i.e. FEV, FVC); once sensitized no further exposure can be permitted. Provide safety showers and eye wash stations.

Personal protective equipment
Eye and face protection:
Safety glasses with side shields or splashproof goggles.
Skin protection:
Chemical resistant rubber gloves and other protective gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:
None required at normal handling temperatures with good ventilation. In cases of poor ventilation and/or at elevated temperatures an air supplying respirator may be required.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>&lt;.001 at 70 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density (air = 1)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:
Excessive heat and open flames.

Incompatible materials:
Alcohols, amines, strong bases, metal compounds and surface active materials; the resin reacts slowly with water to give off carbon dioxide.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, traces of HCN and volatilized isocyanates (MDI).

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
Temperatures above 400 F. Moisture.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): No data available

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): No data available
Slight/moderate irritant. Primary dermal irritation scores typically below 3.4/8.0 (Draize). MDI has produced dermal sensitization in several species.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): No data available.
Respiratory sensitization response in guinea pigs.

Eye irritation:
Slight irritation. A maximum primary eye irritation score for a polymeric MDI of 12.0/110 (24 hr) was obtained.
Subchronic effects:  
Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:  
Above mentioned chronic study showed pulmonary adenomas (benign tumors) and a single pulmonary adenocarcinoma (malignant tumor) in rats exposed to the 6.0 mg/m³ level. Monomeric MDI is positive in the Ames assay (with hepatic microsomal activation) and negative in an in vivo-in vitro micronucleus assay.

Other chronic effects:  
Rats exposed to an aerosol of polymeric MDI for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week, for 2 yrs at concentrations of 0, 0.2, 1.0, and 6.0 mg/m³ revealed effects of irritation to the nasal cavity and lungs at the 1.0 and 6.0 levels. No Observable Effect Level at 0.2 mg/m³.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Oral LD₅₀ (rat)</th>
<th>Dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit)</th>
<th>Inhalation LC₅₀ 4hr, (rat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate</td>
<td>9900 mg/kg</td>
<td>10,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related prepolymers of PICM</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:  
No data available.

Mobility and persistence:  
No data available.

Environmental fate:  
No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste management recommendations:  
Discard in accordance with federal, state and local regulation. Incineration is the preferred method.

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name:  Non-regulated
Technical name:  N/A
Hazard class:  N/A
UN number:  N/A
Packing group:  N/A
Emergency Response Guide no.:  N/A
IMDG page number:  N/A
Other:  N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
None

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4’-diisocyanate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related prepolymer of PICM</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked “Yes” are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material:
- Immediate health hazard
- Delayed health hazard
- Reactivity hazard

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es):  D2A; D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List or the Non-Domestic Substances List
16. OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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