2-TON CLEAR EPOXY RESIN

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
14260 14310 14310G 14355 14360 DA041 DA042

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Tradename: 2-TON CLEAR EPOXY RESIN
Product Identifier: EPOXY RESIN
General use: This information applies to the resin component of the two-part kit; handle freshly-mixed resin and hardener as recommended for the hardener. After curing, the product is not hazardous.
Chemical family: Epoxy resin

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>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin</td>
<td>DGEBA</td>
<td>25068386</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</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: Clear viscous liquid with little odor.

[WARNING! Eye and skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.]

Potential health effects

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

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage. May cause skin sensitization (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning, swelling).

Eyes: Moderate irritant (stinging, burning sensation, tearing, redness, swelling). Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage or blindness.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Heating above 300 deg F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidative decomposition and above 500 deg F may cause polymerization. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Hazardous products of combustion:

When heated to decomposition it emits fumes of Cl-, carbon monoxide, other fumes and vapors varying in composition and toxicity.

Extinguishing media:

- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Water

Flash Point (°F): >400  Method: PMCC

Explosive limits in air (percent) --  Lower: n/d  Upper: n/d

Special firefighting procedures:

Material will not burn unless preheated. Do not enter confined space without full bunker gear. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Heating above 300 deg F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidative decomposition and above 500 deg F may cause polymerization. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:

Preexisting eye and skin disorders. Development of preexisting skin or lung allergy symptoms may increase.

Other effects:

See section 11.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:
Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

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.

Special procedures:
Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
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. Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against dust during sanding/grinding of cured product.

Storage:
Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Keep containers closed when not in use.

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 available.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:
Chemical goggles if liquid contact is likely, or Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection:
Chemical-resistant gloves (i.e. butyl) and other 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 cartridges respirator for uncured resin, dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations for cured resin, or fresh airline respirator as exposure levels dictate (see OSHA 1910.134).
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>0.03 mm Hg at 171 °F</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>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>neutral</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:

- Open flame and extreme heat

Incompatible materials:

- Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases (esp. primary and secondary aliphatic amines).

Hazardous products of decomposition:

- Oxides of carbon; aldehydes, acids and other organic substances may be formed during combustion or elevated temperature (>500 deg F) degradation.

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:

- Heat is generated when resin is mixed with curing agents; Run-a-way cure reactions may char and decompose the resin, generating unidentified fumes and vapors which may be toxic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): 11,400 mg/kg (DGEBA Resin)

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): >20 ml/kg (DGEBA Resin)

DGEBA: Draize -1.6 (rabbit)

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): No deaths in saturated air (DGEBA)  
Exposure: 8 hours.

Eye irritation:

DGEBA: Draize -2 (rabbit)

Subchronic effects:

No data available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

1) MUTAGENICITY: Liquid resins based on diglycidyl ether of Bisphenol A (DGEBA), have proved to be inactive when tested by in vivo mutagenicity assays. These resins have shown activity in in vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. The significance of these tests to
man is unknown.  2) CARCINOGENICITY: Recent 2-year bioassays in rats and mice exposed by the dermal route to
DGEBA yielded no evidence of carcinogenicity to the skin or any other organs. This study clarifies prior equivocal
results from a 2-year mouse skin painting study, which were suggestive, but not conclusive, for weak carcinogenic
activity.  3) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that DGEBA is not classifiable as a
carcinogen (IARC group 3), that is human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate.

Other chronic effects:
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure.
Studies have shown bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin to cause allergic contact dermatitis.

<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>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin</td>
<td>11.4 g/kg</td>
<td>&gt;20 ml/kg</td>
<td>no deaths</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:
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name:</th>
<th>Non-regulated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical name:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard class:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN number:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response Guide no.:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG page number:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin</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
WHMIS hazard class(es) : D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

California regulations:
For purposes of the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Prop. 65), this product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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>2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</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.
2-TON CLEAR EPOXY HARDENER

This product appears in the following stock number(s):

- 14260
- 14310
- 14310G
- 14355
- 14360
- DA042
- DA047

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: 2-TON CLEAR EPOXY HARDENER

General use: The following health hazard data pertain to the hardener only. When fully cured, the mixed product is non-hazardous.

Chemical family: Aliphatic amines

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

<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>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>AEP</td>
<td>140318</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonylphenol</td>
<td></td>
<td>25154523</td>
<td>75-85</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</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: Amber liquid with ammonia-like, fishy odor.


Potential health effects

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

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Severe irritation or burns, necrosis, blistering and permanent injury. Product can be absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.

Eyes: Severe irritation or burns. May cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis, corneal damage and may cause permanent injury (i.e. blindness).
Inhalation:
If the hardener is poorly ventilated, strongly heated or atomized, the vapor or mist can cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract, damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Coughing and chest pain may result, nausea and vomiting in severe cases.

Ingestion:
Causes severe damage to mucous membranes if swallowed. May cause malaise, headache, discomfort bleeding and vomiting of blood.

Effects of chronic overexposure:
Prolonged or repeated overexposure by skin contact or inhalation may cause skin sensitization, with itching, swelling and rashes upon further exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause adverse eye effects (conjunctivitis, corneal damage), or skin effects (rash, irritation, corrosion). Nonyphenol has caused allergic sensitization in humans.

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

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Asthma, eczema, or skin disorders and allergies, eye disease.

Other effects:
None known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 20 minutes while gently holding eyelids open, lifting upper and lower lids. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water for at least 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 if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:
Do NOT induce vomiting. Administer 3-4 glasses of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips (if sitting) or to the side (if lying down) to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Note to physician:
Highly injurious to all tissues, similar to that of ammonia or ammonia gas. Chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema and delayed scarring of the airway or other affected tissues may occur following exposure. Give supportive treatment similar to thermal burns.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Class III B.

Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:
Avoid personal contact. Evacuate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

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

Cleanup:
Using butyl rubber protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus, neutralize and reduce vapors with sodium bisulfate. Absorb spillage on inert material and discard in closed, nonporous containers.

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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
Avoid breathing vapors. 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. Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against dust during sanding/grinding of cured product. Do NOT mix with sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents as cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed.

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.

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:
Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:
Full face shield with chemical goggles if liquid contact is likely, or safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection:
Chemical-resistant rubber (e.g. neoprene, butyl rubber, nitrile) gloves and other protective gear as needed to prevent skin contact. The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

Respiratory protection:
None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas use NIOSH approved ammonia vapor cartridge respirator for uncured product, dust/particle respirator during grinding/sanding operations for cured product, or fresh airline respirator as exposure levels dictate (see OSHA 1910.134).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt; 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>&lt;1 mm Hg at 70 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (grams/liter)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water):</td>
<td>alkaline</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:
Extreme heat or open flame. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces.

Incompatible materials:
Oxidizers, acids, Chlorinated organic cmpds. Reactive metals (e.g. Na, Ca, zinc). Sodium/calcium hypochlorite. Peroxides. Mat'tls reactive with hydroxyl cmpds.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Acrid and toxic smoke, organic amines, carbon and nitrogen oxides, nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amidcs, carbamates. Ammonia when heated.

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
Heat is generated when resin is mixed with curing agents; Run-a-way cure reactions may char and decompose the resin, generating unidentified fumes and vapors which may be toxic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects:
LD50 (rat): 1620 mg/kg

Acute dermal effects:
LD50 (rabbit): > 1000 mg/kg (estimate)
Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available. Exposure: hours.

Eye irritation: Not available.

Subchronic effects: Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity: Not available.

Other chronic effects: Nonylphenol has caused allergic sensitization in humans.

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>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>2140 mg/kg</td>
<td>880 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonylphenol</td>
<td>1620 mg/kg</td>
<td>2140 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;1 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 hardener 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.
### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper shipping name:</th>
<th>Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical name:</td>
<td>N-Aminoethylpiperazine and Nonylphenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard class:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN number:</td>
<td>3267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group:</td>
<td>III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Response Guide no.:</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG page number:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Marine Pollutant (nonylphenol)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonylphenol</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

**WHMIS hazard class(es):** E:D2B

All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information:

This material has been tested in accordance with the requirements of 49CFR 173.136 and found not to be corrosive for transportation.

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.