

Section 1. Product and Company Information

Product Name **ProPack Part B Hardener**
 CHEM LINK INC.
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 Schoolcraft, MI 49087, USA
 Tel: 269-679-4440
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EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Call Chemtrec: USA: 1-800-424-9300
 International: (703) 527-3887
 Product Use: Sealant
 Chemical Family: Mixture
 SDS Prepared: 2-Dec-14
 SDS Prepared by: CHEM LINK Product Safety Group

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Hazard pictograms

**Signal Word: Danger**

Hazard statements:

- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H320 Causes eye irritation.
- H332 Harmful if inhaled.
- H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements:

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
- P261 Avoid breathing mist.
- P264 Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
- P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
- P303 + P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P333 + P311 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P337 + P311 If eye irritation persists: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point..

2.3 Other Hazards No information available.**HMIG**

Health 2
Flammability 1
Reactivity 1

ProPack Part B Hardener**Labeling of special preparations (GHS):**

CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION. ANIMAL TESTS AND OTHER RESEARCH INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT WITH MDI MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

According to Regulation 1994 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Emergency overview**DANGER:**

CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.
AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.
SKIN OR EYE CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

In Accordance With 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)	9016-87-9	25-40%
4,4' Methylene-diphenyl Isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	10-30 %
1,3-Diazetidone-2,4-dione, 1,3-bis[4-[(4-isocyanatophenyl)methyl]phenyl]	17589-24-1	0-1%
Methylene-diphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	0.5-5%
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with.alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)	57636-09-6	0-1%

Section 4. First Aid Measures**ProPack Part B Hardener****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin Contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures**5.1 Extinguishing Media**

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures (continued)**ProPack Part B Hardener**

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Product reacts with water. Reaction may produce heat and/or gases. This reaction may be violent. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water runoff, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact Dow for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

For residues: The following measures should be taken for final cleanup: Wash down spill area with decontamination solution. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes. Dike spillage.

Section 7. Handling and Storage**ProPack Part B Hardener****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Handling

General Handling: Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**8.1 Control parameters****Exposure Limits**

Component	List	Occupational exposure limits
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³ ; CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm
P-MDI	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³ ; CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester (P-MDI)	OSHA PEL	CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³ ; CLV 0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m ³
	ACGIH TLV	TWA value 0.005 ppm

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

8.2 Exposure controls (continued)**ProPack Part B Hardener**

Respiratory Protection: When workers are facing concentrations above the occupational exposure limits they must use appropriate certified respirators. When atmospheric levels may exceed the occupational exposure limit (PEL or TLV) NIOSH-certified air-purifying respirators equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and particulate filter can be used as long as appropriate precautions and change out schedules are in place. For emergency or non routine, high exposure situations, including confined space entry, use a NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

General safety and hygiene measures:

Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible. Observe the appropriate PEL or TLV value. Wash soiled clothing immediately. Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Water Solubility: Insoluble	% Volatile: 1.46%
Appearance and Odor:	Paste, mild mint scent	VOC: 15.8 g/l
Freezing/Melting Point(°C):	NA	Flash Point: NA°C (Tag closed cup)
Odor Threshold (ppm):	NA	Autoignition Temperature: NA
Vapor Pressure:	<1	pH: NA
Vapor Density (Air=1):	>1	Flash Point Method: Based on FP of the most volatile component.
Density:	9.01 lbs./gal. (calculated)	LEL: NA UEL: NA
Specific Gravity:	NA	

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability :	Considered stable under recommended storage conditions.
Reactivity:	No dangerous reaction known when used under normal conditions.
Possible hazardous reactions:	Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.
Conditions to Avoid :	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity (continued)**ProPack Part B Hardener**

Incompatible Materials :

Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition. Thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes of CO and /or CO₂.

Section 11. Toxicological Information**Primary routes of exposure**

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute Toxicity / Effects

Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Typical for this family of materials. LD₅₀, Rat > 10,000 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Dermal: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Typical for this family of materials. LD₅₀, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. LC₅₀, Aerosol, Rat 490 mg/m³.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May stain skin.

Sensitization**Skin**

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

Respiratory

May cause allergic respiratory response. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Section 11. Toxicological Information (continued)

ProPack Part B Hardener

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m³) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

Developmental Toxicity

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Genetic Toxicology

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

Section 12. Ecological Information**12.1 Toxicity**

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species. Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC₅₀/EC₅₀/IC₅₀/LL₅₀/EL₅₀ greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC₅₀, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: > 1,000 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil: No data available for assessment due to technical difficulties with testing.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

12.6 Other adverse effects

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

ProPack Part B Hardener

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689/EEC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal. Small quantities of waste may be pretreated for example with polyol, to neutralise prior to disposal. Empty drums should be decontaminated (see Section 6) and either punctured and scrapped or given to an approved drum reconditioner.

Section 14. Transport Information

Special Shipping Information	None.
Land transport (DOT)	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations
Sea transport (IMDG)	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations
Air Transport (IATA/ICAO)	Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Rotterdam Convention (PIC) Annex III: listed (Tributyl tin compounds (impurities) <2ppm)

US Regulatory Information

TSCA – All components of this product are listed on TSCA Inventory.

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Acute; Chronic

EPCRA 313:

CAS NumberChemical name

101-68-8

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI)

9016-87-9

P-MDI

CERCLA Reportable Quantity – 5000 LBS Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI); CAS 101-68-8

SARA Title III:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances – None.

Section 304 – Not applicable.

Section 311/312 – Immediate (acute) health hazard.

Section 313 – None.

RCRA – Refer to section 13.

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known by the State of California to cause cancer.

Carcinogens:

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known by the State of California to cause reproductive harm.

Reproductive Toxins:

WHIMS Classification – D2B

Section 16. Other Information

Hazard statements:

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- P405 Store locked up.
- P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point..

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However CHEM LINK INC. does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be handled with care. Although we have described herein all of the hazards to which we are currently aware, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.