

IMPAX 6700 HIGH SOLIDS NOVOLAC EPOXY HARDENER

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

8666U 8667U 8668U 8669U

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Tradename:** IMPAX 6700 HIGH SOLIDS NOVOLAC EPOXY HARDENER**Product Identifier:** EPOXY HARDENER**General use:** This product is a 100% solids, two-component, self-levelling epoxy floor coating. The following information applies to the hardener component only.**Chemical family:** Cycloaliphatic polyamine.**MANUFACTURER**ITW Philadelphia Resins
130 Commerce Dr.
Montgomeryville, PA 18936**EMERGENCY INFORMATION****Emergency telephone number**
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (215) 855-8450**2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS****Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Benzyl alcohol	BZOH	100516	> 45	n/e	n/e	10 ppm (AIHA)
4, 4'-Methylenebiscyclohexanamine		1761713	< 5	n/e	n/e	n/e
Cycloaliphatic amine		*	30-60	n/e	n/e	n/e
Acid		*	3-7	n/e	n/e	n/e

"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 amine odor.

WARNING! Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Potential skin sensitizer.**Potential health effects****Primary routes of exposure:** Skin contact Skin absorption Eye contact Inhalation Ingestion**Symptoms of acute overexposure:****Skin:** May cause skin irritation (defatting, itching, rash, redness, discomfort). Product is absorbed through skin and may cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort.

Eyes: May cause severe eye irritation. Vapors can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and corneal edema when absorbed in the tissue of the eye.

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Coughing and chest pain may result.

Ingestion:

Liquid can cause damage to mucous membrane if swallowed. May cause burns of mouth and throat. May cause gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.

Effects of chronic overexposure:

Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction / sensitization. Adverse eye effects include conjunctivitis and corneal damage. Adverse skin effects include defatting, rash, irritation and corrosion. Dryness of nasal passages may be experienced when product is inhaled over a long period of time.

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:

Chronic respiratory diseases (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema), eye disease, skin disorders and allergies.

Other effects:

Exposure to vapor may also cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (blue-haze). This effect produces a blurring of vision against a general bluish haze and the appearance of halos around bright objects. The effect is transient and has no known residual effect.

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:

Get immediate medical attention. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting ONLY as directed by medical personnel. 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**General fire and explosion characteristics:**

Class IIIB.

Extinguishing media:

Water

Carbon dioxide

Dry chemical

Foam

Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): 219

Method: Closed cup

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

Upper: n/d

Special firefighting procedures:

Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a spill is ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

Protective clothing and self-contained respirators should be worn by firefighters in area where product is stored.

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.

Hazardous products of combustion:

Toxic fumes will be evolved when this product is involved in a fire. May generate oxides of carbon and nitrogen oxide gases. Ammonia gas.

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:

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.

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. CAUTION! N-nitrosamines (many of which are known to be potent carcinogens) may be formed when the product comes in contact with nitrous acid, nitrites or atmospheres with high nitrous oxide concentrations.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Keep away from acids, alkalis and oxidizers. Keep closed when not in use in a well ventilated area. Do not store in iron or other reactive metal containers.

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 rubber (e.g. neoprene, butyl rubber, nitrile) gloves and other protective gear as needed 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

Specific gravity:	1.06	Boiling point (°F):	432 F
Melting point (°F):	n/d	Vapor density (air = 1):	n/d
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	.7 at 70 °F	Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):	n/d
VOC (grams/liter):	n/d	Solubility in water:	Slight (0.1-1%)
Percent volatile by volume:	n/d	pH (5% solution or slurry in water):	alkaline
Percent solids by weight:	n/d		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Conditions to avoid :

Avoid mixing with large quantities of resin as heat is evolved. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc, and galvanized surfaces.

Incompatible materials:

Acids. Reducing & oxidizing agents. Reactive metals. Sodium or calcium hypochlorite. Nitrous acid. Nitrites. Nitrous oxide. Amines. Peroxides. Mat'ls reactive with hydroxyl cmpds.

Hazardous products of decomposition:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen. Ammonia. Nitric acid. Nitrosamines. Aldehydes. Organic acid vapors. Other irritating and toxic smoke.

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): 1200 mg/kg

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): Not available.

Mild irritant to skin of rabbit.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available.

Exposure: hours.

Eye irritation:

Not available.

Subchronic effects:

Mixed polycycloaliphatic amines was tested in rats for systemic effects in a subchronic (28-day) oral study at doses ranging from 15-300 mg/kg/day. Effects seen at 300 mg/kg/day included decrease survival, decreased body weight gain, increased liver, kidney, and adrenal weights and histological changes in the liver, kidney, adrenals and spleen. The No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Levels (NOAEL) was 15 mg/kg/day.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

A component has been shown to cause reproductive / teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.

Other chronic effects:

Component has caused allergic sensitization in animals.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Benzyl alcohol	1230 mg/kg	2000 mg/kg	> 2000 ppm
4, 4'-Methylenebiscyclohexanamine	> 625 mg/kg	> 2110 mg/kg	>10 mg/l
Cycloaliphatic amine	n/d	n/d	n/d
Acid	n/d	n/d	n/d

'n/d' = 'not determined'

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Ecotoxicity:

Not determined.

Mobility and persistence:

Not determined.

Environmental fate:

Not determined.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

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

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:

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Benzyl alcohol	No	No	0.0	Not required
4, 4'-Methylenebis(cyclohexanamine)	No	No	0.0	Not required
Cycloaliphatic amine	No	No	0.0	Not required
Acid	No	No	0.0	Not required

*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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:	Health 2*	Flammability 1	Reactivity 0
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Revisions for this issue:

MSDS section	Revisions
11	Toxicology

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.

IMPAX 6700 HIGH SOLIDS NOVOLAC EPOXY RESIN

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

8666U 8667U

Last revised: 11/11/04

Printed: 11/24/2004

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Tradename:** IMPAX 6700 HIGH SOLIDS NOVOLAC 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**MANUFACTURER**ITW Philadelphia Resins
130 Commerce Dr.
Montgomeryville, PA 18936**EMERGENCY INFORMATION****Emergency telephone number**
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (215) 855-8450**2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS****Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Ethyl benzene		100414	< 1	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm (Canada)
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether		107982	1-5	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm (Canada)
Methyl N-Amyl Ketone		110430	< 5	50 ppm	100 ppm	n/e
Xylene		1330207	1-10	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm (Canada)
Crystalline silica		14808607	< 1	0.05 mg/m ³	10/(%Q+2) mg/m ³	0.10 mg/m ³ (Canada)
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether		28064144	40-70	n/e	n/e	n/e

"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 viscous liquid with little odor.

WARNING! Flammable. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Potential skin sensitizer. May cause central nervous system effects.

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. May cause skin sensitization (rashes, hives, defatting).

Eyes: Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating.

Inhalation:

Vapors may irritate nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression (headache, nausea, giddiness, dizziness).

Ingestion:

May cause gastric distress and aspiration (evidenced by coughing). May cause CNS depression.

Effects of chronic overexposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No

ACGIH: No

National Toxicology Program: Yes

International Agency for Research on Cancer: Yes

Cancer-suspect constituent(s) : Ethyl benzene

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:

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

Other effects:

Xylene: near fatal exposures may result in congestive effects to a wide variety of organs. Also see section 11.

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. 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. Give two glasses of water to dilute if patient is conscious. Get medical attention.

Note to physician :

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary in high viscosity, low volatility products, e.g., neat epoxy resins.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media:**

Water

Carbon dioxide

Dry chemical

Foam

Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): 94**Method:** PMCC**Explosive limits in air (percent) -- Lower:** 1 **Upper:** 7 (xylene)**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.

Hazardous products of combustion:

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

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.

Laundry 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 nuisance dust during sanding/ grinding of cured product. Use bonding/ grounding straps when transferring liquid.

Storage:

Store in a adequately ventilated, cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering controls****Ventilation :**

Local exhaust ventilation is preferred although good general mechanical ventilation is usually adequate for most industrial applications. Local exhaust is recommended for confined areas.

Other engineering controls :

Have emergency shower and eye wash available.

Personal protective equipment**Eye and face protection:**

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection:

Chemical-resistant gloves and other gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

None required at normal handling temperatures and conditions. Use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridges for uncured resin and dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations of cured resin as exposure levels dictate.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.48	Boiling point (°F):	>250
Melting point (°F):	n/d	Vapor density (air = 1):	>1
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	n/d at 0 °F	Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):	n/d
VOC (grams/liter):	85	Solubility in water:	Negligible
Percent volatile by volume:	< 15	pH (5% solution or slurry in water):	neutral
Percent solids by weight:	> 85		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Conditions to avoid :

Open flame, sparks and extreme heat.

Incompatible materials:

Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases (especially 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): n/d

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): n/d

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): n/d

Exposure: 8 hours.

Eye irritation:

No data available.

Subchronic effects:

Repeated or prolonged swallowing of 3-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxybenzenepropanol may cause liver and thyroid damage, blood effects and may affect pregnancy, based upon animal studies. These effects could be seen as liver enlargement and enzyme changes, thyroid hormone changes or changes in white blood cell count.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

In developmental toxicity studies conducted on laboratory animals, there is no evidence of teratogenicity following inhalation exposure to xylene, but delayed development and behavioral impairments have been observed at dose levels causing no or only slight maternal toxicity.

Other chronic effects:

While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbons vapors (e.g. the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances. PGME showed dose related injuries in the liver, lungs, kidneys and CNS depression via inhalation or ingestion.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Ethyl benzene	3500 mg/kg	17800 ppm	>4000 ppm
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	5660 mg/kg	13000 mg/kg	n/d
Methyl N-Amyl Ketone	1670 mg/kg	12.6 ml/kg	2000-4000 ppm
Xylene	4300 mg/kg	>1700 mg/kg	5000 ppm
Crystalline silica	n/d	n/d	n/d
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	> 5000 mg/kg	> 6000 mg/kg	> 1.7 mg/L

'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

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:

If this resin becomes a waste, it would be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
Technical name : XYLENE AND METHYL AMYL KETONE
Hazard class : 3
UN number: 1993
Packing group: III
Emergency Response Guide no.: 128
IMDG page number: N/A
Other:

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:

D001

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Ethyl benzene	No	Yes	1000.0	Required
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	No	No	100.0	Not required
Methyl N-Amyl Ketone	No	No	100.0	Not required
Xylene	No	Yes	100.0	Not required
Crystalline silica	No	No	0.0	Not required
Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	No	No	0.0	Not required

*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 -- Fire hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : D2B; D2A

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Hazardous Materials
Identification System (HMIS)
ratings:****Health**
2***Flammability**
3**Reactivity**
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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.