IRATHANE P-155HS RESIN - ORANGE, BLUE, GRAY

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
93155 93155CG 93155G 93155P 93157 93157G

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Printed: 6/15/2002

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: IRATHANE P-155HS RESIN - ORANGE, BLUE, GRAY

General use: This product is the resin component of a sprayable polyurethane coating. This information applies only to the resin.

Chemical family: Aliphatic polyisocyanate adduct

MANUFACTURER

ITW Devcon
30 Endicott St.
Danvers, MA 01923

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (978) 777-1100

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS **Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Methylenebis(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) ("PICM")	PICM	5124301	5-20	0.005 ppm	0.01 ppm (C)	n/e
Polyether Prepolymer of PICM		52292189	30-60	n/e	n/e	n/e
PICM-polypropylene glycol polymer		9042824	30-60	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: 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: May react with skin protein and moisture and cause irritation (redness, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering).
Eyes: Irritation (reddening, tears, swelling). If left untreated, corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal.

Inhalation:

Vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills) has also been reported concerning isocyanates. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure.

Ingestion:

Could cause irritation and corrosive action of mouth, stomach tissue, and digestive tract (sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Effects of chronic overexposure:

Prolonged skin contact may cause swelling, reddening, rash, scaling, blistering and in some cases skin sensitization. Individuals who have skin sensitization can develop these symptoms from liquid or vapor contact. Animal tests with MDI indicate that respiratory sensitization can result from skin contact. Prolonged eye contact may cause severe eye damage. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause respiratory sensitization (chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, asthma-like symptoms) which could occur immediately or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increase lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for years. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (decreased lung function) which may be permanent. Sensitization can be temporary or permanent.

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:

Skin allergies, eczema, asthma, and other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial hyperreactivity).

Other effects:

There is some evidence suggestive of cross-sensitization between different types of diisocyanates.

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 1-2 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 :

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

Extinguishing media:

☐ Water ☒ Carbon dioxide ☒ Dry chemical ☒ Foam ☐ Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): 390 **Method:** PMCC

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

Special firefighting procedures:

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Containers exposed to fire may be cooled with water spray.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

During a fire, irritating and/or toxic gases or mists may be present as a result of thermal decomposition or combustion. Closed containers may explode from extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water.

Hazardous products of combustion:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, traces of HCN and volatilized isocyanates (ie MDI).

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 isocyanate 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:

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. 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.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Keep hands away from eyes when handling this material. 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. Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is essential for safe use--spray operations must include these safeguards. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch.

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 :

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 :

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:

Face shield or splash proof goggles.

Skin protection:

Chemical resistant rubber gloves and other protective gear as required to prevent skin contact. When application results in airborne vapor or mist, a full permeation resistant suit including head covering, face shield, gloves, and overshoes is required.

Respiratory protection:

None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas use NIOSH approved 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 when concentrations of MDI exceed the TLV or when contaminant concentrations are unknown.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.03	**Boiling point (°F):**	>300
Melting point (°F):	n/d	**Vapor density (air = 1):**	n/d
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	n/d at 0 °F	**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):**	n/d
VOC (grams/liter):	0	**Solubility in water:**	Nil (reacts)
Percent volatile by volume:	0	**pH (5% solution or slurry in water):**	7.0
Percent solids by weight:	100		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization may occur.

Conditions to avoid :

Extreme heat or open flame. Moisture. Will cause some corrosion to copper alloys and aluminum.

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): >9900 mg/kg (PICM)
Not available.

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (PICM)
PICM: Skin irritant and potential skin sensitizer (Guinea Pig) and DOT corrosive.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): 28 ppm (PICM); Exposure: 4 hours.
PICM: Possible respiratory sensitizer (Guinea Pig); caused respiratory irritation, decreased growth and initial weight loss (Rat).

Eye irritation:
PICM: Mild irritant, reversible (Rabbit).

Subchronic effects:
Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
PICM: Ames test negative for mutagenicity with and without liver enzyme activation.

Other chronic effects:
Not available.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Methylenebis(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) ("PICM")	9900 mg/kg	10,000 mg/kg	300 mg/m3
Polyether Prepolymer of PICM	n/d	n/d	n/d
PICM-polypropylene glycol polymer	n/d	n/d	n/d

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
Not available.

Mobility and persistence:
Not available.

Environmental fate:
Not available.

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. 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. Gases may be highly toxic.

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
Methylenebis(4-cyclohexyl isocyanate) ("PICM")	No	Yes	0.0	Not required
Polyether Prepolymer of PICM	No	No	0.0	Not required
PICM-polypropylene glycol polymer	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 -- Reactivity hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : D2B; D2A

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
	3*	1	1

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.

IRATHANE C-155-HS ORANGE CURING AGENT

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
93155 93155C 93157

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Printed: 6/15/2002

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: IRATHANE C-155-HS ORANGE 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

MANUFACTURER

ITW Devcon
30 Endicott St.
Danvers, MA 01923

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (978) 777-1100

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS **Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Tri (2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate		13674845	< 10	n/e	n/e	n/e
Ethyl acetate (EtOAc)		141786	60-90	400 ppm	400 ppm	400 ppm (Canada)
Diethyltoluenediamine		68479981	5-15	n/e	n/e	0.02 ppm (manufacturer)

"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: Opaque gray liquid with strong solvent odor.

WARNING! Flammable. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Potential skin sensitizer. Harmful if absorbed through skin. 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: May cause drying, cracking, and irritation. Expected to be toxic by dermal absorption.
Eyes: May cause irritation, stinging, lacrimation, and swelling of the conjunctiva. May injure cornea.

Inhalation:
Vapors or mists may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nasal discharge, coughing, headaches, dizziness). Severe overexposure may result in difficulty breathing, nausea, drowsiness, vomiting, loss of consciousness).

Ingestion:
Expected to be severe toxic. May cause burning of mouth, throat, and stomach (abdominal and chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, weakness, collapse, jaundice, liquid solvents can severely damage lungs).

Effects of chronic overexposure:
Chronic overexposure to solvents has caused liver, kidney and central nervous system damage in laboratory animals. A two-year feeding study in rats showed that the aromatic amine caused effects in the pancreas, liver, thyroid, and eyes. An increase in the number of liver and thyroid tumors of male rats and possibly the mammary gland of female rats was found. 2-propanol, 1-chloro-, phosphate (3:1) and isomers: may cause liver & kidney effects based on animal data; and cholinesterase inhibition.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No **ACGIH: No** **National Toxicology Program: No**
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No **Other agency: Animal test**
Cancer-suspect constituent(s) : Amine

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Eye, skin and respiratory disorders.

Other effects:
May cause dermatitis. Rare instances of sensitization to the aromatic amine curing agent have been reported to occur in humans.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

First aid for skin:
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air; give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:
If patient is conscious, dilute with at least two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Flammable Liquid class IB

Extinguishing media:
☐ Water ☒ Carbon dioxide ☒ Dry chemical ☒ Foam ☐ Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): 24 **Method:** TCC

Explosive limits in air (percent) -- Lower: 1.8 **Upper:** 11.5

Special firefighting procedures:
Avoid breathing fumes. In fires where large amounts of this product are stored, firefighters should wear full protective gear and self-contained breathing apparatus. Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers and to disperse spills and vapors.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Water or foam may cause frothing. Closed containers may burst when heated. Vapors can travel along floors to an ignition source and flash back.

Hazardous products of combustion:

Acrid and toxic fumes including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, toxic phosphorous oxides, Cl- & hydrogen chloride gas.

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:

Do not contaminate soil, waters or sewers with unmixed hardener. Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:

Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Close container after each use. Ground & bond container when pouring. Keep away from heat, flame or sparks. Use non-sparking tools. 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.
Product is an organophosphorous mixture and therefore may cause cholinesterase inhibition.
May soften or deteriorate certain plastics and elastomers (i.e. vinyl-based resins, neoprene, natural rubbers).

Storage:

---Store well closed in a cool (< 122 F), ventilated area away from ignition sources, flammable or oxidizing materials. Purge with nitrogen and close container when not in use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation :

Local exhaust and/or respiratory protection (as above) are essential during spraying. Good general mechanical ventilation may be adequate to keep vapor levels below TLVs in other operations.

Other engineering controls :

Have emergency eye wash and safety showers available.

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:

Wear a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus or air-supplying respirator in all cases, such as spraying, where TLV is exceeded.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.00	**Boiling point (°F):**	>170
Melting point (°F):	n/d	**Vapor density (air = 1):**	>1
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	n/d at 70 °F	**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):**	>1
VOC (grams/liter):	653	**Solubility in water:**	Moderate
Percent volatile by volume:	n/d	**pH (5% solution or slurry in water):**	7-8
Percent solids by weight:	34.7		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Conditions to avoid :
Extreme heat and open flame.

Incompatible materials:
Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers and alkalis. Alkali metal hydroxides, sodium hydroxide.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Acrid and toxic fumes including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, toxic phosphorous oxides & hydrogen chloride gas. Aldehydes & nitro compounds from incomplete combustion.

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
None.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

Eye irritation:
Not available.

Subchronic effects:
Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
A two-year feeding study in rats showed that DETDA caused an increase in the number of liver and thyroid tumors of

male rats and possibly the mammary gland of female rats.

Other chronic effects:

Chronic overexposure to solvents has caused liver, kidney and central nervous system damage in laboratory animals. A two-year feeding study in rats showed that the aromatic amine caused effects in the pancreas, liver, thyroid, and eyes.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Tri (2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate	n/d	n/d	n/d
Ethyl acetate (EtOAc)	5620 mg/kg	>20 ml/kg	2260 ppm
Diethyltoluenediamine	> 500 mg/kg	> 700 mg/kg	> 0.6 mg/L

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Not available.

Mobility and persistence:

Not available.

Environmental fate:

Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:

Contains RCRA-listed materials; if this material becomes waste it should be disposed of as hazardous under applicable federal, state or provincial, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Coating solution
Technical name : N/A
Hazard class : 3
UN number: 1139
Packing group: II
Emergency Response Guide no.: 127
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: Cntrs < 7.5 gal are PG III

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
Tri (2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate	No	No	0.0	Not required
Ethyl acetate (EtOAc)	No	No	5000.0	Required
Diethyltoluenediamine	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, D1B, B2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
	2*	3	0

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.