S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

========== SECTION I – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION ==========

PRODUCT NAME: DUCT LINER SPRAY ADHESIVE
PRODUCT CODE: DP 2590

MANUFACTURERS' NAME: DESIGN POLYMERICS

ADDRESS: 3301 W. Segerstrom Ave.
Santa Ana, CA 92704

EMERGENCY PHONE: Chem-Tel: (800) 255-3924 (24 Hrs)
BUSINESS HOURS: 7:30am – 4:30pm PT
CONTRACT NUMBER: MIS0005056
REVISION DATE: Oct 7, 2014
INFORMATION PHONE: (714) 432-0600
REVISION #: 4.4
PREPARED BY: Technical Dept. Supersedes all previous

========== SECTION II – HAZARDS ITDENTIFICATION ==========

2.1. Hazard classification
Flammable Liquid: Category 1.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2B. Carcinogenicity: Category 1B.
Simple Asphyxiant.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure): Category 1.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (central nervous system): Category 3

2.2 Label Elements:
Signal word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
Causes eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
Causes damage to organs : cardiovascular system

Precautionary Statements
Prevention:
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Response:
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).
In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage:
Protect from sunlight. Keep cool.
Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up in a well-ventilated place
Disposal:
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.
Notes to Physician:
Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified
None.

55% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalation toxicity

==========SECTION III – COMPOSITION/PHYSICAL PROPERTIES==========

Ingredient	**C.A.S. No.**	**% by Wt**
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	30 - 60 Trade Secret *
Dimethyl Ether	115-10-6	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Non-hazardous Components (NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-7230)	Trade Secret*	10 - 30 Trade Secret *
Isobutane	75-28-5	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Propane	74-98-6	5 - 10 Trade Secret *
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	< 3 Trade Secret *
Talc	14807-96-6	< 0.2 Trade Secret *

NJTS or NJTSRN: New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number.
*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

========== SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES ==========

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:
Remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:
Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.
Eye Contact:
Flush with large amounts of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.
If Swallowed:
Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell, get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
See Section 11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required
Exposure may increase myocardial irritability. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

========== SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES ==========

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media
In case of fire: Use a fire fighting agent suitable for flammable liquids such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
Formaldehgyde	During Combustion
Carbon monoxide	During Combustion
Carbon dioxide	During Combustion

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

========== SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ==========

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate the area with fresh air. For large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice. Warning! A motor could be an ignition source and could cause flammable gases or vapors in the spill area to burn or explode. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Contain spill. Cover spill area with a fire-extinguishing foam. An appropriate aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) is recommended. Working from around the edges of the spill inward, cover with bentonite, vermiculite, or commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent until it appears dry. Remember, adding an absorbent material does not remove a physical, health, or environmental hazard. Collect as much of the spilled material as possible using non-sparking tools. Place in a metal container approved for transportation by appropriate authorities. Clean up residue with an appropriate solvent selected by a qualified and authorized person. Ventilate the area with fresh air. Read and follow safety precautions on the solvent label and SDS. Seal the container. Dispose of collected material as soon as possible.

========== SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE ==========

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
For industrial or professional use only. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents (eg. chlorine, chromic acid etc.) Wear low static or properly grounded shoes. Use personal protective equipment (gloves, respirators, etc.) as required. To minimize the risk of ignition, determine applicable electrical classifications for the process using this product and select specific local exhaust ventilation equipment to avoid flammable vapor accumulation. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment if there is potential for static electricity accumulation during transfer.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight. Store away from heat. Store away from acids. Store away from oxidizing agents.

========== SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ==========

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Agency	Limit type	Additional Comments
Dimethyl Ether	115-10-6	AIHA	TWA:1880 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Dimethyl Ether	115-10-6	CMRG	TWA:1000 ppm	
Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH	TWA(respirable fraction):2 mg/m3	A4: Not class. as human carcin
Talc	14807-96-6	CMRG	TWA(as respirable dust):0.5 mg/m3	

Talc	14807-96-6	OSHA	TWA concentration(as total dust): 0.3 mg/m3; TWA concentration(respirable):0.1 mg/m3(2.4 millions of particles/cu. ft.);TWA:20 millions of particles/cu. Ft	
Propane	74-98-6	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	
Propane	74-98-6	OSHA	TWA:1800 mg/m3(1000 ppm)	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	ACGIH	TWA:50 ppm	A3: Confirmed animal carcin.
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	OSHA	TWA:25 ppm;STEL:125 ppm	Skin Notation, 29 CFR1910.1052
Natural gas	75-28-5	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	
Isobutane	75-28-5	ACGIH	STEL:1000 ppm	
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	ACGIH	Limit value not established:	simple asphyxiant

Non-hazardous Components Trade Secret CMRG TWA(as total dust):10 mg/m3
(NJTS Reg. No. 04499600-7230)
ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA : American Industrial Hygiene Association
CMRG : Chemical Manufacturer's Recommended Guidelines
OSHA : United States Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TWA: Time-Weighted-Average
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
CEIL: Ceiling

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering controls
Provide ventilated enclosure for heat curing. Curing enclosures must be exhausted to outdoors or to a suitable emission control device. Do not remain in area where available oxygen may be reduced. Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure Limits and/or control dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

8.2.2. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Select and use eye/face protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following eye/face protection(s) are recommended: Indirect Vented Goggles

Skin/hand protection
Select and use gloves and/or protective clothing approved to relevant local standards to prevent skin contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. Selection should be based on use factors such as exposure levels, concentration of the substance or mixture, frequency and duration, physical challenges such as temperature extremes, and other use conditions

Consult with your glove and/or protective clothing manufacturer for selection of appropriate compatible gloves/protective clothing. Note: Nitrile gloves may be worn over polymer laminate gloves to improve dexterity. Gloves made from the following material(s) are recommended: Polymer laminate

If this product is used in a manner that presents a higher potential for exposure (eg. spraying, high splash potential etc.), then use of protective coveralls may be necessary. Select and use body protection to prevent contact based on the results of an exposure assessment. The following protective clothing material(s) are recommended: Apron - polymer laminate

Respiratory protection
An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:
Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors

For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer

========== SECTION IX - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ==========

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Physical Form:	LIquid
Odor, Color, Grade:	Various Colors; solvent odor.
Odor threshold:	No Data Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Melting point:	Not Applicable
Boiling Point:	-43.7°F
Flash Point:	-156°F
Evaporation rate:	No Data Available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits(LEL):	1.1% volume
Flammable Limits(UEL):	16.0 % volume
Vapor Pressure:	163 mmHg [@ 68°F]
Vapor Density:	2.8 [Ref Std: AIR=1]
Density:	0.96 g/ml
Specific Gravity:	<=0.96 [Ref Std: WATER=1]
Solubility in Water:	Nil
Solubility- non-water:	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water:	No Data Available
Autoignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition temperature:	No Data Available
Viscosity:	Not Applicable
Hazardous Air Pollutants:	<5% weight
VOC Less H2O & Exempt Solvents:	<80 g/l [Test Method: calculated SCAQMD rule 443.1]

========== SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA ==========

10.1. Reactivity

This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions - see the remaining headings in this section.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Sparks and/or flames
Heat

10.5. Incompatible materials

Not determined

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Substance	**Condition**
None known.	

Refer to section 5.2 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

========== SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

The information below may not be consistent with the material classification in Section 2 if specific ingredient classifications are mandated by a competent authority. In addition, toxicological data on ingredients may not be reflected in the material classification and/or the signs and symptoms of exposure, because an ingredient may be present below the threshold for labeling, an ingredient may not be available for exposure, or the data may not be relevant to the material as a whole.

11.1. Information on Toxicological effects

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
Based on test data and/or information on the components, this material may produce the following health effects:

Inhalation:
May be harmful if inhaled.
Intentional concentration and inhalation may be harmful or fatal.

Simple Asphyxiation: Signs/symptoms may include increased heart rate, rapid respirations, drowsiness, headache, incoordination, altered judgement, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, seizures, coma, and may be fatal.

Respiratory Tract Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

May cause target organ effects after inhalation.

Skin Contact:
Dermal Defatting: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, itching, drying and cracking of skin. Allergic Skin Reaction (non-photo induced): Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, blistering, and itching.
Eye Contact:
Moderate Eye Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.
Ingestion:
Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

May cause target organ effects after ingestion.

Target Organ Effects:

Single exposure may cause:
Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression: Signs/symptoms may include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, nausea, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness, and unconsciousness.
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause:
Peripheral Neuropathy: Signs/symptoms may include tingling or numbness of the extremities, incoordination, weakness of the hands and feet, tremors and muscle atrophy.
Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity:
Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toxicological Data
If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Overall product	Inhalation-Vapor (4 hr)		No data available; calculated ATE 20-50 m g/l
Overall product	Ingestion		No data available; calculated ATE > 5,000 m g/kg
Methyl Acetate	Dermal	Rat	LD50> 2,000 , g/kg
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation Vapor (4 hours)		
Methyl Acetate	Ingestion	Rat	LD50>5,000 m g/kg
Non-Hazardous Components (NJTS Reg.No. 04499600-7254	Dermal	Not Available	LD50>2,000 m g/kg
Non-Hazardous Components (NJTS Reg.No. 04499600-7254	Ingestion	Not Available	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Hexane	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg
Hexane	Inhalation Vapor (4 hours)	Rat	LC50 170 m g/l
Hexane	Ingestion	Rat	LD50>28,700 m g/kg
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation-Gas (4 hours)	Rat	LC50>53,000 ppm
Talc	Dermal		LD50 Not Available

Talc	Ingestion		LD50 Not Available
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50>2,000 m g/kg
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 19,500 m g/kg

ATE = acute toxicity estimate

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	No Significant irritation
Non-Hazardous Components (NJTS Reg.No. 04499600-7254)		No significant irritation
Hexane	Human and animal	Mild irritant
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Tris(nonylphenyl)phosphite	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Rabbit	Moderate irritant
Non-Hazardous Components (NJTS Reg.No. 04499600-7254)		No significant irritation
Hexane	Rabbit	Mild irritant
Talc	Rabbit	No significant irritation
Tris(nonphenyl)phosphite	Rabbit	No significant irritation

Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Methyl Acetate	Human	Not sensitizing
Non-Hazardous Components (NJTS Reg.No. 04499600-7254)		Not sensitizing
Hexane	Human	Not sensitizing
Tris(nonphenyl)phosphite	Guinea Pig	Sensitizing

Respiratory Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Talc	Human	Not sensitizing

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Route	Value
Methyl Acetate	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Methyl Acetate	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Hexane	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Hexane	in vivo	Not mutagenic
Talc	In Vitro	Not mutagenic
Talc	In vivo	Not mutagenic
Tris(nonylphenyl)phosphite	In Vitro	Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Hexane	Dermal	Mouse	Not carcinogenic
Hexane	Inhalation	Mouse	Some positive data exists, but the data Are not sufficient for classification
Talc	Inhalation	Rat	Some positive data exists, but the data Are not sufficient for classification
Tris(nonylphenyl)phosphite	Ingestion	Rat	Not carcinogenic

Reproductive Toxicity

Reproductive and/or Developmental Effects

Name	Route	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Hexane	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Mouse	NOAEL 2200 mg/kg/day	during organogeni sis
Hexane	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 0.7 m g/l	during gestation
Hexane	Ingestion	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	NOAEL 1.140 M g/kg/day	90 days
Hexane	Inhalation	Toxic to male reproduction	Rat	LOAEL 3.52	28 days

				M g/l	
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive male reproductive data Exists, but the data are not sufficient For classification	Mouse	LOAEL 350,000 ppm	not available
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation	Some positive developmental data Exists, but the data are not sufficient For classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	24 hours
Talc	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,600 m g/kg	during organogenis
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	Ingestion	Not toxic to development	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 m g/kg/day	1 generation
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	Ingestion	Some positive female reproductive Data exist, but the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 200 m g/kg/day	1 generation
Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite	Ingestion	Some positive male reproductive Data exist, but the data are not sufficient For classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,000 m g/kg/day	1 generation

Target Organ(s)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	central nervous System depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	Human and animal	NOAEL Not Available	
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	May cause respiratory Irritation	Human and animal	NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	blindness	Some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification		NOAEL Not available	
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	Central Nervous System depression	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		NOAEL Not available	
Hexane	Inhalation	central nervous Sstem depression	may caouse drowsiness or dizziness	Human	NOAEL not available	Not available
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory irritation	Some positive data exists But the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rabbit	NOAEL not available	8 hours
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory system	some positive data exists, But the data are not sufficient For classification	Rat	NOAEL 24.6 m g/l	8 hours

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – repeated exposure

Name	Route	Target Organ(s)	Value	Species	Test Result	Exposure Duration
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	respiratory system	some positive data exist, But the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 1.1 m g/l	28 days
Methyl Acetate	Inhalation	endocrine system | hematopoietic system | liver |immune system | kidney and/or bladder	some positive data exist, But the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 6.1 m g/l	28 days
Hexane	Inhalation	peripheral nervous System	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or Repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Hexane	Inhalation	respiratory system	some positive data exists	Mouse	LOAEL 1.76	13 weeks

			But the data are not Sufficient for classification		m g/l	
Hexane	Inhalation	liver	Some positive data exist, But the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL Not available	6 months
Hexane	Inhalation	kidney and/or Bladder	Some positive data exist, But the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 1.76 m g/l	6 months
Hexane	Inhalation	hematopoietic System	Some positive data exist, but the data are not Sufficient For classification	Mouse	NOAEL 35.2 mg/l	13 weeks
Hexane	Inhalation	auditory system/ Immune system/ Eyes	some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Hexane	Inhalation	heart | skin | Endocrine system	all data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 1.76 mg/l	6 months
Hexane	Ingestion	peripheral nervous System	some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient For classification	Rat	NOAEL 1,140	90 days
Hexane	Ingestion	endocrine system | Hematopoietic System | liver | Immune system | Kidney and/or Bladder	some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL not available	13 weeks
Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation	heart | bone, teeth, Nails and/or hair | Liver | nervous System | kidney And/or bladder | Respiratory system	some positive data exist, but the data are not sufficient for classification	Rat	LOAEL 60,000 ppm	166 days
Talc	Inhalation	pneumoconiosis	causes damage to organs Through prolonged or Repeated exposure	Human	NOAEL not available	occupational exposure
Talc	Inhalation	pulmonary fibrosis | Respiratory system	some positive data exist, but the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 18 mg/m3	113 weeks
Tris(nonylphenyl) Phosphite	Ingestion	liver	some positive data exist, but the data are not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years
Tris(nonylphenyl) Phosphite	Ingestion	kidney and/or bladder	some positive data exist, but the data is not Sufficient for classification	Rat	NOAEL 200 mg/kg/day	1 generation
Tris(nonylphenyl) Phosphite	Ingestion	respiratory system	all data are negative	Rat	NOAEL 500 mg/kg/day	2 years

Aspiration Hazard

Name	**Value**
Hexane	Aspiration hazard.

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional toxicological information on this material and/or its components.

========== SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ==========

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional ecotoxicological information on this material and/or its components.

Chemical fate information

Please contact the address or phone number listed on the first page of the SDS for additional chemical fate information on this material and/or its components.

========== SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ==========

13.1. Disposal methods
Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations.

Dispose of waste product in a permitted industrial waste facility. Empty drums/barrels/containers used for transporting and handling hazardous chemicals (chemical substances/mixtures/preparations classified as Hazardous as per applicable regulations) shall be considered, stored, treated & disposed of as hazardous wastes unless otherwise defined by applicable waste regulations. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

========== SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION ==========

For Transport Information, call 1-800-364-3577 or 651-737-6501.

========== SECTION XV –REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

15.1. US Federal Regulations
Contact manufacturer for more information

311/312 Hazard Categories:
Fire Hazard – Yes Pressure Hazard – Yes Reactivity Hazard – No Immediate Hazard – Yes Delayed Hazard – Yes

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):

Ingredient	C.A.S. No	% by Wt
Hexane	110-54-3	1-5

15.2. State Regulations
Contact manufacturer for more information

15.3. Chemical Inventories
The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA

Contact manufacturer for more information

15.4. International Regulations
Contact manufacturer for more information

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

========== SECTION XVI –OTHER INFORMATION ==========

NFPA Hazard Classification
Health: 2 **Flammability:** 4 **Instability:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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