2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constituent</td>
<td>Abbr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether</td>
<td>NPGDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl glycidyl ether</td>
<td>BGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit."n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: liquid with little 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 irritation (redness, and discomfort). May cause skin sensitization.

Eyes: May cause irritation (pain, tearing and blurred vision).
Inhalation:
Vapor mists may be irritating to the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract.

Ingestion:
Acute oral toxicity is low. May cause gastric distress. Additional effects may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, loss of voice, difficulty breathing, low blood pressure, headache, weakness, drunkeness, excitation, paralysis, convulsions, lung damage, coma, and death.

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: No
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No
Cancer-suspect constituent(s): None

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Preexisting eye, skin disorders, and respiratory disorders. Development of preexisting skin or lung allergy symptoms may increase.

Other effects:
Also see section 11. BGE: Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in reproductive disorders (such as birth defects or sterility).

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:
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 (unless patient is unconscious). Get medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): >200  Method: estimate

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

Special firefighting procedures:
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Use water spray to cool containers or disperse vapors.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Hazardous products of combustion:
Oxides of carbon.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

Cleanup:
For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles. Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against nuisance dust during sanding/grinding of cured product.

Storage:
Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Store away from incompatible substances.

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:
Impervious 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 cartidges for uncured resin and dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations of cured resin as exposure levels dictate.
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point °F</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point °F</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>Nil at 70 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density (air = 1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

Hazardous products of decomposition:
- Oxides of carbon; aldehydes, phenolics, 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): Not available.

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

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available. Exposure: 4 hours.

Eye irritation: Not available.

Subchronic effects: Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity: Not available.

Other chronic effects:
12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
Not available.

Mobility and persistence:
Not available.

Environmental fate:
Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste management recommendations:
If this resin becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl glycidyl ether</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked “Yes” are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material: - Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.
Z-MAX INFILTRANT HARDENER

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
14505 14516

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: Z-MAX INFILTRANT HARDENER

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

Chemical family: Piperazine derivative

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Weight percent</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylene pentamine</td>
<td>TEPA</td>
<td>112572</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>5 mg/m3 (AIHA-WEEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aminopropylmorpholine</td>
<td></td>
<td>123002</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>AEP</td>
<td>140318</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-Tris(Dimethylaminomethyl) phenol</td>
<td>DMP</td>
<td>90722</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy curing agent</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidoamine</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit."n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: black liquid with ammonia-like, fishy odor.

Potential health effects

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

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Corrosive. Can cause severe irritation, chemical burns, blistering, possible tissue destruction. Absorption may cause malaise, injury, and death.

Eyes: Corrosive. Severe irritation or burns. May cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis, corneal damage and may cause permanent injury (including blindness).

Inhalation:
- If the hardener is poorly ventilated, strongly heated or atomized, the vapor or mist can cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract, damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Coughing and chest pain may result, nausea and vomiting in severe cases.

Ingestion:
- Causes severe damage to mucous membranes if swallowed. Burning of mouth, throat, and stomach with abdominal and chest pain. May cause malaise, headache, discomfort, bleeding and vomiting of blood, collapse. Aspiration may result in lung damage.

Effects of chronic overexposure:
- Repeated skin contact or inhalation may cause sensitization, with asthmatic or allergic symptoms on subsequent exposure (itching, rash, defatting, swelling, nausea, faintness, headache). Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause adverse respiratory effects (cough, tightness of chest, shortness of breath), eye effects (conjunctivitis, corneal damage), or skin effects (rash, irritation, corrosion). Effects from inhalation of vapors may be delayed.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No ACGIH: No National Toxicology Program: No International Agency for Research on Cancer: Yes

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
- Eye disease, skin disorders (e.g. eczema) and allergies, asthma and respiratory diseases (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema).

Other effects:
- Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause: sore throat, eye irritation, nausea, faintness, headache, which are transient. Corneal edema may give rise to a perception of "blue haze" or "fog" around lights which 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:
- Do NOT induce vomiting. Administer 3-4 glasses of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips (if sitting) or to the side (if lying down) to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Note to physician:
- Swallowing of this corrosive material may result in severe ulceration, inflammation, and possible perforation of the upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Aspiration can result in severe lung injury.
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Class IIIB.

Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): >212  
Method: Closed Cup

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

Special firefighting procedures:
- Do not enter confined space without full bunker gear. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent all skin and eye contact with this material. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

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:
- Acrid and toxic fumes with organic amines, ammonia, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

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 breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.
- Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles.
- Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against dust during sanding/grinding of cured product. Do NOT mix with sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents as cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed.

Storage:
- Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Do not store in reactive metal containers. Keep away from acids, oxidizers. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation:
Use ventilation that is adequate to keep employee exposure to airborne concentrations below exposure limits (or to the lowest feasible levels when limits have not been established). Although good general mechanical ventilation is usually adequate for most industrial applications, local exhaust ventilation is preferred (see ACGIH - Industrial Ventilation). Local exhaust may be required for confined areas (see OSHA 1910.146).

Other engineering controls:
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 gloves (e.g. butyl rubber) 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 cartridge respirator for uncured resin, dust/particle respirator during grinding/sanding operations for cured resin, or fresh airline respirator as exposure levels dictate (see OSHA 1910.134).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>0.987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>&lt;3 mm Hg at 68 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density (air = 1)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>alkaline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Conditions to avoid:
Moisture. Exposure to light and air.

Incompatible materials:

Hazardous products of decomposition:

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
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects:  
LD50 (rat):  > 3560 mg/kg  
No data.

Acute dermal effects:  
LD50 (rabbit):  880 mg/kg  
No data.

Acute inhalation effects:  
LC50 (rat): No data  
Exposure:  hours.

Eye irritation:  
No data.

Subchronic effects:  
Not available.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:  
Not available.

Other chronic effects:  
Not available.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Oral LD50 (rat)</th>
<th>Dermal LD50 (rabbit)</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylenepentamine</td>
<td>3224 mg/kg</td>
<td>660 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aminopropylmorpholine</td>
<td>3560 mg/kg</td>
<td>1230 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>2140 mg/kg</td>
<td>880 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-Tris(Dimethylaminomethyl)phenol</td>
<td>1670 mg/kg</td>
<td>1400 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 0.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy curing agent</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidoamine</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*n/d* = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:  
Not available.

Mobility and persistence:  
Not available.

Environmental fate:  
Not available.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.*

Technical name:

Hazard class: 8

UN number: 2735

Packing group: II

Emergency Response Guide no.: 153

IMDG page number: N/A

Other: Amidoamine and N-Aminoethypiperazine

*Depending upon the size and type of container, this material may be reclassified as "Consumer Commodity, ORM-D" for shipments within the United States, or "Limited Quantity" elsewhere. Refer to the appropriate regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA

All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:

None

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylenepentamine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aminopropylmorpholine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoethylpiperazine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-Tris(Dimethylaminomethyl)phenol</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy curing agent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidoamine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of...
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) : D1B; D2B; E

16. OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.