Safety Data Sheet

Poly Foam, Part B

Section 1 – Identification

Product name: Poly Foam, Part B

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc 575 Commercial Ave Green Lake, WI 54941

Customer Information Number: 800-625-9577

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral Skin corrosion - Category 1C Serious eye damage - Category 1 Skin sensitisation - Category 1 Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word:

Danger

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

Section 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
Poly(oxypropylene) diamine	9046-10-0	>= 30.0 - <=60.0 %
Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)	31568-06-6	>= 10.0 - <=30.0 %
amino)- polymer with		
methyloxirane		
Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane	1185-81-5	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %
Alkoxylate	Trade secret	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)	68479-98-1	>= 5.0 - <= 10.0 %

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7 – Storage and Handling

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Do not get in eyes. Do not get on skin or clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)	Dow IHG	TWA	0.02 ppm
	DOW IHG	TWA	SKIN
Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.1 mg/m3, Tin
	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 mg/m3, Tin
	ACGIH	STEL	0.2 mg/m3, Tin
	OSHA PO	TWA	0.1 mg/m3, Tin
	NOISH REL	TWA	0.1 mg/m3, Tin

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Do not purge with this material to avoid release of high levels of fumes; use non-phenylmaleimide modified acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene for purging.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes. Wear full-face respirator to prevent contact with gases or vapors. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Off-white
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
рН	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point	closed cup 93.3°C (199.9°F) Estimated.
	open cup 93.3°C (199.9°F) Estimated.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl	
Acetate= 1)	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	Liquid
Upper explosion limit	Liquid
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient:	
noctanol/water	This product is a mixture. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Explosive properties	No data available

Section 9 – Physical Properties

Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	Not reported

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Avoid contact with metals such as: Brass. Zinc. Copper. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Polymer fragments.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts. As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs. Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Lung.

In rats, repeated dietary ingestion of diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA) has caused pancreatic, eye, liver and thyroid effects.

Carcinogenicity

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA) has caused cancer in long-term animal studies. Increased numbers of tumors in the liver, thyroid and possibly the mammary glands were observed in rats given DETDA in their diet at exaggerated doses for 2 years.

Teratogenicity

Based on information for component(s): No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

For the minor component(s): For this family of materials: In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Poly(oxypropylene) diamine

Acute oral toxicity LD50, Rat, 480 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity LD50, Rabbit, 2,090 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity The LC50 has not been determined.

<u>Alkoxylate</u>

Acute oral toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rat, > 4,000 mg/kg Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit, > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino)- polymer with methyloxirane

Acute oral toxicity LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. The LC50 has not been determined.

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Acute oral toxicity LD50, Rat, 500 - 1,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity LD50, Rabbit, > 1,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg Other guidelines No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause nausea and vomiting. LD50, Rabbit, female, > 1,000 - < 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Poly(oxypropylene) diamine

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 15 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50, Algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 135 mg/l

<u>Alkoxylate</u>

Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for a similar material:

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino)- polymer with methyloxirane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 25,600 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 103 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, Bacteria, static test, 3 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, >= 10 mg/l

Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

EC50, water flea Daphnia magna, Immobilization, 48 Hour, 0.11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 194 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Persistence and degradability

Poly(oxypropylene) diamine

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino) - polymer with methyloxirane

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 48.5 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 2 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.22 mg/mg

<u>Alkoxylate</u>

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: < 1 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.23 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Poly(oxypropylene) diamine

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino)- polymer with methyloxirane

Bioaccumulation: Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.25 - 1.20 estimated

Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). No data available for assessment due to technical difficulties with testing.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 100 Estimated.

<u>Alkoxylate</u>

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 1.17 Measured **Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 3 Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Poly(oxypropylene) diamine

No relevant data found.

Ethanol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino)- polymer with methyloxirane

Based on information for a similar material: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). **Partition coefficient (Koc):** 10 - 47 Estimated.

Dibutylbis(dodecylthio)stannane

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

<u>Alkoxylate</u>

No relevant data found.

Diethyltoluenediamine (DETDA)

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. **Partition coefficient (Koc):** 551.2 Estimated.

Section 13 – Disposal Consideration

Disposal methods: NOTICE: Research sample for use by qualified personnel only. Upon completion of tests, dispose of material and container safely and in accord with federal, state/provincial and local laws and regulations. If further information is needed on disposal or use, consult your supplier.

Section 14 – Transportation Information	
DOT	
Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(Poly(oxypropylene) diamine)
UN number	UN 2735
Class	8
Packaging Group	П
Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):	
Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(Poly(oxypropylene) diamine)
UN number	UN 2735
Class	8
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Diethyltoluenediamine
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk
IBC or IGC Code	

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):	
Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(Poly(oxypropylene) diamine)
UN number	UN 2735
Class	8
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/ information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damage or eye irritation Respiratory or skin sensitisation Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Carbon black, Formaldehyde, Ethylene Oxide, Propylene oxide, 1,4-Dioxane, Acetaldehyde, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene Oxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

The method of hazard communication for Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc is comprised of Product Labels and Safety Data Sheets.

Contact:	Product Safety Department
Telephone:	800-625-9577
Version Date:	1/18/2016

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