

Date prepared: OCTOBER 2017
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SDS No. PRO F.1.2

Section 1 – Product Identification

IDENTITY: *Product Name:* **PRO-TEKT FLEXCOAT, Component B**

AQUAFIN, INC.
505 BLUE BALL RD. #160
ELKTON, MD 21921

Emergency Phone No. (800) 394-1410
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Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use: Refer to the product technical data sheet.
For industrial and professional users.

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory sensitization - Category 1

Skin sensitization - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

GHS Label element:

Hazard Pictograms



GHS07

GHS08

Signal Word: DANGER!

Hazard Statements:

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+340+312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337+313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal site.

Other hazards: Water Reactive.**Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients**

This product is a mixture.

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	Weight %
TDI Prepolymer	Trade Secret	>95.0%
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9	>+1.0 - <=3.0%

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence not require reporting in this section.

Section 4 – 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.

After Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

After Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

After Skin Contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. This may also apply to other isocyanates. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area.

After Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

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: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Cholinesterase inhibition has been noted in human exposure but is not of benefit in determining exposure and is not correlated with signs of exposure. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. 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. Dense smoke is produced when product burns. Electrically ground and bond all equipment.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. 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. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. 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: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. See Section 10 for more specific information. 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. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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 auto-ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. Avoid moisture. See Section 10 for more specific information. Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Control Parameters:

Exposure limits are listed on next page, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
2,4 Toluene diisocyanate	DOW IHG	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	0.005 ppm

	DOW IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, RSEN
	DOW IHG	C Inhalable fraction	0.002 ppm
	DOW IHG	C	SKIN, DSEN, RSEN
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN, DSEN, RSEN
	ACGIH	STEL	SKIN, DSEN, RSEN
	OSHA Z-1	C	0.14 mg/m ³ 0.02 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	0.001 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL Inhalable fraction and vapor	0.005 ppm

Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

Skin protection:

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water. Contaminated clothing should be disposed of properly or decontaminated and laundered before reuse. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Clear
Odor	Pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available.

pH	No data available.
Melting point/range	No data available.
Freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point	No data available.
Flash point	Closed cup $\geq 93.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 199.9^{\circ}\text{F}$) Estimated. Open cup $\geq 93.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 199.9^{\circ}\text{F}$) Estimated
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Lower explosion limit	Liquid
Upper explosion limit	Liquid
Vapor Pressure	No data available.
Relative Vapor Density	No data available.
Relative Density	No data available.
Water Solubility	No data available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No test data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
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: Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea.

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

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. Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Excessive exposure to TDI may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs, fluid in the lungs, permanent decrease of lung function, neurologic disorders, cholinesterase depression and gastrointestinal distress. Effects may be delayed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.

Sensitization

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.
Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

Re-exposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.

Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

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)

No relevant data found.

Carcinogenicity

An oral study in which high doses of TDI were reported to cause cancer in animals has been found to contain numerous deficiencies which compromise the validity of the study. TDI did not cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed by inhalation, the most likely route of exposure.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**TDI Prepolymer****Acute oral toxicity**

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

2,4-Toluene diisocyanate**Acute oral toxicity**

LD50, Rat, female, 4,130 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 9,400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure to TDI may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs, fluid in the lungs, permanent decrease of lung function, neurologic disorders, cholinesterase depression and gastrointestinal distress.

LC50, Rat, 1 Hour, vapor, 0.48 mg/l

LC50, Mouse, 6 Hour, dust/mist, 0.1 mg/l

Carcinogenicity:

Component
2,4 Toluene diisocyanate

List
IARC
US NTP
ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

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

Toxicity:**TDI Prepolymer****Acute toxicity to fish**

For similar material(s):

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

2,4-Toluene diisocyanate**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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 133 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

EC50, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, static test, 48 Hour, 18.3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 96 Hour, 3,230 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50, Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae), static test, 96 Hour, 4,300 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 1.1 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 2.2 mg/l

Persistence and degradability:**TDI Prepolymer**

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable.

2,4-Toluene diisocyanate

Biodegradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

Bioaccumulative potential:**TDI Prepolymer**

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s): In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

2,4-Toluene diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: No data available. Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Mobility in soil:

TDI Prepolymer

For similar material(s):

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

2,4-Toluene diisocyanate

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

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 – Transport Information

USDOT (Domestic Surface)

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATC/ICAO)

Not regulated for transport

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 Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components	CASRN
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9
2,6-Toluene diisocyanate	91-08-7

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9
2,6-Toluene diisocyanate	91-08-7

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Components	CASRN
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9
2,6-Toluene diisocyanate	91-08-7

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.

Section 16 – Other Information**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling limit
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
SKIN, DSEN, RSEN	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Respiratory sensitizer
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

SDS prepared by: Aquafin product safety department.

DISCLAIMER:

We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage, or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of their use. Aquafin shall not be responsible for the use of this product in a manner to infringe on any patent or any other intellectual property rights held by others.

User is responsible for determining appropriate safety measures and for applying the legislation covering his own activities. We recommend that user makes tests to determine the suitability of a product for its particular purpose prior to use.

END OF SDS

(February 19, 2019)