

**IMPAX WATER BASED CLEAR PRIMER HARDENER**

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

2482U 2483U

Last revised: 10/18/03

Printed: 1/28/2005

**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****Tradename:** IMPAX WATER BASED CLEAR PRIMER HARDENER**General use:** The following data pertain to the hardener component of a two-part kit.**Chemical family:** Polyamine mixture**MANUFACTURER**ITW Philadelphia Resins  
130 Commerce Dr.  
Montgomeryville, PA 18936**EMERGENCY INFORMATION****Emergency telephone number**  
**(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300**  
**Other Calls: (215) 855-8450****2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS****Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Polyoxypropylenediamine		9046100	< 5	n/e	n/e	n/e
Polyamine - epoxy resin adduct		*	20-40	n/e	n/e	n/e
Trade secret		*	5-15	n/e	n/e	n/e

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

**3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview**

Appearance, form, odor: amber liquid with fishy odor.

**WARNING!** Eye and skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.**Potential health effects****Primary routes of exposure:**  Skin contact  Skin absorption  Eye contact  Inhalation  Ingestion**Symptoms of acute overexposure:****Skin:** Irritant (redness, pain). Can be absorbed through the skin and cause nausea, headache and general discomfort. May cause skin sensitization.**Eyes:** Corrosive. Burns of the eye may cause blindness. Severe irritant (pain, redness). Vapors can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and corneal edema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye.

**Inhalation:**

Inhalation of vapors can cause irritation in the respiratory tract.

**Ingestion:**

May cause irritation of mouth and throat and gastrointestinal tract.

**Effects of chronic overexposure:**

Repeated skin contact can cause sensitization, with itching, rashes, or swelling of the skin. Repeated and /or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash, irritation or corrosion), adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), and adverse respiratory effects (sore throat, cough, headache). Effects from inhalation of vapors may be delayed.

**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:**

Eye disease. Skin disorders and allergies.

**Other effects:**

Exposure to vapor may also cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (blue-haze). This effect produces a blurring of vision against a general bluish haze and the appearance of halos around bright objects. The effect disappears spontaneously within a few hours of the end of exposure and leaves no sequelae. Inhalation of aerosols (of a chemically similar material to one of the components) in rats resulted in deaths during administration and in transient central nervous symptoms (lethargy, ataxia, tremors, convulsions).

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****First aid for eyes:**

Immediately flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get medical help as soon as possible.

**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. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victims head to side. Seek medical advice.

**First aid for ingestion:**

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Dilute with lots of milk or water (3-4 glasses). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical help.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****General fire and explosion characteristics:**

Ignition will give rise to a class IIIB fire.

**Extinguishing media:**

Water

Carbon dioxide

Dry chemical

Foam

Alcohol foam

**Flash Point (°F):** >212

**Method:** estimate

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

**Upper:** n/d

**Special firefighting procedures:**

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and sufficient protective gear (butyl rubber) to prevent all skin and eye contact with this material. Retain liquids from fire fighting for later disposal.

**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.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Spill control:**

Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Clean-up personnel should wear proper protective clothing and respirator.

**Containment:**

Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable (non-reactive) 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.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE****Handling precautions:**

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Handle in well ventilated work space. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against nuisance dust during sanding/grinding of cured product. Do not use sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents in formulations containing this product, cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed.

**Storage:**

Keep away from acids and oxidizers. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area in closed containers at temperatures above 40 deg F. Keep away from high temperatures and flames. Do not store in iron or other reactive metal containers.

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****Engineering controls****Ventilation :**

General mechanical ventilation is adequate for occasional use. For prolonged or repeated use, local exhaust is recommended. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain air concentrations below established exposure levels.

**Other engineering controls :**

Have emergency shower and eye wash stations available.

**Personal protective equipment****Eye and face protection:**

Splash-proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with full face shield.

**Skin protection:**

Chemical-resistant rubber gloves and other protective gear as needed to prevent skin contact.

**Respiratory protection:**

None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas or when creating a dust or mist, use NIOSH-approved ammonia vapor respirator or supplied air respirator as exposure levels dictate.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Specific gravity:</b>	1.1	<b>Boiling point (°F):</b>	> 212
<b>Melting point (°F):</b>	n/d	<b>Vapor density (air = 1):</b>	n/d
<b>Vapor pressure (mmHg):</b>	18 mm Hg at 70 °F	<b>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):</b>	n/d
<b>VOC (grams/liter):</b>	n/d	<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Appreciable
<b>Percent volatile by volume:</b>	n/d	<b>pH (5% solution or slurry in water):</b>	alkaline
<b>Percent solids by weight:</b>	n/d		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

### Conditions to avoid :

Extreme heat or open flame. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces.

### Incompatible materials:

Oxidizers, acids, reactive metals. Sodium or calcium hypochlorite. Nitrous acid, nitrites, nitrous oxide atm. Peroxides. Mat'ls reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

### Hazardous products of decomposition:

Acrid and toxic fumes including organic amines, ammonia, oxides of nitrogen, and oxides of carbon, nitric acid, nitrosamines.

### Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:

Heat is generated when this hardener reacts with acids and epoxy resins. Mix only as instructed.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute oral effects:** LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg (estimate)

**Acute dermal effects:** LD50 (rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg (estimate)

**Acute inhalation effects:** LC50 (rat): No data

Exposure: hours.

### Eye irritation:

Components: severe irritant to the eyes of a rabbit.

### Subchronic effects:

No data.

### Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

No data.

**Other chronic effects:**

Component: Sensitization has occurred in laboratory animals after repeated exposures.

**Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:**

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Polyoxypropylenediamine	480 -1100 mg/kg	760 - 2090 mg/kg	n/d
Polyamine - epoxy resin adduct	n/d	n/d	n/d
Trade secret	> 2000 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	n/d

'n/d' = 'not determined'

**12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Ecotoxicity:**

No data.

**Mobility and persistence:**

No data.

**Environmental fate:**

No data.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

**Waste management recommendations:**

If this material 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.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Proper shipping name:** Non-regulated  
**Technical name :** N/A  
**Hazard class :** N/A  
**UN number:** N/A  
**Packing group:** N/A  
**Emergency Response Guide no.:** N/A  
**IMDG page number:** N/A  
**Other:** N/A

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**U.S. Federal Regulations**

**TSCA**

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

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

None

**Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:**

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Polyoxypropylenediamine	No	No	0.0	Not required
Polyamine - epoxy resin adduct	No	No	0.0	Not required
Trade secret	No	No	0.0	Not required

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

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

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

**Canadian regulations**

**WHMIS hazard class(es) :** D2B

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Flammability</b>	<b>Reactivity</b>
	<b>2*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

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.

**IMPAX WATER BASED CLEAR PRIMER RESIN**

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

2482U 2483U

Last revised: 12/15/04

Printed: 1/28/2005

**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION****Tradename:** IMPAX WATER BASED CLEAR PRIMER RESIN**General use:** This information applies to the resin component of the two-part kit; handle freshly-mixed resin and hardener as recommended for the hardener. After curing, the product is not hazardous.**Chemical family:** Epoxy resin**MANUFACTURER**ITW Philadelphia Resins  
130 Commerce Dr.  
Montgomeryville, PA 18936**EMERGENCY INFORMATION****Emergency telephone number**  
**(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300**  
**Other Calls: (215) 855-8450****2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS****Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
1-methoxy-2-propanol		107982	< 5	100 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm (Canada)
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	DGEBPA	25068386	30-60	n/e	n/e	n/e
Alkyl Glycidyl Ether		68609972	1-10	n/e	n/e	n/e

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

**3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview**

Appearance, form, odor: viscous liquid with little odor.

**WARNING!** Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.**Potential health effects****Primary routes of exposure:**  Skin contact  Skin absorption  Eye contact  Inhalation  Ingestion**Symptoms of acute overexposure:****Skin:** Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns. May cause skin sensitization (redness, rashes, hives, pain). May be absorbed through the skin and cause central nervous system depression.**Eyes:** Moderate irritant (stinging, burning sensation, tearing, redness, swelling, clouding of cornea). Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage or blindness.

**Inhalation:**

Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, dullness, dizziness, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea.

**Ingestion:**

Acute oral toxicity is low. May cause gastric distress, labored breathing, somnolence, ataxia and central nervous system effects (headache, dullness, fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea.).

**Effects of chronic overexposure:**

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis or sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure. PGME may cause reproductive effects.

**Carcinogenicity – OSHA regulated: No****ACGIH: No****National Toxicology Program: No****International Agency for Research on Cancer: No****Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:**

Preexisting eye and skin disorders. Development of preexisting skin or lung allergy symptoms may increase.

**Other effects:**

See section 11.

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**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:**

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. 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 if patient is conscious. Get medical attention. 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 medical attention.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****General fire and explosion characteristics:**

Class IIIB, combustible liquid.

**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:**

Material will not burn unless preheated. Do not enter confined space without full bunker gear. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray.

**Unusual fire and explosion hazards:**

Heating above 300 deg F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidative decomposition and above 500 deg F may cause polymerization. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

**Hazardous products of combustion:**

When heated to decomposition it emits fumes of Cl<sup>-</sup>, carbon monoxide, other fumes and vapors varying in composition and toxicity.

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**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.

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**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.

Laundry 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 dusts during sanding / grinding.

**Storage:**

Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Keep away from oxidizers.

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**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 gloves (i.e. butyl) and other gear as required to prevent skin contact. The breakthrough time of the selected glove(s) must be greater than the intended use period.

**Respiratory protection:**

None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridges respirator for uncured resin, dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations for cured resin, or

fresh airline respirator as exposure levels dictate (see OSHA 1910.134).

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Specific gravity:</b>	n/d	<b>Boiling point (°F):</b>	>400
<b>Melting point (°F):</b>	n/d	<b>Vapor density (air = 1):</b>	>1
<b>Vapor pressure (mmHg):</b>	nil at 0 °F	<b>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):</b>	<<1
<b>VOC (grams/liter):</b>	n/d	<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Negligible
<b>Percent volatile by volume:</b>	n/d	<b>pH (5% solution or slurry in water):</b>	neutral
<b>Percent solids by weight:</b>	n/d		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

### Conditions to avoid :

Open flame and extreme heat

### Incompatible materials:

Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases (especially primary and secondary aliphatic amines).

### Hazardous products of decomposition:

Oxides of carbon; aldehydes, 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: 8 hours.

### Eye irritation:

Not available.

### Subchronic effects:

Alkyl (C12-C14) glycidyl ether subchronic exposure to rabbits, skin, 20 days, 2 ml of 5% solution/kg/day showed no histologic evidence of toxicity (EPA Doc. 1982). Sensitization has occurred in laboratory animals after repeated

exposure.

#### Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

1) MUTAGENICITY: Liquid resins based on diglycidyl ether of Bisphenol A (DGEBA), have proved to be inactive when tested by in vivo mutagenicity assays. These resins have shown activity in in vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. The significance of these tests to man is unknown. 2) CARCINOGENICITY: Recent 2-year bioassays in rats and mice exposed by the dermal route to DGEBA yielded no evidence of carcinogenicity to the skin or any other organs. This study clarifies prior equivocal results from a 2-year mouse skin painting study, which were suggestive, but not conclusive, for weak carcinogenic activity. 3) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that DGEBA is not classifiable as a carcinogen (IARC group 3), that is human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate.

#### Other chronic effects:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure. Studies have shown bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin to cause allergic contact dermatitis.

#### Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
1-methoxy-2-propanol	5660 mg/kg	13000 mg/kg	n/d
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	11.4 g/kg	>20 ml/kg	no deaths
Alkyl Glycidyl Ether	>19.2 g/kg	> 4.5 g/kg	n/d

'n/d' = 'not determined'

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity:

Not available.

#### Mobility and persistence:

Not available.

#### Environmental fate:

Not available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

#### Waste management recommendations:

If this resin becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Proper shipping name:** Non-regulated  
**Technical name :** N/A  
**Hazard class :** N/A  
**UN number:** N/A  
**Packing group:** N/A  
**Emergency Response Guide no.:** N/A  
**IMDG page number:** N/A  
**Other:** N/A

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****U.S. Federal Regulations****TSCA**

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

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

None

**Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:**

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
1-methoxy-2-propanol	No	No	100.0	Not required
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	No	No	0.0	Not required
Alkyl Glycidyl Ether	No	No	0.0	Required

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

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

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

**Canadian regulations**

**WHMIS hazard class(es) :** D2B

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Hazardous Materials  
Identification System (HMIS)  
ratings:**

**Health****2\*****Flammability****1****Reactivity****1**

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