

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product Name and Manufacturer

Product Name: GSP 1650 Part A
 Product Use: Component of Polyurethane
 Effective Date: 2/16/06
 Modification Date: 3/13/06

Manufactured by:
 G.S. Polymers, Inc.
 195 Arovista Ave.
 Brea, CA 92821
 (714) 672-0567 Fax: (714) 672-0987

In an emergency, call CHEMTREC @ 800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazardous Ingredients

| CAS NO. | Hazardous Ingredients(s) | %(by wt.) | ACGIH TLV |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------|
| | Prepolymer reaction products of MDI | 50 – 60 % | |
| 9016-87-9 | Polymeric Diphenylmethane | 15 – 25 % | Not Established |
| 101-68-8 | 4,4--Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) | 10 – 15 % | 0.005 PPM TWA |
| 26447-40-5 | Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (2,2,2,4) | 0 – 10 % | Not Established |

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Acute Health Hazards

- Inhalation:** Diisocyanate vapors or mist concentration above the TLV or PEL, can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with a preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV or PEL with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack or asthma-like symptoms. Effect may be delayed several hours. These effects are usually reversible.
- Skin:** Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling. Persons previously sensitized can experience allergic skin reaction with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling and rash. Cured material is difficult to remove. Contact with MDI can cause discoloration.
- Eye:** Causes irritation with symptoms of reddening, tearing, stinging, and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.
- Ingestion:** May cause irritation; Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Chronic Health Hazards

- Inhalation:** As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop sensitization to diisocyanates (asthma or asthma-like symptoms) that may cause them to react to a later exposure to diisocyanates at levels well below the TLV or PEL. These symptoms, which can include

chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can be permanent. Chronic overexposure to diisocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including fibrosis, decrease in lung function that may be permanent).

Skin: Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, and , in some cases, skin sensitization. Animal tests on MDI indicate skin contact alone may lead to an allergic respiratory reaction.

Eye: Prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Inhalation | Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest. Obtain medical attention. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions can be life threatening. |
| Skin Contact | Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation, redness, or a burning sensation develops and persists, obtain medical advice. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned before reuse. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. |
| Eye Contact | Immediately flush eyes with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists repeat flushing and obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. |
| Ingestion | Do NOT induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out their mouth with water. Refer person to medical personnel for immediate attention. |
| Note to Physicians | Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn. Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate. |

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, water spray for large fires.

Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear NFPA compliant structural firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus and NFPA compliant helmet, hood, boots and gloves. Avoid contact with product. Decontaminate equipment and protective clothing prior to reuse. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Exposure to heated diisocyanates can be extremely dangerous.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Closed container may rupture under heat of fire or when contents are contaminated with water (CO₂ is formed). Keep fire-exposed containers cool with a cool-water spray and reduce the risk of rupture. Apply water from a safe distance as the reaction between water and hot diisocyanate can be vigorous.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

For major spills call Chemtrec (800-424-9300)

Spills, Leaks, or Releases: Clean up should only be performed by trained personnel. People dealing with major spillages should wear full protective clothing including respiratory protection. Evacuate the area. Prevent further

leakage, spillage or entry into drains. Contain and absorb large spillages onto an inert, non-flammable adsorbent carrier (such as earth or sand). Shovel into open-top drums or plastic bags for further decontamination, if necessary. Apply lid loosely and allow containers to vent for 72 hours to let carbon dioxide (CO₂) escape. Wash the spillage area clean with liquid decontaminant. Test atmosphere for MDI vapor. Test surface for contamination. Neutralize small spillages with decontaminant. Remove and dispose of residues. Notify applicable government authorities if release is reportable.

Decontamination:

Neutralization solutions:

1. Colorimetric Laboratories Inc. (CLI) decontamination solution.
2. A mixture of 75% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10) and 5 % n-propanol.
3. A mixture of 80% water, 20% non-ionic surfactant (e.g. Poly-tergent SL-62, Tergitol TMN-10).
4. A mixture of 90% water, 3-8% ammonium hydroxide or concentrated ammonia, and 2% liquid detergent.

Use of Decontamination Solution: Apply and allow deactivation material to stand for at least 30 minutes before shoveling into drums. Do not tighten the bungs.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Storage Temperature: Ideal storage temperature is 16-30°C (60-86°F).

Storage Requirements: If material is stored at temperatures above 86 F, it will generate pressure within the container from carbon dioxide gas. Prior to opening, carefully inspect the container. If the container is bulging, or there are any other indications of pressure within the container, do not open the container. Care should be taken whenever opening container in case of a pressure build up. Slow removal of bung closure or lid should safely remove pressure from a non-bulging drum. Observe safety precautions whenever opening a new container. Do not breathe vapors, mists or dusts. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne isocyanate levels below the exposure limits. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, sprayed, used in a confined space, or if the exposure limit is exceeded. Warning properties (irritation of the eyes, nose and throat or odor) are not adequate to prevent overexposure from inhalation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe smoke and gases created by overheating or burning this material. Decomposition products can be highly toxic and irritating.

Product is susceptible to moisture contamination. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Other Information: Keep stocks of decontaminant (See Section 6) readily available.

Section 8 – Exposure Control and Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the TLV. Suitable respiratory equipment should be used in cases of insufficient ventilation or where operational procedures demand it. Follow guidelines in the ACGIH publication "Industrial Ventilation". Monitoring for airborne diisocyanate should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. NIOSH, OSHA and others have developed sampling and analytical methods.

Respiratory Protection: Airborne MDI concentrations greater than the ACGIH TLV-TWA (TLV) or OSHA PEL-C (PEL) can occur in inadequately ventilated environments when MDI is sprayed, aerosolized, or heated. In such cases, respiratory protection must be worn. The type of respiratory protection selected must comply with the requirements set forth in OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134). The type of respiratory protection available includes (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator such as a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a supplied air respirator (SAR) in the positive pressure or continuous flow mode, or (2) an air-purifying respirator (APR). If an APR is selected then (a) the cartridge must be equipped with an end-of-service life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH, or (b) a change out schedule, based on objective information or data that will ensure that the cartridges are changed out before the end of their service life, must be developed and implemented. The basis for the change out schedule must be described in the written respirator program. Further, if an APR is selected, the airborne diisocyanate concentration must be no greater than 10 times the TLV or PEL. The recommended APR cartridge is an organic vapor/particulated filter combination cartridge (OV/P100).

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles. If there is a potential for splashing, use a full-face shield.

Skin Protection: The following protective materials are recommended. Gloves made of neoprene, nitrile-butadiene rubber, butyl rubber. Thin disposable gloves should be avoided for repeated or long term use. Protective clothing should be selected to cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact.

Medical Surveillance: All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of exzema or respiratory allergies such a hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed a sensitized to any isocyanate, no futher exposure can be permitted.

Section 9 – Chemical and Physical Properties

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appearance/Color: | Amber - Brown Liquid |
| Odor: | Weakly Aromatic |
| Boiling Point: | Not Established |
| Melting/Freezing Point: | Not Established |
| Flash Point: | > 200 C (> 392 F) Closed Cup |
| Solubility in Water: | Insoluable - Reacts slowly with Water |
| Specific Gravity: | 1.19 |
| Bulk Density: | 9.94 lbs/gal |
| % Volatile by Volume: | Neglible |
| Vapor Pressure: | < 0.0001 mmHg at 77 F (25 C) |

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions: Exposure to temperatures in excess of 158 F (70 C) may cause dangerous pressure build-up, resulting in the deformation and/or rupture of sealed containers. MDI reacts slowly with water to form CO₂ gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture. Contact with moisture, other materials that react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 350 F (177 C), may cause polymerization.

Materials to Avoid: Water, Amines, Strong bases, Alcohols, copper alloys, Aluminum

Hazardous Decomposition Products: By first and high heat: hydrogen cyanide; carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), dense black smoke, isocyanate, isocyanic acid, other undetermined compounds

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Component information available sources is listed below.

Toxicity data Polymeric MDI

Oral LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat, Male/Female)

Dermal LD50: No Data

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 490 mg/m³ vapor, 4 h

Skin Irritation: rabbit, slightly irritating

Repeated Dose Toxicity:

90 days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: 0.2 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lung and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity: Genetic Toxicity in Vitro: Bacterial – gene mutation assay: negative

Carcinogenicity: rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 years. 6 hrs.day, 5 days/week
Exposure to a level of 6mg/m³ polymeric MDI was related to the occurrence of lung tumors. This level is significantly over the TLV for MDI.

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 6-15, 6 hrs/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): 12 mg/m³, NOAEL (maternal): 4mg/m³
No teratogenic effects observed at doses tested, Fetotoxicity seen only with maternal toxicity.

Toxicity data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Oral LD50: No Data

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): > 10,000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 (rat): > 2240 mg/m³ aerosol, 1 h

Skin Irritation: rabbit, slightly irritating

Eye Irritation: rabbit, slightly irritating

Sensitization:

dermal: sensitizer (guinea pig, Maximisation Test (GPMT))

inhalation: sensitizer (guinea pig)

Repeated Dose Toxicity:

90 days, inhalation: NOAEL: 1 mg/m³, (rat, Male/Female, 6 hrs/day 5 days/week)

Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity.

Mutagenicity:

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without) Positive and negative results were reported. The use of certain solvents which rapidly hydrolyze diisocyanates is suspected of producing the positive mutagenicity results.

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Micronucleus Assay: negative (mouse)

Carcinogenicity: rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 years. 17 hrs/day, 5 days/week

negative

Section 12 – Ecological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Component information available sources is listed below.

Ecological Data for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: > 500mg/l (Zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio), 24 hrs)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: > 500 mg/l (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 24 hrs)

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environment control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions: Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

 Section 14 – Transportation Information

Land Transportation DOT: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers
Sea Transportation: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers
Air Transportation: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers

 Section 15 – Regulatory Information

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material. To determine applicability or effects of any law or regulation with respect to the product, user should consult his legal advisor or the appropriate government agency.

United States Federal Regulations:**OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating:** Hazardous**US Toxic Substances Control Act:** Listed on the TSCA Inventory**US EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):**

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI): Reportable Quantity: 5,000 lbs.

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

US EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A): None

US EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) – Supplier Notification Required:

Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (pMDI)

4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

US EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

If discarded in its purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or by characteristic.

However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24)

State Right-To-Know Information:

For details of your regulatory requirement you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

This product contains trace amounts of phenyl isocyanate (CAS# 103-71-9) and monochlorobenzene (CAS# 108-90-7) as impurities.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

| CAS NO. | Component(s) | %(by wt.) |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 9016-87-9 | Polymeric Diphenylmethane | 15 – 25 % |
| 101-68-8 | 4,4--Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) | 10 – 15 % |
| 26447-40-5 | Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (2,2,2,4) | 0 – 10 % |

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey, RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

| CAS NO. | Component(s) | %(by wt.) |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 9016-87-9 | Polymeric Diphenylmethane | 15 – 25 % |
| 101-68-8 | 4,4--Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) | 10 – 15 % |

California Prop. 65: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Section 16 – Other Information

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| HMIS RATINGS: | Health | Flammability | Reactivity |
| | 2* | 1 | 1 |

0=Minimal; 1=Slight; 2=Moderate; 3=Serious; 4=Severe

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate. It is provided independently of any sale of the product for purpose of hazard communication as part of G.S. Polymers' product safety program. It is not intended to constitute performance information concerning the product. No Express warranty, or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is made with respect to the product or the information contained herein.

To determine applicability or effects of any law or regulation with respect to the product, user should consult his legal advisor or the appropriate government agency. G.S. Polymers does not undertake to furnish advice on such matters.

Company: G.S. Polymers, Inc.
Date Modified: 3/13/06

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: GSP 1650 Part B
 Product Use: Component of Polyurethane
 Effective Date: 2/16/06
 Modification Date: 3/13/06

Manufactured by:
 G.S. Polymers, Inc.
 195 Arovista Ave.
 Brea, CA 92821
 (714) 672-0567 Fax: (714) 672-0987

In an emergency call CHEMTREC @ 800-424-9300

Section 2 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients(s) | %(by wt.) | ACGIH TLV | CAS NO. |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
| Polyester Polyol | * | Not Established | ** |
| Polycaprolactone Diol | * | Not Established | 36890-68-3 |
| 4,4'-Methylenebiscyclohexanamine | < 1% | Not Established | 1761-71-3 |
| Diethyltoluenediamine | < 1% | Not Established | 68479-98-1 |
| Mercury, (u-((oxidi-2,1-Ethanediy 1,2-benzene-dicarboxylato) (2-))) diphenyl | < 1% | .01 mg/m ³ TWA | 94070-93-6 |

* Significant amounts of these ingredients are present in this product, however the percentage of each component is proprietary information.

** The chemical identity of this component is listed as a trade secret by the manufacturer

Section 3 – Health Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Eye Contact: Irritating to eyes.

Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization. Product may be absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: Not expected to present an inhalation hazard at normal conditions in well ventilated area. Irritation to the respiratory system may occur if material is present as a spray or mist or at elevated temperature.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Chronic Hazards: Overexposure to mercury compounds has been associated with central nervous system effects, fatigue, difficulty breathing, chest and abdominal pain, digestive system effects, vomiting, and kidney damage. Other mercury compounds have been associated with reproductive effects.

Product contains additional components which may cause cancer based on animal data. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure at low levels may result in liver disorders, nervous system disorders, adverse skin effects, adverse eye effects.

Read the entire MSDS for a more thorough evaluation of the hazards.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

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| Inhalation: | Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give assisted respiration. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Seek medical advice. |
| Skin Contact: | Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of water for a minimum of 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. |
| Eye Contact: | Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice. |
| Ingestion: | In the event of ingestion, administer 3-4 glasses of milk or water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice. |

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

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|----------------------------|---|
| Flash Point: | > 380°F (> 193° C) |
| Extinguish Media: | Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, water |
| Special Procedures: | Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material this may cause spattering and spread the fire. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn to protect against oxygen deficient atmosphere and carbon monoxide. |
| Unusual Hazards: | May generate toxic or irritating combustion products. Contact of liquid with skin must be prevented. May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. May generate ammonia gas. |

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

For major spills call Chemtrec (800-424-9300)

Spills, Leaks, or Releases: Minimize entry of material into sewers and drainage systems. Refer to permit discharge limitations if applicable. Isolate spill area, preventing entry by unauthorized persons. Prevent skin/eye contact. Stop leak and contain material. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand, earth). Place in an approved chemical waste container.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Storage: This product is hygroscopic and should be stored in tightly closed containers to prevent contamination with foreign materials and water. Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and surrounded by dikes to control spills or leaks.

Handling: Wearing of protective gloves and eye protection is recommended. Wash hands and contaminated skin after handling. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas.

Keep this product from heat, sparks, or open flame. Do not use air pressure or apply heat with open flame to remove contents of drum. After emptied, drum may retain solid, liquid and/or vapor residues. Continue to observe all precautions on label as if drum were full. Do not cut, puncture, torch or weld on or near the emptied drum. Do not use for other purposes.

Other Precautions: Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations.

 Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

- Eye Protection:** Full face shield with goggles underneath.
- Hand Protection:** Neoprene rubber gloves. Impermeable gloves. Cuffed butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves. Polyvinyl chloride gloves.
- Respiratory Protection:** Not required under normal conditions in a well-ventilated workplace. An organic vapor respirator National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved for organic vapors is recommended under emergency conditions.
- Skin Protection:** Impervious clothing. Slicker Suit. Rubber boots.
- Engineering Controls** No specific controls needed.
- Work Practices:** Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each workshift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Discard contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

 Section 9 – Chemical and Physical Properties

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chemical Name: | Not applicable (mixture) |
| Chemical Family: | Mixture |
| Molecular Formula: | Not applicable (mixture) |
| Appearance: | Black thixotropic liquid |
| Odor: | Slight |
| Boiling Point: | Not Established |
| Melting Point: | Not Established |
| Solubility in Water: | Slightly Soluable |
| Specific Gravity: | 1.18 |
| Bulk Density: | 9.80 lbs./gal |

 Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

- Chemical Stability:** Stable at room temperature.
- Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid high temperatures. Avoid freezing.
- Incompatibility with other Substances:** Isocyanates and other substances which react with hydroxyl groups. Mineral Acids, Organic Acids, Oxidizing Agents, Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite, Peroxides.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products:** CO aliphatic fragments, CO and CO₂ in a fire. Mercury compounds. Irritating and Toxic fumes may be released during a fire.
- Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

 Section 11 – Toxicology Information

Toxicity has not been established for the product as a whole, however, no component of this product in its present concentration is considered toxic.

 Section 12 – Ecological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Avoid contact with feed, food or drinking water.

 Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environment control laws.

Empty Container Precautions: Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

 Section 14 – Transportation Information

Land Transportation DOT: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers

Sea Transportation: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers

Air Transportation: Not Regulated in Non-Bulk Containers

 Section 15 – Regulatory Information

To determine applicability or effects of any law or regulation with respect to the product, user should consult his legal advisor or the appropriate government agency. G.S. Polymers does not undertake to furnish advice on such matters.

United States Federal Regulations:

US EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

Not Evaluated

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Not Evaluated

US EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):

Not Evaluated

US EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) – Supplier Notification Required:

Not Evaluated

State Right-To-Know Information:

For details of your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

Not Evaluated

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey, RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

Not Evaluated

California Prop. 65: This product contains the chemicals listed below, which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm.

| Ingredients(s) | %(by wt.) | CAS NO. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Organic Mercury Compound | < 1% | 94070-93-6 |

