

Section 1.0 – Identification Of Material And Supplier

Product Name : Lockwell P590 Side A-ISO
Proper Shipping Name : Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains polyoxypropylenediamine)
Recommended use : Component of a Polyurea System
Suppliers Name : Lockwell Systems Co., Ltd.
199/5 Moo.2, Soi Chongsiri Parkland
T.Bangphleeyai, A.Bangplee, Samutprakarn 10540, Thailand.
Country of Origin : Thailand
Phone Number : +662 136 3868
Date of Preparation : 1 April 2015

Section 2.0 – Hazards Identification

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

Not classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the New Zealand Standard - Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

HSNO Classification:

- 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY: INHALATION - Category D
- 6.2 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A
- 6.3 - EYE IRRITATION - Category A (Irritant)
- 6.4 - SENSITIZATION - Category A (Respiratory)
- 6.5 - SENSITIZATION - Category B (Skin)
- 6.6 - CARCINOGENICITY: INHALATION - Category B
- 6.7 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE OR REPEATED EXPOSURE): INHALATION [respiratory tract] - Category B

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

- Harmful if inhaled.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.
- May cause damage to organs if inhaled. (Respiratory tract)

Precautionary statements

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response:

- IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Wash hands after handling.
- IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned:
- IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage: Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3.0 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Physical state : Liquid
Colour : Clear Yellow

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]	30 - 60	39420-98-9
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	30 - 60	
Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous by the HSNO regulations	to 100	

Section 4.0 – First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measure

- Inhalation:** Get medical attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
- Ingestion:** Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact:** Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Refer to Section 11 for any details on potential acute health effects or over-exposure signs and symptoms.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Specific treatments: Not available.

Notes to physician: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may

be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 5.0 – Fire Fighting Measures

Type of Hazard

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide
Carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Not suitable: None known.

Hazchem code: Not available.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 6.0 – Accidental Release Measure

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7.0 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8.0 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Workplace exposure standards

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	NZ OSH (New Zealand, 12/2011). Skin sensitiser. WES-TWA: 0.02 mg/m ³ , (measured as - NCO) 8 hours. WES-STEL: 0.07 mg/m ³ , (measured as - NCO) 15 minutes.

As published by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH).

Notes:

Time Weighted Average (TWA): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Ceiling: a concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working day.

Skin Absorption Notice: absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Sensitiser Notice: the substance can cause a specific immune response in some people. An affected individual may subsequently react to exposure to minute levels of that substance.

Carcinogen: confirmed or possible human carcinogens. A1 - confirmed human carcinogen, A2 - suspected human carcinogen, A3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

The Exposure Standards listed represent airborne concentrations of individual chemical substances which, according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers. They are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk

assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Eye protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9.0 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state	: Liquid		
Colour / Appearance	: Clear Yellow		
Solubility	: Insoluble in water. Soluble in many organic solvents.		
Density	: 1.11 g/cm ³ [25°C]	Vapour density	: Not available.
Specific gravity	: Not available.	Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Boiling point	: Not available.	Flash point	: Closed cup: 210°C Open cup: 210°C [ASTM D 92 (Cleveland open cup)]
Melting point	: Not available.	Flammable limits	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Dynamic (room temperature): 575 to 850 mPa s	Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.		

(Typical values only - consult specification sheet)

Section 10.0 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	: The product is stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data



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Incompatible materials : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous
Hazardous decomposition products decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11.0 – Toxicology Information

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Ingestion: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
wheezing and breathing difficulties
asthma

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Acute Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediy)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	0.49 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male, Female	>9400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal LD50 Oral	Rabbit - Male Rat - Male	100 mg/kg >10000 mg/kg	- -
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat - Male, Female	0.49 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit - Male, Female	>9400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Male	>10000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	Skin - Irritant Eyes - Non-irritant	Rabbit Rabbit	- -	- -	- -
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	Skin - Irritant Eyes - Non-irritant	Rabbit Rabbit	- -	- -	- -

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	Skin Respiratory	Mouse Guinea pig	Sensitising Sensitising
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl	Skin Respiratory	Mouse Guinea pig	Sensitising Sensitising

Potential chronic health effects

- Inhalation** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Skin contact** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	Positive - Inhalation - NOAEL	Rat - Male, Female	1 mg/m ³	2 years; 5 days per week

Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	Positive - Inhalation - NOAEL	Rat - Male, Female	1 mg/m ³	2 years; 5 days per week
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Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	EU EC B.13/14 Mutagenicity - Reverse Mutation Testing using Bacteria	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria Metabolic activation: +/-	Negative
	OECD 474 Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	EU EC B.13/14 Mutagenicity - Reverse Mutation Testing using Bacteria	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria Metabolic activation: +/-	Negative
	OECD 474 Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative

Teratogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	Negative - Inhalation	Rat - Male, Female	12 mg/m ³ NOAEL	20 days
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	Negative - Inhalation	Rat - Male, Female	12 mg/m ³ NOAEL	20 days

Specific Target Organ Toxicity

Name	Target organs
.Alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]	Respiratory tract

Section 12.0 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Aquatic and Terrestrial Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
.Alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Chronic NOEC >10 mg/l Fresh water	Bacteria Daphnia Fish Daphnia	3 hours static 24 hours static 96 hours static 21 days semi-static
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Chronic NOEC >=10 mg/l Fresh water	Bacteria Daphnia Fish Daphnia	3 hours static 24 hours static 96 hours static 21 days semi-static

Persistence/Degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
.Alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]	OECD 302C Inherent Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (II)	0 % - Not readily - 28 days	30 mg/l BOD:	-
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	OECD 302C Inherent Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (II)	0 % - Not readily - 28 days	30 mg/l BOD:	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
.Alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis[isocyanatobenzene]	-	-	Not readily

Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	-	-	Not readily
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Bioaccumulative Potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
.Alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1, 2-ethanediy)], polymer with 1,1'-methylenebis [isocyanatobenzene]	4.51	200	Low
Reaction mass of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate and o-(p-isocyanatobenzyl)phenyl isocyanate	4.51	200	Low

Other adverse effects : No know significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13.0 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14.0 – Transportation Information

Road and rail transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the New Zealand Standard - Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Marine transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code for transport by sea.

Air transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Code for transport by air.



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Section 15.0 – Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number : HSR002646

HSNO group standard : Polymer (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Inventory status

Country	Inventory	Status
Australia	AICS	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	DSL	All components are listed or exempted.
China	IECSC	All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	EINECS/ELINCS/NLP	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	ENCS	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea	KECI	All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand	NZIOC	All components are listed or exempted.
Philipines	PICCS	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16.0 – Other Information

Disclaimer

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for the user's own particular use.

While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge, information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREIN IS TO BE CONSTRUED AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THE PRODUCT MAY PRESENT HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. WHILE CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.

Hazards, toxicity and behaviour of the products may differ when used with other materials and are dependent upon the manufacturing circumstances or other processes. Such hazards, toxicity and behaviour should be determined by the user and made known to handlers, processors and end users.

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Prepared by: Lockwell Systems LLC