SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier
Product Form: Mixture
Product Name: SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Low Gloss Part B

1.2. Intended Use of the Product
Decorative coating

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party
Company
LATICRETE International
1 Laticrete Park, N
Bethany, CT 06524
T (203)-393-0010
www.laticrete.com

LATICRETE Canada ULC
PO Box 129, Emeryville, Ontario, Canada
N0R-1A0

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency Number : For Chemical Emergency call ChemTel Inc. day or night:
(800)255-3924 (North America)
(800)-099-0731 (Mexico)
+1 (813)248-0585 (International - collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture
GHS-US/CA Classification
Acute Tox. 4 H332
(Inhalation:dust,mist)
Skin Irrit. 2 H315
Eye Irrit. 2 H319
Resp. Sens. 1 H334
Skin Sens. 1 H317
STOT SE 3 H335
Asp. Tox. 1 H304
Aquatic Chronic 3 H412

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements
GHS-US/CA Labeling
Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) : !

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) : Danger
Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) : H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H334 - May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas 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.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards
Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)
No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance
Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Product Identifier</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>GHS Ingredient Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer | (CAS-No.) 28182-81-2 | 81.7 - 86 | Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332  
Skin Irrit. 2, H315  
Eye Irrit. 2, H319  
Skin Sens. 1, H317  
STOT SE 3, H335  
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 |
| Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate | (CAS-No.) 88917-22-0 | 14 | Flam. Liq. 4, H227  
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302  
Skin Irrit. 2, H315  
Eye Irrit. 2, H319  
STOT SE 3, H335  
Asp. Tox. 1, H304 |
| Hexamethylene diisocyanate        | (CAS-No.) 822-06-0 | < 0.215 | PHNOC 1  
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302  
Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311  
Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation: vapour), H330  
Skin Corr. 1C, H314  
Eye Dam. 1, H318  
Resp. Sens. 1, H334  
Skin Sens. 1, H317  
Aquatic Acute 3, H402 |
**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

4.1 Description of First-aid Measures

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**Inhalation:** First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

**Skin Contact:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation/rash develops or persists.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** Toxic if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin sensitization. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Aspiration hazard.

**Inhalation:** Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. May cause pulmonary edema. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

**Skin Contact:** May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

**Eye Contact:** Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Chronic Inhalation: as a result of previous repeated overexposures, or single large dose, certain individuals develop symptoms to isocyanates at levels far below TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure, 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. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function), which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1 Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

**Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidizers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. Polyurethanes are formed by the condensation reaction of diisocyanates with, for example, ethylene glycol.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.


Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Reference to Other Sections
Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
General Measures: Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

6.2. Environmental Precautions
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up
For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections
See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling
Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Conditions: Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, sources of heat or ignition sources, water and moisture, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.


7.3. Specific End Use(s)
Decorative coating

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters
For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

01/02/2020 EN (English US) 4/9
8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.


Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.
Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Flammable Limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Flammable Limit</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density at 20°C</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidizers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. Polyurethanes are formed by the condensation reaction of diisocyanates with, for example, ethylene glycol.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: May polymerize on contact with moisture/water, materials that react with isocyanates and temperatures above 93°C (199.4°F).

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources. Water, humidity.


SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

LD50 and LC50 Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Route of Exposure</th>
<th>LD50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Low Gloss Part B</td>
<td>ATE US/CA (dust, mist)</td>
<td>4.51 mg/l/4h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: Not available
Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
Ph: Not available
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified
Carcinogenicity: Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified
Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation.
Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Exposure may produce cough, mucous secretions, shortness of breath, chest tightness or other symptoms indicative of an allergic/sensitization reaction. May cause pulmonary edema. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.
Chronic Symptoms: Chronic Inhalation: as a result of previous repeated overexposures, or single large dose, certain individuals develop symptoms to isocyanates at levels way below TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthma attack could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure, 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. Overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function), which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.
11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)</td>
<td>ATE US/CA (oral)</td>
<td>500.00 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Rat</td>
<td>18500 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 1 h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Rat</td>
<td>4.625 mg/l/4h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)</td>
<td>LC50 Oral Rat</td>
<td>959 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rat</td>
<td>&gt; 7000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal Rabbit</td>
<td>593 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Rat</td>
<td>0.06 mg/l/4h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity
Ecology - General: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

| Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0) | LC50 Fish | 26.1 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [static]) | |
| | ErC50 (algae) | 89.1 mg/l | |

12.2. Persistence and Degradability
SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Low Gloss Part B
Persistence and Degradability: May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential
SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Low Gloss Part B
Bioaccumulative Potential: Not established.
12.4. Mobility in Soil  Not available
12.5. Other Adverse Effects
   Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1. Waste treatment methods
Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.
Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions.
Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.
14.1. In Accordance with DOT  Not regulated for transport
14.2. In Accordance with IMDG  Not regulated for transport
14.3. In Accordance with IATA  Not regulated for transport
14.4. In Accordance with TDG  Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION
15.1. US Federal Regulations

| SPARTACOTE™ Flex XPL Low Gloss Part B | Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) |
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes | Health hazard - Respiratory or skin sensitization |
| | Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation |
| | Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) |
| | Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation |
| | Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) |

Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethyleneoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag  P - P - indicates a commenced Premanufacture Notice (PMN) substance.

Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag  XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting under Chemical Data Reporting Rule (formerly the Inventory Update Reporting Rule), i.e, Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 711).

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313
CERCLA RQ  100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting  1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

| Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0) | |
| U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List |

15.3. Canadian Regulations

| Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethyleneoxy)-, acetate (88917-22-0) |
| Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) |
Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer (28182-81-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 01/02/2020

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada’s Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

| Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation:vapour) | Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 1 |
| Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) | Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist) | Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4 |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) | Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4 |
| Aquatic Acute 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3 |
| Aquatic Chronic 3 | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3 |
| Asp. Tox. 1 | Aspiration hazard Category 1 |
| Eye Dam. 1 | Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1 |
| Eye Irrit. 2 | Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2 |
| Flam. Liq. 4 | Flammable liquids Category 4 |
| Resp. Sens. 1 | Respiratory sensitization, Category 1 |
| Skin Corr. 1C | Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1C |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2 |
| Skin Sens. 1 | Skin sensitization, Category 1 |
| STOT SE 3 | Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 |
| H227 | Combustible liquid |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H311 | Toxic in contact with skin |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H330 | Fatal if inhaled |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled |
| H334 | May cause an allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)