

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Armor-Hard Extreme

Article number: Armor-Hard Extreme Part A

1.2 Application of the substance / the mixture: Epoxy binder

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Metzger/McGuire Co.

P. O. Box 2217

Concord, NH 03302

Telephone: (800) 223-6680

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

(800) 255-3924 24 hrs. (Continental U.S.)

(813) 248-0585 24 hrs. (Outside Continental U.S.)

2 Hazards identification

2.1 GHS Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity- Dermal: Category 4

Skin corrosion/Irritant; Category 1

Skin sensitization; Category 1

Serious eye damage/Irritant, Category 2

2.2 GHS Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P261: Avoid breathing gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

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

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Additional information:

Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.

HMS Rating:

Health: 3
Flammability: 1
Physical Hazard: 0

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Dangerous components:		
CAS: 25068-38-6	Reaction product: bisphenol - A- (epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight<700)	60-90%
Trade Secret	Aliphatic Acrylic Ester	10-30%

In conformity with 29CFR 1910.1200(i) the specific chemical identity may be withheld as Trade Secret, while all health/safety properties and effects are included in the SDS.

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

Take affected persons out into the fresh air.

After inhalation: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately

After skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

After eye contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. Call a Poison Control Center.

After swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Allergic reactions.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

Nausea.
Coughing.
Gastric or intestinal disorders.
Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.
Irritant to eyes.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Contains reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700), Reaction May produce an allergic reaction.
If necessary oxygen respiration treatment.

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Water haze or fog.
Foam.
Fire-extinguishing powder.
Carbon dioxide.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:

Water with full jet
Water spray

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Formation of toxic gases is possible during heating or in case of fire.

5.3 Advice for the firefighters

Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.
Wear fully protective suit.

Additional information:

Cool endangered receptacles with water fog or haze.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use respiratory protective device against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol.
Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Keep away from ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.
Prevent from spreading (e.g. by damming-in or oil barriers).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb liquid components with liquid-binding material.
Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.
Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.
Ensure adequate ventilation.

7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed receptacles (60-80°F recommended).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Use only receptacles specifically permitted for this substance/product.

Avoid storage near extreme heat, ignition sources or open flame.

Store separate from: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, free radical generators and peroxides.

Further Information about storage conditions:

Keep container tightly sealed.

Store in an area with adequate ventilation.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs): NA

Threshold Limit Values (TLVs): N.A.

8.2 Engineering controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits or to otherwise reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures or to control exposure levels to below airborne exposure limits (if applicable see above). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

8.3 Personal protective equipment

General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Do not inhale gases / fumes / aerosols.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Respiratory protection:

Not required under normal conditions of use.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Where airborne exposure is likely or airborne exposure limits are exceeded (if applicable, see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components.

Hand protection:

Protective, impervious gloves. (Neoprene, Butyl-rubber, Nitrile rubber)

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product / the substance/ the preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.

Eye protection:

Face shield with safety glasses or goggles underneath.

Contact lenses should not be worn.

Skin and Body protection:

Protective work clothing.

Where potential exposure warrants, rubber or plastic boots and chemically resistant protective suit.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance

Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Colorless
Odour:	Sweet-Acrylic like
Odour threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/range:	No data available
Flash point:	>201 °F / >94 °C
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure:	No data available
Vapor density:	No data available
Relative Density at 20°C:	1.15g/cm ³
Solubility in / Miscibility with Water:	Not miscible or difficult to mix.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Auto/Self-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity	900 – 1,400 cps

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

10.2 Chemical stability

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Reacts with strong alkali.

Exothermic polymerization.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

Reacts with strong acids and oxidizing agents.

Reacts with catalysts.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

This material polymerizes exothermically in the presence of heat, contamination, oxygen free atmosphere, free radicals, peroxides and inhibitor depletion liberating heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong acids, bases and oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Acrylates. Hazardous organic compounds.

11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation:	May cause respiratory irritation
Ingestion:	No data available
Skin contact:	May cause skin damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact:	May causes serious eye damage.

11.2 Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

No available data

11.3 Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:

(Data for primary component, Reaction product: bisphenol - A- (epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin)

Acute toxic:

Oral	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
Inhalation	No data

Skin Corrosive/Irritant:

Test material was slightly irritating to skin in key studies. For the skin, mean erythema and edema scores were 0.8 and 0.5 respectively.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Test material was slightly irritating to the eye in key studies. The mean eye score was 0.4

Respiratory sensitization: No data available

Skin sensitization:

In a local lymph node assay, the concentration that would cause a 3-fold increase in proliferation (EC-3) was calculated to be 5.7% which is consistent with moderate dermal sensitization potential.

11.4 Numerical measures of toxicity:

No data available for mixture.

Additional toxicological information:

The product show the following dangers according to the calculation method of the General EU

Classification Guidelines for Preparations as issued in the latest version: Irritant

Danger through skin absorption.

Toxic and /or corrosive effects may be delayed up to 24 hours.

Inhalation of concentrated vapours as well as oral intake will lead to anesthesia-like conditions and headache, dizziness ,etc.

12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity: No data for the complete mixture itself.

(Data for primary component, Reaction product: bisphenol - A- (epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin)

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

Fish	96hr-LC50 = 3.6mg/L test mat. <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (direct application, nominal) (OECD Guideline 203) LC50 1.41 mg/L 96hr <i>Oryzias latipes</i>
Crustacea	48hr-EC50 = 2.8mg/L test mat <i>Daphnia magna</i> (direct application, nominal, based on: mobility) (OECD Guideline 202) EC50 1.7mg/L 48hr
Aquatic Plant	72hr-EC50 > 11 mg/L <i>Scenedesmus capricornutum</i> water soluble fraction (meas. (arithm. mean)) based on: growth rate (EPA-660/3-75-009)

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Las Vegas (and vicinity), Nevada, United States of America potential: No further relevant information available.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No further relevant information available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

PBT: Not applicable.

vPvB: Not applicable.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residue/unused product:

This product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Dispose of this material in a safe manner and in accordance with federal, state and local regulations

Contaminated packaging:

Disposal must be made in accordance with official federal, state and local regulations.

14 Transport information

DOT

UN number: Not Regulated

IATA

UN number: Not Regulated

IMDG

UN number: Not Regulated

TDG

UN number: Not Regulated

15 Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

United States (USA)

SARA

Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 03.24.2016

Revision: 2

None of the ingredients is listed.
Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):
Component(s) above 'de minimus' level: Cyclohexane (110-82-7), Toluene (108-88-3)
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):
All the ingredients are listed.

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm: Toluene (108-88-3), residual only

Canada

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):
All ingredients are listed.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)
None of the ingredients is listed.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)
None of the ingredients is listed.

15.2 Chemical Safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Abbreviation and acronyms:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
DOT: US Department of Transportation
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist.
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substance
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Armor-Hard Extreme

Article number: Armor-Hard Extreme Part B

1.2 Application of the substance / the mixture: Epoxy binder

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Metzger/McGuire Co.

P. O. Box 2217

Concord, NH 03302

Telephone: (800) 223-6680

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

(800) 255-3924 24 hrs. (Continental U.S.)

(813) 248-0585 24 hrs. (Outside Continental U.S.)

2 Hazards identification

2.1 GHS Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute Toxicity – Oral; Category 4

Acute Toxicity – Dermal; Category 4

Skin Corrosion; Category 1B

Serious Eye Damage; Category 1

Skin Sensitization; Category 1

Reproductive Toxicity; Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure; Category 3

2.2 GHS Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H302+H312:Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H314:Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317:May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H335:May cause respiratory irritation.

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

Precautionary statements:

P201:Obtain special instructions before use.

P260:Do not breath dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264:Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

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

P281:Use personal protective equipment as required

P301+P330+P331 :IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P304+340: 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.

P310 :Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Additional information:

This product contains a component that is toxic by inhalation when aerosolized or sprayed. Please refer to Sections 11 for toxicity information. If product is not being aerosolized or sprayed, the inhalation toxicity may not be applicable.

HMIS Rating:

Health: 3

Flammability: 1

Physical Hazard: 0

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

Description: Mixture of substances listed below with potential nonhazardous additions.

Dangerous components:		
CAS: 111-40-0	Diethylenetriamine	30-60%
CAS: 80-05-7	Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-	20-40%
CAS: Not Available	Polyamide resin	7-15%
CAS: 100-51-6	Benzyl Alcohol	3-10%
CAS: Not Available	Mixed Cycloaliphatic amines	2-8%

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Seek medical advice. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately

After inhalation: Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.

After skin contact:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing, and any extraneous chemical, if possible to do so without delay. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

After eye contact:

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

After ingestion:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Repeated and/or prolonged exposures to low concentrations of vapors or aerosols may cause: sore throat, asthma, eye disease, kidney disorders, liver disorders, skin disorders and allergies.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Contains Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-. May cause an allergic reaction.

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Foam.

Fire-extinguishing powder.

Carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

May generate ammonia gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes.

Downwind personnel must be evacuated.

5.3 Advice for the firefighters

Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Wear fully protective suit.

Additional information:

Cool endangered receptacles with water fog or haze.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use respiratory protective device against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol.

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Keep away from ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to enter sewers/surface or ground water.

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

Prevent from spreading (e.g. by damming-in or oil barriers).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed receptacles (60-80°F recommended).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

Use only receptacles specifically permitted for this substance/product.
Avoid storage near extreme heat, ignition sources or open flame.

Further Information about storage conditions:

Keep container tightly sealed.
Store in an area with adequate ventilation.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure Limits:

Diethylenetriamine	Time Weighted Average (TWA):ACGIH	1 ppm	-----
Diethylenetriamine	Recommended Exposure Limit (REL): NIOSH	1 ppm	4 mg/m3
Diethylenetriamine	Time Weighted Average (TWA):OSHA Z1A	1 ppm	4 mg/m3
Diethylenetriamine	Time Weighted Average (TWA): Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): US CA OEL	1 ppm	4 mg/m3
Diethylenetriamine	Time Weighted Average (TWA): TN OEL	1 ppm	4 mg/m3
Benzyl alcohol	Time Weighted Average (TWA): WEEL	10 ppm	44.20 mg/m3

8.2 Engineering controls

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.
Provide ventilation adequate to ensure concentrations are minimized.

8.3 Personal protective equipment

General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Do not inhale gases / fumes / aerosols.
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Respiratory protection:

Not required under normal conditions of use.
Use suitable respiratory protective device in case of insufficient ventilation.
For spills, respiratory protection may be advisable.
Use respiratory protection when grinding or cutting material.

Hand protection:

Protective, impervious gloves. (Neoprene, Butyl-rubber, Nitrile rubber)
The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product / the substance/ the preparation. Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.

Eye protection:

Face shield with safety glasses or goggles underneath.
Contact lenses should not be worn.

Skin and Body protection:

Protective work clothing.
Where potential exposure warrants, rubber or plastic boots and chemically resistant protective suit.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance

Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Amber
Odour:	Amine
Odour threshold:	No data available
pH:	Alkaline
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/range:	>350 °F / >176 °C
Flash point:	>212 °F / >100 °C
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure:	No data available
Vapor density:	No data available
Relative Density at 20°C:	1.01g/cm ³
Solubility in / Miscibility with Water:	Not miscible or difficult to mix.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Auto/Self-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity	150 – 350 cps

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

10.2 Chemical stability

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Reacts with strong alkali.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

Exothermic polymerization.
Reacts with strong acids and oxidizing agents.
Reacts with catalysts.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, excessive heat or flames.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Strong acids, bases and oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Nitric acid, Ammonia, Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Aldehydes, Flammable hydrocarbon fragments.

11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure:

Skin contact: Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin burns.
Eye contact: Causes eye burns.
Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.
Inhalation: This product contains a component that is toxic by inhalation when aerosolized or sprayed. If product is not being aerosolized or sprayed, the inhalation toxicity may not be applicable. Inhalation of vapors and/or aerosols in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system. Inhalation of aerosol may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. May cause nose, throat, and lung irritation. Can cause severe eye, skin and respiratory tract burns.

11.2 Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Repeated and/or prolonged exposures to low concentrations of vapors or aerosols may cause: sore throat, asthma, eye disease, kidney disorders, liver disorders, skin disorders and allergies.

11.3 Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure:

This product contains no listed carcinogens according to IARC, ACGIH, NTP and/or OSHA in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. May cause allergic skin reaction. This product may cause adverse reproductive effects. Asthma, Eye disease, Kidney disorders, Liver disorders, Skin disorders and Allergies.

11.4 Numerical measures of toxicity: No data is available for full mixture.

Diethylenetriamine	CAS 111-40-0	Oral LD50	1080 mg/kg (rat)
		Dermal LD50	1090 mg/kg (rabbit)
Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-	CAS 80-05-7	Oral LD50	3250 mg/kg (rat)
		Dermal LD50	3000 mg/kg (rabbit)

12 Ecological information

12.1 Aquatic toxicity: No data available on the product itself.

Toxicity to fish – Components

Benzyl alcohol LC50 (96 h) : 10 mg/l Species : Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*).

Benzyl alcohol LC50 (96 h) : 460 mg/l Species : Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*).

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No data available on the product itself.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No data available.

12.5 Other adverse effects: No further relevant information available

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residue/unused product:

This product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. Dispose of this material in a safe manner and in accordance with federal, state and local regulations

Contaminated packaging:

Disposal must be made in accordance with official federal, state and local regulations.

14 Transport information

DOT

UN number: UN2735
Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Diethylenetriamine, Polyamide)
Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Labels(s): 8
Marine Pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: UN2735
Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Diethylenetriamine, Polyamide)
Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Labels(s): 8
Marine Pollutant: No

IMDG

UN number: UN2735
Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Diethylenetriamine, Polyamide)
Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Labels(s): 8
Marine Pollutant: No

TDG

UN number: UN2735
Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Diethylenetriamine, Polyamide)
Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: II
Labels(s): 8
Marine Pollutant: No

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

15 Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) 12(b) Component(s): None.

Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on EINECS inventory or polymer substance, monomers included on EINECS inventory or no longer polymer.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

SARA

Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):
None of the ingredients is listed.
Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):
Component(s) above 'de minimus' level: Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):
All the ingredients are listed.

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause cancer: None
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15.2 Chemical Safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Abbreviation and acronyms:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist.

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substance

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 04.17.2015

Revision: 1

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: Armor-Hard Extreme

Article number: Armor-Hard Extreme Part C

1.2 Application of the substance / the mixture: Epoxy aggregate filler

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Metzger/McGuire Co.

P. O. Box 2217

Concord, NH 03302

Telephone: (800) 223-6680

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

(800) 255-3924 24 hrs. (Continental U.S.)

(813) 248-0585 24 hrs. (Outside Continental U.S.)

2 Hazards identification

2.1 GHS Classification of the substance or mixture

Category 1A Carcinogen

Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposures

Category 2B Eye Irritation

2.2 GHS Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H320: Causes eye irritation

H372: Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

H350: May cause cancer by inhalation

Precautionary Statements:

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

P260: Do not breathe dust.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

P305+P351+P338 :IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

P308+P313 :IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Additional information:

Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.

Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS, NIOSH guidelines and other applicable regulations.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations

Please refer to Section 11 for details of specific health effects of crystalline silica.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixture

Description: Substance listed below with potential nonhazardous additions.

Dangerous components:

CAS: 14808-60-7	Silica, Quartz, SiO ₂	50-100%
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4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

After inhalation: If gross inhalation of silica occurs, remove the person to fresh air, perform artificial respiration as needed and obtain medical attention as needed.

After skin contact:

If abrasion occurs wash with soap and water and seek medical attention if irritation persists or develops later.

After eye contact:

Immediately wash the eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelid(s) open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

After ingestion:

If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs, give a large quantity of water. Never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to crystalline silica (quartz). Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No information.

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media: Compatible with all media; use the medium appropriate to the surrounding fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Habits: None known.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None known.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

Hazardous Combustion Products: None known.

6 Accidental release measures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits (Refer to Section 8). Follow respiratory protection selection guidelines as described in Section 8 of this document.

Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the silica-containing dust before cleaning up. Place the silica-containing dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Dispose of the silica-containing dust according to federal, state and local regulations.

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Title III of SARA, 1986, and 40 CFR 372.

7 Handling and storage

Do not breathe dust, which may be created during the handling of this product. Do not rely on vision to determine whether respirable silica is present in the air, as it may be present without a visible cloud. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of silica dust in the workplace. Avoid the creation of respirable dust.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment. Ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate occupational exposure limits. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate occupational exposure limits, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for further information.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right-to-know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

See also ASTM International standard practice E 1132-06, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure Limits:

Occupational Exposure Limits (respirable fraction) in air for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz):

Standard	Exposure Limit
MSHA/OSHA PEL* (8-Hour Time-Weighted Average)	10 mg/m ³ % SiO ₂ +2
ACGIH TLV** (8-Hour Time-Weighted Average)	0.025 mg/m ³
NIOSH REL** (10-Hour Time-Weighted Average, 40-hour work week)	0.05 mg/m ³

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

* The OSHA/MSHA PEL for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) is based on the silica content of the respirable dust sample. The OSHA/MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).

** The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration.

The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite. Refer to Section 10 for thermal stability information for crystalline silica (quartz).

Occupational Exposure Limits in air for inert/nuisance dust:

Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
MSHA/OSHA PEL (as Inert or Nuisance Dust)	5 mg/m ³	15 mg/m ³
ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified)	3 mg/m ³	*10 mg/m ³

Note: The limits for Inert Dust are provided as guidelines. Nuisance dust is limited to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness.

* The TLV provided is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit (REL): The California chronic REL for respirable crystalline silica (quartz, cristobalite, tridymite) is 3 ug/m³. [Dated December 18, 2008] A chronic REL is an airborne level of a chemical at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to that level. [Dated 2/10/05]

8.2 Engineering controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Other control measures: Respirable dust and quartz levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and quartz levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by all feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure, and enclosed employee work stations..

8.3 Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:

Consult with OSHA regulations, Canadian CCOHS, NIOSH recommendations and other applicable regulatory agencies to determine the appropriate respiratory protection to be worn during use of this product, and use only such recommended respiratory protection equipment. Avoid breathing dust produced during the use and handling of this product. If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection to be worn. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager or the OSHA Consultative Services group for detailed information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn during and following the task, including clean up or whenever airborne dust is present, to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits. Provisions should be made for a respiratory protection training program (see 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection for minimum program requirements). See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection," 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103, and 42 CFR 84.

Hand/Skin protection:

Recommended in situations where abrasion from sand may occur.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. There is a potential for severe eye irritation for those wearing contact lenses.

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

General Hygiene Considerations:

There are no known hazards associated with this material when used as recommended. Following the guidelines in this SDS is recognized as good industrial hygiene practice. Avoid breathing dust. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, and using toilet facilities.

9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

General Information

Appearance

Form: Granular Solid
Colour: Tan, Gray, Buff or Red

Odour: None

Odour threshold: None

pH: Not Applicable

Melting point/range: >1000 °C

Boiling point/range: >1000 °C

Flash point: None

Evaporation rate: No data available

Flammability (solid, gaseous): Non-combustible solid

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit: Non-combustible solid

Vapor pressure: Not Applicable

Vapor density: Not Applicable

Relative Density at 20°C: 2.65g/cm³

Solubility in / Miscibility with
Water: Insoluble

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not applicable

Auto/Self-ignition temperature: No data available

Decomposition temperature: No data available

Viscosity: Not applicable

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

Reactivity: Reactive with strong oxidizing agents

Chemical Stability: Stable

Thermal Stability: If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen fluoride, oxygen difluoride, hydrogen peroxide, etc.; acetylene and ammonia.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas – silicon tetrafluoride.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to polymerize.

11 Toxicological information

CAUTION: Crystalline silica exists in several forms, the most common of which is quartz. Crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite are more fibrogenic than crystalline silica as quartz.

Potential Health Effects:

Primary routes(s) of exposure: Inhalation, Skin, ingestion

Inhalation:

Acute Effects: One form of silicosis, acute silicosis, can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include (but are not limited to) progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

Chronic Effects: The adverse health effects – lung disease, silicosis, cancer, autoimmune disease, tuberculosis, and nephrotoxicity -- are chronic effects.

Eye Contact: Crystalline silica (quartz) may cause abrasion of the cornea.

Skin Contact: May cause abrasion to skin.

Ingestion: No adverse effects expected for incidental ingestion. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: The condition of individuals with lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) can be aggravated by exposure.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis (lung disease), caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limits for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

Complicated Silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease (cor pulmonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite" (2012).

NTP - In its Eleventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA - Crystalline silica is not on the OSHA carcinogen list.

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Antinuclear Antibody and Rheumatoid Factor in Silica-Exposed Workers", *Arh Hig Rada Toksikol*, (60) 185-90 (2009); (2) "Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", *Environmental Health Perspectives*, (107) Supplement 5, 793-802 (1999); (3) "Occupational Scleroderma", *Current Opinion in Rheumatology*, (11) 490-494 (1999); (4) "Connective Tissue Disease and Silicosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (35), 375-381 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: (1) "Tuberculosis and Silicosis: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Chemoprophylaxis", *J Bras Pneumol*, (34) 959-66 (2008); (2) *Occupational Lung Disorders*, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); (3) "Risk of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Relative to Silicosis and Exposure to Silica Dust in South African Gold Miners," *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 496-502 (1998); (4) "Occupational Risk Factors for Developing Tuberculosis", *Am J Ind Med*, (30) 148-154 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) "Mortality from Lung and Kidney Disease in a Cohort of North American Industrial Sand Workers: An Update", *Ann Occup Hyg*, (49) 367-73 (2005); (2) "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, (85) 14-19 (2000);

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

(3) "End Stage Renal Disease Among Ceramic Workers Exposed to Silica", Occup Environ Med, (56) 559-561 (1999); (4) "Kidney Disease and Arthritis in a Cohort Study of Workers Exposed to Silica", Epidemiology, (12) 405-412 (2001).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease. NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226,

12 Ecological information

Crystalline silica is not known to be ecotoxic.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residue/unused product:

General: Crystalline silica may be landfilled. Material should be placed in covered containers to minimize generation of airborne dust.

Contaminated packaging:

Disposal must be made in accordance with official federal, state and local regulations.

14 Transport information

DOT

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

IMDG

Not dangerous goods

TDG

Not dangerous goods

15 Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

OTHER US REGULATORY INFORMATION:

OSHA: Crystalline Silica is not listed as a carcinogen.

SARA Title III: This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Title III of SARA, 1986

TSCA.: Crystalline silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7.

RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.

CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.4

EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under regulations of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.

Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by Badger Mining Corporation was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.

FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3). (The FDA standard primarily applies to products containing silica used in the coatings of food contact surfaces).

California Proposition 65: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic per the Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is considered hazardous for purposes of the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

15.2 Chemical Safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Definitions of Acronyms

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

APF: Assigned Protection Factor

California REL: California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

CCOHS: Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Agency

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations

CPR: Controlled Products Regulation

DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services

DSL: Domestic Substances List

EEC: European Economic Community Guidelines

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

GHS: Globally Harmonized System

HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date 01.14.2015

Revision: 1

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, US Department of Health and Human Services

NIOSH REL: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit

NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

PMF: Progressive Massive Fibrosis

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SARA Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986

SDS: Safety Data Sheet

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System