

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

Product Trade Name FLEXJOINT Polysulfide Primer

### Manufacturer Information

Ergon Armor

(601) 933-3540

Corrosion Engineering

P.O. Box 1639

(800) 424-9300

Jackson, MS 39215-1639

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

CAS #	Component	Percent
108-88-3	Toluene	<1
1330-20-7	Xylene	35-60
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	5-20
26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	1
TS	Urethane Polymer	30-50

### Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Glycidol derivatives.

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### Emergency Overview:

Clear liquid

WARNING!

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION INCLUDING HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, CONFUSION, NAUSEA, AND LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION.

CONTAINS XYLENE WHICH CAUSES LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD. MAY CAUSE CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure

### Potential Health Effects:

#### Toluene

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. This material is rapidly absorbed after inhalation exposure and skin contact. It is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and may produce eye damage if not removed promptly. Repeated or prolonged exposure of this material to human skin may produce drying, cracking and irritation due to the removal of skin oils. Overexposure to vapors may cause central nervous system (CNS) effects with possible effects such as headaches, fatigue, loss of coordination, decreases in visual accuracy, dizziness, and nausea. Extreme exposures may produce nausea, vomiting, irregular heartbeat, extreme weakness, tremors, impaired speech, hearing and vision, as well as pronounced loss of coordination and impairment of reaction time. Long-term, repeated exposures to this material may produce nervousness, muscular fatigue and persistent

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer**

**IDs:**

sleeplessness. Although this solvent has a low level of lethality, intentional exposures to this material by repeated inhalation ("glue sniffing") have resulted in brain damage. Recent studies with pregnant women addicted to this material ("glue sniffing") suggest an increased risk for fetal injury, although the significance of this gross exposure (>10,000 ppm) may have little relevance to ambient concentrations in the industrial setting.

While swallowing of toluene is unlikely, if swallowed this material may cause mouth and throat irritation, nausea, vomiting and CNS effects as noted above. If this material is drawn into the lungs (aspirated) during swallowing, or during spontaneous or induced vomiting following swallowing, it may cause mild to severe injury to the lungs; symptoms of injury include increased breathing and heart rates, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

## **Xylene**

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, this material is considered to be slightly toxic if swallowed, no more than slightly toxic if absorbed through skin, practically non-toxic if inhaled and severely irritating to skin. Direct contact of liquid with eyes may cause severe irritation or burns. Repeated or prolonged contact may remove oils from the skin and may dry skin causing irritation, redness, and rash. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache, dizziness, confusion, impaired short-term memory, tremors, and, in severe cases, loss of consciousness and death due to respiratory failure or changes in heart rhythms. If swallowed this material may cause mouth and throat irritation, nausea, vomiting and CNS effects as noted above. Mild to severe lung injury may occur if this material is drawn into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. Symptoms of injury may include increased breathing and heart rates, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

## **Ethylbenzene**

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, it is considered to be slightly toxic if swallowed, practically non-toxic if absorbed through skin or inhaled and slightly irritating to eyes and skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may remove oils from the skin and may dry skin and cause irritation, redness and rash. High vapor concentrations may be irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness and, in severe exposures, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to this material has been reported to cause transient eye irritation, with higher levels (1000 ppm) producing severe eye irritation and lacrimation, nasal irritation, chest constriction, shortness of breath and dizziness. Mild to severe lung injury can occur if this material is drawn into the lungs (aspirated) during swallowing, or during vomiting after swallowing. Symptoms of injury may include increased breathing and heart rate, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

<b>*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***</b>
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### **Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

### **If On Skin**

Immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

### **Ingestion:**

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name:** FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

**IDs:**

Induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Get medical attention. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

## Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

## \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

**Flash Point:** 45 deg F

**Method Used:** TCC

**Flammability Classification:** Flammable

**Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):** 7.0%

**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):** 1.0%

## Fire & Explosion Hazards:

Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire. Cool exposed containers with water. Avoid breathing fumes from fire exposed material.

## Extinguishing Media:

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

## Fire-Fighting Instructions:

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## \*\*\* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \*\*\*

## Spill or Leak

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Clean up spill immediately, observing precautions in the Personal Protection section of MSDS. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

## \*\*\* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \*\*\*

## Handling Procedures:

Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty container may contain hazardous residues.

## Storage Procedures:

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

Avoid excessive heat. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool, well-ventilated place.

## \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

### Component Exposure Limits

#### Toluene

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 188 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 50 ppm  
ACGIH (SKIN DESIGNATOR): Y  
OSHA PEL-TWA 200 ppm  
OSHA PEL-CEILING 300ppm

#### Xylene

ACGIH: TLV-STEL 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 125 ppm  
ACGIH: TLV-TWA 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 100 ppm  
OSHA: PEL-TWA 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 100 ppm

#### Ethylbenzene

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 150 ppm  
ACGIH: TLV-STEL 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 100 ppm  
OSHA: PEL-TWA 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 100 ppm

- Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.

### Engineering Controls:

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels. If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

As prescribed in the OSHA Standard for Personal Protective Equipment (29 CFR 1910.132), employers must perform a Hazard Assessment of all workplaces to determine the need for, and selection of, proper protective equipment for each task performed.

#### Eyes/Face Protective Equipment:

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

#### Skin Protection:

Neoprene or Polyvinyl chloride gloves should be worn when handling this material. Wear face shield and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Rinse contaminated skin promptly. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## Respiratory Protection:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where exposure may be significant, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

## \*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear, dark brown liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Solvent	<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	54 mm Hg @ 20C
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	3.3	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	230 - 275 deg F (110-135 C)
<b>Melting Point:</b>	N/A	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.96 @ 25/25 Deg C
<b>pH:</b>	N/A	<b>Viscosity:</b>	NE
<b>VOC:</b>	57%/wt.	<b>Solubility Water:</b>	Insoluble

## \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

### Chemical Stability:

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

### Incompatibility:

Avoid contact with strong acids, strong oxidizers and alkalis which may cause a violent reaction. Contact with amine compounds in uncontrolled conditions results in an exothermic reaction.

### Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization is not known to occur.

## \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

### Acute Toxicity:

#### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

### TOLUENE

This material has been administered to several animal species by various routes of exposure to investigate its potential toxicity. Repeated oral administration produced liver and kidney changes, digestive tract irritation and blood changes (rat). Repeated skin application produced lung irritation and damage (rat), blood changes (rat, mouse), minor liver changes (mouse, rat, rabbit), decreased resistance to lung infection (mouse), and various brain effects including subtle behavioral changes and hearing loss (mouse, rat). In long-term inhalation studies with rats and mice, no evidence for carcinogenic effects were reported. In rats, toxic effects were limited to the nasal cavity. Mice receiving skin applications showed no treatment related tumor growth or significant tumor promoting activity.

Birth defects were reported in rats exposed to this material by oral administration at levels which produced no adverse effects in the mother. Birth defects were reported in rats exposed by prolonged inhalation, but only at levels which produced adverse effects on the mothers. However, a similar study reported no birth defects in rats and mice exposed by inhalation at levels which produced adverse effects and mortality in the mothers and toxic effects in the offspring. No treatment related effects on survival or reproductive parameters were observed when two generations of mice were exposed by inhalation. The weight of the evidence suggests that this material does not produce genetic changes in standard tests using bacteria, animal cells or animals, although several questionable studies using animals have produced both positive and negative results.

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Slightly Toxic to Practically Non-toxic to Rats (LD50 2,600-7,530 mg/kg)

Dermal - Practically Non-toxic to Rabbits (LD50 14,000 mg/kg)

Inhalation - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (4-hr LC50 8,000 ppm)

Eye Irritation - Moderately Irritating to Rabbits

Skin Irritation - Moderately to Slightly Irritating to Rabbits

### XYLENE

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 4,300 mg/kg), no more than slightly toxic to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 >4,400 mg/kg), practically non-toxic to rats if inhaled (4-hr LC50 6,700 ppm), and severely irritating to rabbit skin. Contact with vapor is moderately irritating to eyes while direct contact with the liquid may produce corneal burns. Repeated exposure of humans and guinea pigs in controlled skin contact studies produced severe skin irritation, but no skin allergy. Prolonged or repeated overexposure by inhalation has caused mild and reversible liver and kidney effects in humans. This material did not increase the incidence of tumors and produced no evidence of toxicity in long-term oral studies of rats conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Birth defects were noted in the offspring of rabbits, rats and mice after oral administration and inhalation of this material during pregnancy, but only at dosages which produced significant adverse effects in the mother. No effects were noted on the ability of male or female rats to reproduce following inhalation of this material. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using bacteria, animal or human cells and animals.

### Ethylbenzene

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic if swallowed (rat LD50 3,500 mg/kg), practically non-toxic if absorbed through skin (rabbit LD50 15,500-17,800 mg/kg) or inhaled (rat 4-hr LC50 4,000 ppm) and slightly irritating to rabbit eyes and skin. This material is well absorbed when inhaled and on direct contact of the liquid with the skin. No skin allergy was observed in humans following repeated exposure to a 10% concentration. Repeated inhalation exposures produced minimal evidence of toxicity in rats, mice and

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer**

**IDs:**

rabbits. Slight effects included increases in liver (rats, mice) and kidney (rats) weights which were probably adaptive changes due to the induction of drug metabolizing enzymes in these tissues. In a limited study, this material was reported to increase the incidence of total malignant tumors in rats, but not the incidence of any specific tumor type, after long-term oral administration. Long-term inhalation exposure produced an increased incidence in lung and liver tumors in mice and kidney tumors in male rats. This material is classified as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The listing is based on the determination that there is inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals. No birth defects were observed in the offspring of rats and rabbits exposed by inhalation during pregnancy at doses which produced adverse effects on the mothers. Generally, no genetic changes were observed in tests using animal, yeast or bacterial cells and in animals.

## **Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-**

Numerous studies in workers show that exposure to this material results in allergic skin and respiratory reactions, as well as irritation and reduced lung function. Allergic respiratory reactions occur at low concentrations with asthma-like symptoms including shortness of breath, tightness or congestion in the chest (bronchoconstriction) and wheezing. Overexposure to high levels has produced severe irritation of mucous membranes, respiratory tract, eyes and, in severe overexposure, bronchospasm, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and death.

Animal studies have confirmed the irritation and allergic properties of this material. Skin allergy has been observed in guinea pigs following repeated or prolonged exposure. Acute exposure in animals resulted in pulmonary edema and irritant effects on the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Repeated inhalation exposure of rats, guinea pigs and rabbits resulted in lung inflammation with fibrotic changes in rats. Chronic inhalation studies in rats and mice resulted in no increased tumor formation. Oral dosing of rats and mice for two years also produced increased tumor formation at multiple sites in male and female rats and female mice. Based on these results, this material is listed as a substance that may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and is classified as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Available human studies are considered inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity. Inhalation exposure of rats during pregnancy produced no increase in birth defects or toxicity in the offspring. Inhalation exposure of rats for two generations had no effect on reproductive parameters or on survival or growth of offspring. This material has produced genetic changes in standard tests using bacterial and animal cells. However, studies with cells taken from treated animals produced no genetic changes.

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (LD50 5,800 mg/kg)  
Dermal - Practically Non-toxic to Rabbits (LD50 10,000 mg/kg)  
Inhalation - Moderately Toxic to Mice (4-hr LC50 0.07 mg/l)  
Skin Irritation - Severely Irritating to Rabbits  
Eye Irritation - Severely Irritating to Rabbits

## **Component Carcinogenicity**

None of this product's components are listed by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA, NIOSH, or NTP.

## **Chronic Toxicity**

No information available for the product.

## **Epidemiology:**

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name:** FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

**IDs:**

No information available for the product.

## Neurotoxicity:

No information available for the product.

## Mutagenicity:

No information available for the product.

## Teratogenicity:

No information available for the product.

<b>*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***</b>
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## Ecotoxicity:

### A: General Product Information

#### Xylene

This material is practically non-toxic to *Daphnia magna* (24-hr IC50 165 mg/l) and slightly toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 27 mg/l), rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 13.5 mg/l) and bluegill sunfish (96-hr LC50 12.1-15 mg/l).

#### Ethylbenzene

This material is slightly toxic to *Daphnia magna* (48-hr LC50 75 mg/l) and bluegill (96-hr LC50 32-160 mg/l). It is moderately toxic to freshwater algae (96-hr EC50 3.6 mg/l), mysid shrimp (96-hr LC50 2.6 mg/l), rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 14 mg/l), fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 12.1 mg/l) and Atlantic silverside (96-hr LC50 5.1 mg/l).

### B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

#### Toluene

This material is moderately to slightly toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 26-63 mg/l), sheep's head minnow (96-hour LC50 13 mg/l), bluegill (96-hour LC50 24 mg/l), guppies (96-hour LC50 59 mg/l) and bay shrimp (96-hour LC50 3.7 mg/l). It is practically non-toxic to algae (96-hour EC50 >433 mg/l). The 28-day no effect level for sheep's head minnow was 3.2-7.7 mg/l, while the 32-day no effect level for fathead minnow was 4-6 mg/l.

#### Environmental Fate:

#### Toluene

This material is readily degraded by activated sludge and by bacteria in estuarine and marine environments. It is biodegraded by a variety of soil microorganisms using this material (up to 0.1%) as the sole carbon source. Biodegradability ranged from 63% to 86% after up to 20 days using domestic filtered waste water effluent. This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in fish or other aquatic organisms. The log octanol/water partition coefficient (log KOW) is 2.79.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## Xylene

This material is degraded in standard biodegradability tests. The octanol/ water partition coefficients (log Pow) for the individual isomers of xylene ranged from 2.77 to 3.2, with low bioconcentration factors. Volatilization is the dominant transport mechanism for this material.

## Ethylbenzene

This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms based upon its octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow 3.15) and experimentally derived data in goldfish (log BCF 1.9), clams (log BCF 0.67), and algae (log BCF 2.3). It is biodegraded fairly rapidly by activated sludge inocula or sewage. Under simulated conditions in a mecosystem experiment, complete biodegradation occurred in 2 days after a 2 week lag in spring, and a 2 day lag in summer.

## \* \* \* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \* \* \*

### US EPA Waste Numbers & Descriptions:

#### A: General Product Information

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical.

Disposal via incineration is recommended. Appropriate pretreatment and disposal in an authorized landfill is acceptable. In all cases, dispose of material in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Consult appropriate regulatory officials or your attorney for information on such disposal.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

#### B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

## \* \* \* Section 14 - Transportation Information \* \* \*

### US DOT Information

DOT Name: Paint Related Material  
DOT Technical Name:  
DOT Hazard Class: 3  
UN Number: UN1263  
DOT Packing Group: PGII

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

### US Federal Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

#### B: Component Analysis

##### SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313

-This product does contain chemical(s) which are defined as toxic chemicals under and subject to the reporting requirements of, Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See Section 2

TOLUENE

SARA 311/312: Acute: Y Chronic: N Fire: Y Pressure: N Reactive: N

SARA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES	CERCLA RQ	SARA TPQ
Toluene	1000 LB	
Xylene	100 LB	
Ethylbenzene	1000 LB	
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	100 LB	

### State Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

No additional information available.

#### B: Component Analysis – State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Xylene	1330-20-7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer

IDs:

## California Prop 65 – Carcinogen

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the California list of Known Carcinogens.

Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-

## California Prop 65 - Developmental Toxin

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the California List of Developmental Toxins.

TOLUENE

## Other Regulations

### A: General Product Information

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

### B: Component Analysis – Inventory Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Xylene	1330-20-7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5	Yes	Yes	Yes

### C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Disclosure / Classifications
Toluene	108-88-3	0.1% / B2, D2A, D2B
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1% / B2, D2A, D2B
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1% / B2, D2A, D2B
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5	0.1% / D1A, D2A, D2B

## \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

## Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; HMIS = Hazardous Material Identification System; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: FLEXJOINT® Polysulfide Primer**

**IDs:**

The information presented herein is believed to be factual as it has been derived from the works and opinions of persons believed to be qualified experts; however, nothing contained in this information is to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Ergon Armor bears legal responsibility. The user should review any recommendations in the specific context of the intended use to determine whether they are appropriate.