SAFETY DATA SHEET

LUPEROX® RTM

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company

Arkema Inc.
900 First Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

Functional Additives

Customer Service Telephone Number: (800) 331-7654
(Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST)

Emergency Information

Transportation: CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Center: (866) 767-5089
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)

Product Information

Product name: LUPEROX® RTM
Synonyms: Not available
Molecular formula: Complex mixture
Chemical family: Organic peroxide - dialkyl peroxides
Product use: cross-linking agent

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Color: beige
Physical state: solid
Form: paste
Odor: Slightly aromatic

***Classification of the substance or mixture:**
Organic peroxides, Type G
Oral: Acute toxicity, Category 4, H302
Skin sensitisation, Category 1, H317
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2, H411

*For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: **Warning**

Hazard statements:

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements:

Organic peroxide.
Hazardous decomposition may occur.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P261 : Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 : Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 : Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 : Avoid release to the environment.
P280 : Wear protective gloves.

Response:

P301 + P312 : IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352 : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P330 : Rinse mouth.
P333 + P313 : If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P363 : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391 : Collect spillage.

Disposal:

P501 : Dispose of contents or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other:

Dust and/or vapor are reported to cause irritation when proper industrial hygiene controls/procedures are not used.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Wt/Wt	GHS Classification**
1,3,5-Triazine, 2,4,6-tris(2-propenyloxy)-	101-37-1	< 60 %	H302, H411
Peroxide, [1,3(or 1,4)-phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)]bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)	25155-25-3	< 42 %	H242, H413
Proprietary additive	Proprietary*	< 6 %	H302, H312, H332, H315, H319, H317, H400, H410
Impurity	Proprietary*	< 2 %	H315, H319
Proprietary constituent	Proprietary*	< 0.2 %	H301, H317, H335, H400, H410

*The specific chemical identity is withheld because it is trade secret information of Arkema Inc.

**For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures:

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air.

Skin:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eyes:
Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

For most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed), see Section 2 (Hazard Statements and Supplemental Information if applicable) and Section 11 (Toxicology Information) of this SDS.

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

Unless otherwise noted in Notes to Physician, no specific treatment noted; treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media (suitable):
Water spray, Foam, Dry chemical

Extinguishing media (unsuitable):
High volume water jet

Protective equipment:
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).

Further firefighting advice:
Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance.
Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire.
After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean-up activities.
Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and explosion hazards:
Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.
When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur:
Carbon oxides
Hazardous organic compounds

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, Emergency procedures, Methods and materials for containment/clean-up:
Prevent further leakage or spillage if you can do so without risk. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Ventilate the area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid dust formation and dispersal of dust in the air. Wet down (dampen) the spilled material with water. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools and place into suitable properly labeled containers for prompt disposal. The sweepings should be wetted down further with water. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Implement workplace practices such that dusts are not allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

Protective equipment:
Appropriate personal protective equipment is set forth in Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General information on handling:
Contact with materials to avoid or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.
Avoid breathing vapor or mist.
Do not taste or swallow.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Prevent product contamination.
Keep container tightly closed and away from combustible materials.
Implement routine housekeeping practices to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.
Check that all equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.
Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations.
Container hazardous when empty.
Follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.
Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and/or illegal.
Emptied container retains product residue.

Storage

General information on storage conditions:
Store in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated place. Store away from combustibles and materials to avoid. Refer also to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 400, Hazardous Materials Code.

Storage stability – Remarks:
Follow the recommended storage temperatures provided in this Section in order to maintain stability and oxygen content.

Storage incompatibility – General:
Store separate from:
Strong acids
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Amines
Accelerators
Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst
Brass
Copper
Iron
For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Temperature tolerance – Do not store above:
100 °F (38 °C)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Guidelines:

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.

Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

Respiratory protection:
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. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure or where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, 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.

Skin protection:
Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse.

Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye protection:
Where eye contact may be likely, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	beige
Physical state:	solid
Form:	paste
Odor:	Slightly aromatic
Odor threshold:	No data available
Flash point	The flashpoint of this product is greater than the Self Acceleration Decomposition Temperature (SADT).
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Lower flammable limit (LFL):	No data available
Upper flammable limit (UFL):	No data available
pH:	Not applicable
Density:	1.025 g/cm3 (113 °F (45 °C))
Specific Gravity (Relative density):	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	Decomposes before boiling. Rate of decomposition increases with rising temperature.
Melting point/range:	108 °F (42 °C)
Freezing point:	No data available.
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Solubility in water:	< 1 %
Viscosity, dynamic:	11.5 mPa.s 113 °F (45 °C)
Oil/water partition coefficient:	No data available.

Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT):	194 °F (90 °C) (Method: Heat Accumulation Storage Test)
Thermal decomposition:	Decomposes on heating.
Active oxygen content:	3.46 - 3.55 %
Flammability:	See GHS Classification in Section 2 if applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:
This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specified conditions. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions.

Hazardous reactions:
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Materials to avoid:
Strong acids
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Accelerators
Amines
Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst
Brass
Copper
Iron
For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Conditions / hazards to avoid:
See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions. SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Temperatures at or above SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.
Thermal decomposition giving flammable and toxic products :
Carbon oxides
Hazardous organic compounds

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for LUPEROX® RTM

Acute toxicity

Oral:
Acute toxicity estimate 823.49 mg/kg.

Dermal:
Acute toxicity estimate > 5,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
4 h Acute toxicity estimate > 10 mg/l. (dust/mist)

Data for 1,3,5-Triazine, 2,4,6-tris(2-propenyloxy)- (101-37-1)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
Harmful if swallowed. (rat) LD50 = 590 - 753 mg/kg.

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rabbit) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg. signs: No specific toxic effects

Inhalation:
No deaths occurred. (rat) 1 h LC0 > 0.333 mg/l. (saturated vapor)

Skin Irritation:
Not irritating. (rabbit) OECD Test Guideline 404 (4 h)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit) OECD Test Guideline 405

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (mouse) No skin allergy was observed.

Repeated dose toxicity
Repeated oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): liver, central nervous system / signs: Central nervous system depression, loss of muscle coordination, convulsions, changes in food or water consumption, increased organ weight, changes in organ structure or function, (at the highest dose level)

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: bacteria, animal cells, human cells

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:
No genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: mice

Developmental toxicity
Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (rat) / At high dose : Fetal growth retardation Side effects due to maternal toxicity.

Reproductive effects
Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study. Oral (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction.

Data for Peroxide, [1,3(or 1,4)-phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)]bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (25155-25-3)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg. (98 %)

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg. (97 %)

Skin Irritation:
Not irritating. (rabbit) (4 h)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (mouse) No skin allergy was observed. (98 %)

Repeated dose toxicity
Subchronic oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: changes in organ structure or function, hyaline droplet nephropathy

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells, human cells

Developmental toxicity
Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (rat) / Birth defects were observed. at doses that produce effects in mothers

Reproductive effects
Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. Oral (rat) / Effects on fertility / (levels produced toxic effects in the mothers and offspring, smaller litter sizes, reductions in birth weight)

Human experience
Inhalation:
Respiratory tract: irritation. Dust and/or vapor are reported to cause irritation when proper industrial hygiene controls/procedures are not used.

Human experience
Eye contact:

Eyes: irritation. (based on reports of occupational exposure to workers) Dust and/or vapor are reported to cause irritation when proper industrial hygiene controls/procedures are not used.

Data for Proprietary additive (Proprietary)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
Harmful if swallowed. (rat) LD50 = 951 mg/kg.

Dermal:
Harmful in contact with skin. (guinea pig) LD50 > 1,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
Harmful if inhaled. (rat) 4 h LC50 > 4.2 mg/l. (dust/mist)

Skin Irritation:
Causes skin irritation. (guinea pig)

Eye Irritation:
Causes serious eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:
May cause allergic skin reaction. Repeated skin exposure. (guinea pig) Skin allergy was observed. (depigmentation)

Repeated dose toxicity
Chronic dietary administration to rat and dog / affected organ(s): Kidney, Haematopoietic system / Local irritation

Carcinogenicity
Chronic dietary administration to rat, mouse / No increase in tumor incidence was reported.

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria

Both positive and negative responses for genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: animal cells

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: mice

An equivocal response has been reported in a test using: rats

Developmental toxicity

Exposure during pregnancy. dietary, dermal (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects
Reproduction test. dietary (rat) / Did not cause damage to the reproductive organs. / (levels produced toxic effects in the mothers and offspring, increased mortality in the offspring, delays in development)

Human experience
Skin contact:
Skin: Skin allergy was observed. (repeated or prolonged exposure)

Data for Impurity (Proprietary)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
May be harmful if swallowed. (rat) LD50 = 4,700 mg/kg.

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Skin Irritation:
Causes skin irritation.

Eye Irritation:
Causes serious eye irritation.

Other information
The information presented is from a representative material with a similar structure. The results vary depending on the size and composition of the test substance.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate and Pathway
Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for 1,3,5-Triazine, 2,4,6-tris(2-propenyloxy)- (101-37-1)

Biodegradation:
Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 9 % / OECD Test Guideline 301 B

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: = 3.51, at 68 °F (20 °C) (Method: OECD Test Guideline 107)

Data for Peroxide, [1,3(or 1,4)-phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)]bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (25155-25-3)

Biodegradation:
Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 0 %

Bioaccumulation:
calculated = 536

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: 7.3(Method: calculated)

Data for Proprietary additive (Proprietary)

Biodegradation:
Not readily biodegradable. (35 d) biodegradation 52.9 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: = 1.52, at 77 °F (25 °C)

Data for Proprietary constituent (Proprietary)

Biodegradation:
Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 6 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: = 2.44, at 86 °F (30 °C) pH = 6.7

Ecotoxicology
Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for 1,3,5-Triazine, 2,4,6-tris(2-propenyloxy)- (101-37-1)

Aquatic toxicity data:
Toxic. Danio rerio (zebra fish) 96 h LC50 = 7.05 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:
Harmful. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 40 mg/l

Algae:
Harmful. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h EC50 = 10.52 mg/l

Microorganisms:
Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 3 h EC50 > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Peroxide, [1,3(or 1,4)-phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)]bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (25155-25-3)

Aquatic toxicity data:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Poecilia reticulata (guppy) 96 h LC50 = 750 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Aquatic invertebrates:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 > 1 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Algae:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h EC0 > 1 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Microorganisms:
Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 30 min EC0 > 1,000 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water

accommodated fraction was tested.)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic plants:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h NOEC r

Data for Proprietary additive (Proprietary)

Aquatic toxicity data:
Very toxic. Danio rerio (zebra fish) 96 h LC50 > 0.3 - < 0.48 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:
Very toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 0.57 mg/l

Algae:
Toxic. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h ErC50 = 9.3 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
Very toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 21 d NOEC = 0.05 mg/l

Data for Proprietary constituent (Proprietary)

Aquatic invertebrates:
Very toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 0.4 mg/l

Algae:
Very toxic. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h EC50 = 0.038 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic plants:
Very toxic. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 d EC10 (growth rate) = 0.012 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:
Disposal via incineration is recommended. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits. 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.

Take appropriate measures to prevent release to the environment.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number	:	3077
Proper shipping name	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Technical name	:	(Triallyl cyanurate)
Class	:	9

Packaging group	:	III
Marine pollutant	:	yes

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

UN Number	:	3077
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical name	:	(TRIALLYLCYANURATE)
Class	:	9
Packaging group	:	III
Marine pollutant	:	yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventory Status

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	TSCA	The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory.
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	DSL	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	IECSC (CN)	Conforms to
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	ENCS (JP)	Does not conform
Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances	ISHL (JP)	Conforms to
Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	KECI (KR)	Conforms to
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	PICCS (PH)	Conforms to
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	AICS	Conforms to

United States – Federal Regulations

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemicals:
The components in this product are either not SARA Section 302 regulated or regulated but present in negligible concentrations.

SARA Title III - Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Acute Health Hazard, Reactivity Hazard

SARA Title III – Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - Reportable Quantity (RQ):

The components in this product are either not CERCLA regulated, regulated but present in negligible concentrations, or regulated with no assigned reportable quantity.

United States – State Regulations

New Jersey Right to Know

No components are subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right to Know

Chemical name	CAS-No.
1,3,5-Triazine, 2,4,6-tris(2-propenyloxy)-	101-37-1
Peroxide, [1,3(or 1,4)-phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)]bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)	25155-25-3
Proprietary additive	Proprietary

California Prop. 65
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive defects.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Latest Revision(s):

Reference number:	200014260
Date of Revision:	11/03/2020
Date Printed:	11/04/2020

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The statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof. Since the conditions and methods of use of the product and of the information referred to herein are beyond our control, ARKEMA expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information; **NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE GOODS DESCRIBED OR THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN.** The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be applicable when such product is used in combination with other materials or in any process. The user should thoroughly test any application before commercialization. Nothing contained herein constitutes a license to practice under any patent and it should not be construed as an inducement to infringe any patent and the user is advised to take appropriate steps to be sure that any proposed use of the product will not result in patent infringement. See SDS for Health & Safety Considerations.

Arkema has implemented a Medical Policy regarding the use of Arkema products in Medical Devices applications that are in contact with the body or circulating bodily fluids (http://www.arkema.com/en/social-responsibility/responsible-product-management/medical-device-policy/index.html) Arkema has designated Medical grades to be used for such Medical Device applications. Products that have not been designated as Medical grades are not authorized by Arkema for use in Medical Device applications that are in contact with the body or circulating bodily fluids. In addition, Arkema strictly prohibits the use of any Arkema products in Medical Device applications that are implanted in the body or in contact with bodily fluids or tissues for greater than 30 days. The Arkema trademarks and the Arkema name shall not be used in conjunction with customers' medical devices, including without limitation, permanent or temporary implantable devices , and customers shall not represent to anyone else, that Arkema allows, endorses or permits the use of Arkema products in such medical devices.
It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to determine the suitability (including biocompatibility) of all raw materials, products and components, including any medical grade Arkema products, in order to ensure that the final end-use product is safe for its end use; performs or functions as intended; and complies with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements (FDA or other national drug agencies) It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to conduct all necessary tests and inspections and to evaluate the medical device under actual end-use requirements and to adequately advise and warn purchasers, users, and/or learned intermediaries (such as physicians) of pertinent risks and fulfill any postmarket surveillance obligations. Any decision regarding the appropriateness of a particular Arkema material in a particular medical device should be based on the judgment of the manufacturer, seller, the competent authority, and the treating physician.