1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Maxxon Commercial Isolate Part B
Recommended uses: Isolation primer
Restrictions on uses: None identified
Supplier: Maxxon Corporation, 920 Hamel Road • PO Box 253 • Hamel, MN 55340
Company Telephone/Fax: (763) 478-9600 / (763) 478-2431
Emergency Telephone Number: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS-US classification
- Skin irritation: Category 2
- Skin sensitization: Category 1
- Serious eye damage: Category 1

Full text of H statements: see section 16

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)

Signal word (GHS-US): Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US): H302 - Harmful if swallowed
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H318 - Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):
- P261 - Avoid breathing vapours, fume, mist, spray
- P264 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
- P280e - Wear protective gloves

Other hazards which do not result in classification:
- Severe eye irritant.
- Moderate skin irritant.
- Moderate respiratory irritant.
- May cause sensitization by skin contact. Risk of serious damage to eyes

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US): Not applicable
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER</th>
<th>GHS-US CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Iron Oxide</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>(CAS-No.) 1309-37-1</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315, Eye Dam. 1 - H318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>(CAS-No.) 7732-18-5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol (2 propanol)</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>CAS-No.) 67-63-0</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 2, H225, Eye Irrit. 2A, H319, STOT SE 3, H335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining ingredients</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First-aid measures general: 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.

First-aid measures after inhalation: 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. Move to fresh air.

First-aid measures after skin contact: Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Immediately remove contaminated clothing, and any extraneous chemical, if possible to do without delay. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Application of corticosteroid cream has been effective in treating skin irritation.

First-aid measures after eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water also under the eyelids for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses.

First-aid measures after ingestion: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. If a person vomits when lying on his back, place him in the recovery position. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim’s head to the side.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed): No additional information available

Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary: No additional information available
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol resistant foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustion Product: In case of fire, toxic fumes might be formed
Fire-fighting hazard: Incomplete combustion may form carbon monoxide. Downwind personnel must be evacuated. Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.
Protection during firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

General measures: Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Ventilate area. Stop leak if safe to do so. All disposal methods must follow applicable local regulations.

For non-emergency personnel

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

For emergency responders

Protective equipment: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in “For non-emergency personnel”.
Emergency procedures: Stop leak if safe to do so. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and work pits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Ventilate area. Cover spill with noncombustible material, e.g.: sand/earth.

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

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

Reference to other sections: No additional information available.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations. Avoid contact with eyes. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapors and/or aerosols. Use personal protective equipment. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MR P B-side liquids:</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol liquids (67-63-0):</td>
<td>US IDLH (2000ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION  

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

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

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

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance
- Physical state: Liquid
- Color: Red or Gray pigmented
- Odor: Slight - There may be no odor warning properties, odor is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.
- Odor threshold: Slight Alcohol
- pH: 6-8
- Melting point: No data available
- Freezing point: No data available
- Boiling point: No data available
- Flash point: No data available
- Evaporation rate: No data available
- Relative evaporation rate: (butylacetate=1): No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas): No data available
- Vapor pressure: No data available
- Relative vapour density at 20 °C: No data available
- Relative density: No data available
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES  Continued

Density: 1.16
Solubility: Negligible
Log Pow: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic: 350-400 cps
Viscosity, dynamic: No data available
Explosive limits: No data available
Explosive properties: No data available
Oxidising properties: No data available
Other information: No additional information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable at normal temperature and pressure
Chemical stability: Stable at normal temperature and pressure
Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur
Conditions to avoid: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight
Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, mineral acids.
Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity
Oral: Harmful if swallowed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXXON COMMERCIAL ISOLATE - PART B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD50 oral rat</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD50 dermal rat</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Skin corrosion/irritation: Moderate skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation: Severe eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitization: May cause nose, throat, and lung irritation. Inhalation of vapors and/or aerosols in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system.
Skin sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carcinogenicity: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Not classified
Aspiration hazard: Not classified

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXXON COMMERCIAL ISOLATE - PART B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data on the product itself</td>
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PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

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BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

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MOBILITY IN SOIL

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</tbody>
</table>

Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming: No known effects from this product.
GWPmix comment: No known effects from this product.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Regional legislation (waste): Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations: Avoid release to the environment. Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Department of Transportation (DOT)
In accordance with DOT: Not regulated

Transportation of Dangerous Goods
Transport document description (IMDG): UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy hardener), 9, III
UN-No. (IMDG): 3082
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG): Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy hardener)
Class (IMDG): 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles
Packing group (IMDG): III - Substances presenting low danger
Limited quantities (IMDG): 5 L
Marine pollutant: Yes

Air transport
Transport document description (IATA): UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy hardener), 9, III
UN-No. (IATA): 3082
Proper Shipping Name (IATA): Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (epoxy hardener)
Class (IATA): 9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing group (IATA): III - Substances presenting low danger

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal regulations
Maxxon Commercial Isolate - Part B:
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances or are exempt from listing.
SARA Section 312 Hazard Classes (40 CFR 370): No SARA hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPOXY RESINS, LIQUIDS (25068-38-6)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION  
Continued

International regulations

CANADA
Components of this product are listed or exempt

EU-Regulations:
No additional information available. Components of this product are listed or exempt

National regulations

Maxxon Commercial Isolate - Part B
Components of this product are listed or exempt from listing on the Canadian Domestic Substance List.

US State regulations

Maxxon Commercial Isolate - Part B
This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-statements:

H302: Harmful if swallowed
H315: Causes skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318: Causes serious eye damage

NFPA health hazard:
2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard:
1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity:
0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

Health Hazard rating:
2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability:
1 Slight Hazard - Materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur. Includes liquids, solids and semi solids having a flash point above 200 F. (Class IIIB)

Physical:
0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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