Safety Data Sheet

Document: HTC-06J-01 **Version:** 1.0

Release Date: May 30, 2015 **Supersedes Release Date:** May 21, 2013

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product

Thermon T-802 Component J Heat Transfer Compound

1.2 Recommended use / restrictions on use

For use in heat tracing and various other applications to aid in the transfer of heat.

1.3 Supplier

Manufacturer: Thermon Manufacturing Company
Address: 100 Thermon Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78667 USA
Telephone: 1 (800) 820-4328 or 1 (512) 396-5801

1.4 Emergency phone number

1 (800) 820-4328 or 1 (512) 396-5801
1 (713) 205-2690 (24 Hours)
Alternate: National Poison Control Center: 1 (800) 222-1222

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2 General Information

Hazards arising from this product are primarily present when product is in the uncured state. Once hardened, the compound is non-hazardous; however dust that may result from mechanical disturbance can be hazardous. Uncured product is a viscous paste composed of epoxy resin, hardener, and fillers (see detailed composition in Section 3). Product cures (hardens) when mixed with the T-802 component B. The reaction is exothermic and reaction does occur more rapidly upon exposure to heat. Product is packaged primarily in caulking tubes, but can be packaged in 1 gallon (3.8 L) or 5 gallon (18.9 L) quantities.

2.1 Hazard classification

GHS: Contact hazard-skin: Category 2
GHS: Contact hazard-eyes: Category 2A
GHS: Acute toxicity-oral: Category 4
GHS: Long-term aquatic: Category 2
GHS: Skin sensitization: Category 1

GHS:Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) [respiratory tract irritation]: Category 3

2.2 Label types

Signal word: Warning

Symbols: Exclamation mark

Pictogram:

2.3 Hazard statements

Causes skin irritation. Before curing, the compound may cause irritation of the skin.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause allergic skin reaction. Reddening or itching of the skin are possible effects of exposure.

Harmful if swallowed. If swallowed the compound may cause irritation to mucous membranes of mouth, throat, esophagus and gastrointestinal systems.

May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of vapors from the uncured material can cause coughing or mild temporary irritation may occur. Cutting, grinding, crushing, or drilling hardened compound may generate dust containing graphite, and/or inorganic colorant. The dust may irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated when in the presence of dust.

2.3.1 Risk code

Irritating to the skin, eyes, and respiratory system

May cause sensitization by skin contact

2.3.2 Safety statements

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with water for several minutes and seek medical advice.

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye/face protection.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

Do not breathe dust.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

2.3.3 Precautionary statements

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

Avoid skin contact with uncured product. Wash immediately if contact occurs.

If on skin or hair, rinse skin or hair with water or shower. Wash with plenty of soap and water or waterless cleanser followed by soap and water for skin irritation, never use solvent to remove product from skin. Contaminated clothing should be handled so as to avoid spreading the contamination. There is no easy way to remove material from absorbent clothing. Dispose of clothing in a safe manner.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

If in eyes, rinse immediately with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Get medical advice/attention, if irritation persists.

Avoid release to the environment.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor.

2.4 Hazards not otherwise classified

The substance is not considered a PBT/vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	EC No	Class *	Weight % +
Natural Graphite	7782-42-5	231-955-3	Xi	30 – 60 %
Calcium Metasilicate	13983-17-0	237-772-5		1 – 5 %
Bisphenol A Epichlorohydrin Polymer (Epoxy Resin)	25068-38-6	500-033-5	Xi, N	30 – 60%

* See SECTION 2 for a full list of risk codes and safety statements.
+ The exact percentage of this composition is held as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush thoroughly with water for several minutes, while holding eye lids open. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact: Wash the area of contact with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing, or wear gloves while removing clothing. Contaminated clothing should be handled so as to avoid spreading the contamination. There is no easy way to remove material from absorbent clothing. Dispose of clothing in a safe manner. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Inhalation: Relocate to fresh air. If breathing is difficult after being relocated to fresh air, administer oxygen and seek medical attention. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If irritation persists or develops later, seek medical attention
Ingestion: If ingested, irritation can be reduced by rinsing mouth with water, drinking water, and otherwise treating symptomatically. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Always attempt to maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, or waistband. Seek medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin can become sensitized. A severe allergic reaction may subsequently occur when exposed to low levels. Refer to SECTION 11- Information on toxicological effects.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison treatment specialist if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Protection of first aid personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves while removing clothing.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Flammable limits

This material is noncombustible as defined by 29 CFR §1926.155(c).

5.2 Suitable extinguishing media

Small fires should use dry chemical, while large fires should use water spray, CO_2, fog, or foam.

5.3 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

5.4 Special exposure hazards arising from product

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase within the container may result and the container may burst. May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, halogenated compounds, or various hydrocarbons during decomposition process. Fire water contaminated with this compound shall be contained and prevented from entering waterways, sewers and drains.

5.5 Special protective actions for fire-fighting

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Wear self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective equipment for fire-fighting.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. For large spills, wear chemical goggles, body-covering protective clothing, chemical resistant gloves, and rubber boots. Refer to other sections of this SDS for information regarding physical and health hazards, respiratory protection, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Refer to Section 12: Ecological information. Prevent discharge into streams or sewer systems by covering drains and/or building containment devices around spill.

6.3 Methods for cleaning up a spill

In the uncured state the material is a viscous paste. Using gloved hands or proper tools, collect and place as much of the compound into a closed container. Contain and collect additional spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in closed container. Compound will harden over a time period of weeks, if undiluted, in air. In the hardened state, scrape, chisel, or grind areas and collect the dry residue. For a large spill, put up barriers to prevent discharge to drains and waterways. Refer to Section 13: Disposal considerations for information regarding disposal. In all cases, follow requirements in applicable local regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear goggles and rubber gloves in situations where contact is possible. 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. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors or dust generated from cured or partially cured product. Do not taste or swallow. Do not take internally. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. If uncured material penetrates clothes leading to direct skin contact, remove clothing. Contaminated clothing should be handled so as to avoid spreading the contamination. There is no easy way to remove material from absorbent clothing. Dispose of clothing in a safe manner. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Keep container closed. Promptly clean up spills. Handle in

accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not reuse container.

7.2 Precautions for safe storage

Keep container closed when not in use. Store at normal room temperatures. Store in original containers protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool, and well ventilated area away from incompatible materials, food, and drink. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 General advice

Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear protective equipment when handling this product. Protective equipment should meet recommended national standards. To avoid risk of ingestion, do not eat, drink, or smoke when exposure to the product is possible. Do not use solvents to remove epoxies from skin.

8.2 Engineering controls

Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed. A safety shower and eyewash station should be within direct access. 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 before reusing.

8.3 Eye protection

Wear goggles in situations where contact is possible.

8.4 Protective gloves

Wear rubber gloves in situations where contact is possible. Check periodically during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties.

8.5 Respiratory protection

If compound is removed before or after being hardened and dust concentrations exceed recommended TLV, use properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator that is NIOSH/MSHA approved.

8.6 Exposure limits

Control Parameters:

Derived No-Effect Levels (DNEL) and Predicted No-Effect Concentrations
(For more information contact Thermon)

Ingredient	Exposure/Effect	DNEL	Population
Epoxy Resin:	Short Term (ST) Dermal/Systemic	8.3 mg/kg bw/day	Workers
	ST Inhalation/Systemic	12.3 mg/m³	Workers
	Long Term (LT) Dermal/Systemic	8.3 mg/kg bw/day	Workers
	LT Inhalation/Systemic	12.3 mg/m³	Workers

Short Term (ST) Dermal/Systemic	3.6 mg/kg bw/day	General
ST Inhalation/Systemic	0.75 mg/m³	General
ST Oral/Systemic	0.75 mg/kg bw/day	General
Long Term (LT) Dermal/Systemic	3.6 mg/kg bw/day	General
LT Inhalation/Systemic	0.75 mg/m³	General
LT Oral/Systemic	0.75 mg/kg bw/day	General

Ingredient	Compartment Detail	PNEC
Epoxy Resin:	Fresh Water	3 µg/l
	Marine	0.3 µg/l
	Sewage Treatment Plant	10 µg/l
	Fresh Water Sediment	0.5 mg/kg dwt
	Marine Water Sediment	0.5 mg/kg dwt
	Sediment	0.05 mg/kg dwt
	Intermittent Releases	0.013 mg/l

Natural Graphite: 2 mg/m^3 (respirable fraction) TLV-TWA ACGIH (2006)
TLV Critical Effect: Pneumoconosis
2.5 mg/m^3 (respirable) PEL -TWA Final rule limits OSHA

Calcium Metasilicate: 10mg/m^3 8 hr. TWA TLV

8.7 Ventilation

Ventilate to keep below TLV.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Black Paste
Specific Gravity at 20°C: 1.44
Odor/Odor Threshold: No Specific Odor
pH: Not available
Vapor Pressure at 77°C: 0.03 mbar at 77°C (171°F)
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1): No data available
Percent Volatile by Volume: 0 %
Percent Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Boiling Point at 14.7 psi (760mmHg): Greater than 260°C (500°F)
Flash Point and Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup: 251°C (484°F) (ASTM D 93)
Explosion Properties: No data available
Vapor Density: No data available
Relative Density: No data available
Partition Coefficient: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature: No data available
Decomposition Temperature: No data available
Viscosity: No data available
Flammability: No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

This material is considered to be nonreactive under normal use.

10.2 Stability

Compound is stable when used in its recommended temperature range.

10.3 Conditions to be avoided

High temperature will cause a hardening effect that is intended per the use of product. Keep away from open flames. There is no known effect on the material with exposure to light or shock. Exposure to moisture may affect curing process.

10.4 Materials to avoid

Compound can react with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong alkalis. Polymerizes exothermically with amines, mercaptans, and Lewis acids at ambient temperature and above. Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) can induce vigorous polymerization at temperatures around 200°C (392°F).

10.5 Hazardous decomposition products

Compound may form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, other carbon oxides and various hydrocarbons if burned. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

10.6 Other hazards

Compound may react with other curing agents and generate a considerable heat release.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Primary routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact or ingestion are the possible routes for human exposure.

11.2 Effects of acute exposure

Eyes: Compound may cause irritation if not treated.
Skin: Compound may cause severe irritation on continued contact.
Ingestion: Irritation to mucous membranes of mouth, throat, esophagus, and gastrointestinal system are possible.
Chronic Health Effects: This compound has no known chronic effects. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this compound is not known to aggravate medical conditions.
Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity: No evidence of genotoxicity. In vitro/in vivo negative.
Skin Sensitization: Sensitizing.
Reproductive Toxicity: No evidence of reproductive toxicity or developmental toxicity.

11.3 Acute toxicity

Toxicology Information for Epoxy Resin (syn. DEGBA):

LD50 Oral	11,400 MG/KG (RAT)
LD50 Dermal	>2000 MG/KG (RAT)

Due to the very low vapor pressure, saturated atmosphere = 0.008ppb, meaningful acute inhalation studies could not be conducted.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

In an OECD Test Guideline No. 404 study conducted on the rabbit with a 4 hr occlusive exposure scores for erythema and oedema were minimal. Therefore, DEGBA is not a skin irritant. In other studies conducted with the rabbit a 4 hr occlusive exposure was used. Maximum erythema and oedema scores observed under these extreme conditions were 1.5-2 and 1-1.5 respectively.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

The results of an OECD Test Guidelines No. 405 GLP study conducted in 2007 reported a mean maximum irritation score of 1.7. Therefore DEGBA was not an eye irritant in this study. The results of multiple older non-guideline studies support this finding.

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Skin Sensitization: Based upon OECD Test Guideline No. 429 mouse LLNA study, DEGBA is considered a moderate skin sensitizer. Based upon OECD Test Guideline No. 406 guinea pig maximization study, DEGBA is considered an "extreme" skin sensitizer. Based upon OECD Test Guideline No. 405 Buehler method study, DEGBA was also positive for skin sensitization.

Respiratory Sensitization: No applicable toxicity data. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: DEGBA induced gene-mutation in Ames/Salmonella tester strains TA1535 and TA100 in multiple studies. Generally, mutagenic activity was greater without liver S9 metabolic activation. Induced gene-mutation in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells. Induced gene-mutation and chromosome damage in Chinese hamster V79 cells. Induced cell transformation in Syrian hamster BHK cells based on clonal growth in soft agar. Did not induce evidence of chromosome damage in a mouse dominant lethal oral gavage study conducted up to a high dose level of 10 grams/kg and in a mouse micronucleus test conducted up to a high dose of 5000 mg/kg. Negative in a male mouse spermatocyte cytogenetic assay with treatment for 5 days by oral gavage up to a high dose of 3000 mg/kg. Did not induce an increase in the frequency of chromosome damage in a Chinese hamster bone marrow cytogenetic test by oral gavage up to a high dose of 3300 mg/kg. Failed to induce an increase of DNA strand breaks in rat liver cells following oral gavage treatment with 500 mg/kg as measured by alkaline elution.

Carcinogenicity: In a rat oral gavage OECD Test Guideline No. 453 study there was no evidence of carcinogenicity up to the high dose level of 100 mg/kg/day. OECD Test Guideline No. 453 dermal exposure studies were conducted on male mice and female rats. No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed in male mice treated up to the high dose of 100 mg/kg/day and female rats exposed up to a high dose level of 1000 mg/kg/day.

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse reproductive effects were observed in an OECD Test Guideline No. 416 GLP two-generation rat oral gavage study conducted up to a high dose level of 750 mg/kg/day that resulted in adult body weight decrements.

Developmental / Teratogenicity: DEGBA did not induce any evidence of development toxicity in rats and rabbits exposed by oral gavage or in rabbits treated by the dermal route in OECD Test Guideline No. 414 GLP studies. The oral gavage studies were conducted up to a high dose level of 180 mg/kg/day that produced maternal toxicity base on decreased body weight gain. The rabbit dermal study was conducted up to a high dose of 300 mg/kg/day that induced maternal toxicity based on reduced body weight gain.

STOT-Single Exposure: No applicable toxicity data. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: In a rat OECD Test Guideline No. 408 sub chronic oral study the NOAEL was 50 mg/kg/day. Significant dose-related evidence of hematotoxicity was observed at doses of 250 & 1000 mg/kg/day. There was a significant increase of blood urea nitrogen at 250 & 1000 mg/kg/day and slight histopathological evidence of kidney involvement at the high dose of 1000 mg/kg/day. Histological examination identified slight to moderate degeneration of the

seminiferous tubules at 1000 mg/kg/day and possible uterine effects at the same dose. The NOAEL for a rat 90-day dermal (5 days/week) study was 100 mg/kg/day due to body weight decrements at 1000 mg/kg/day. Based on chronic dermatitis the LOAEL for adverse dermal effects in this study was 10 mg/kg/day. No evidence of neurotoxicity was observed in a rat 90-day dermal OECD Test Guideline No. 411 GLP study conducted up to a high dose level of 1000 mg/kg/day with FOB, motor activity and neurohistopathological assessments.

Aspiration Hazard: No applicable toxicity data. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11.4 Special Studies

No special tudies were performed. No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Possible environmental effects

Prevent discharges to streams or sewer systems. Natural graphite and calcium metasilicate components are from natural occurring sources. Calcium metasilicate is natural forming silicate found in metamorphic rocks. Natural graphite is an inorganic carbon compound consisting of graphitic carbon.

12.2 Ecological toxicity

Information based on bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) / epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (compound contains up to 60% epoxy resin)

Aquatic Toxicity:

FISH - The acute 96 hr static exposure LC50 for trout based on the results of OECD Test Guideline No. 203 studies is 1.3 mg/L.

Daphnia - The acute 48 hr acute static exposure EC50 value for Daphnia based on the outcome of OECD Test Guideline No. 202 studies is 2.1 mg/L. A NOEC of 0.3 mg/L was observed in a Daphnia 21-day semi-static OECD Test Guideline No. 211 Reproduction study. Daphnia survival, growth and reproduction were significantly reduced at concentrations of 1 mg/L and higher.

Algae- The 72 hr algal LC50 value is > 11 mg/L. The activated sewage sludge respiration inhibition 3 hr EC50 value based on an EC test method was > 100 mg/L. The growth inhibitory concentration for Pseudomonas in an 18 hr static exposure study was > 42.6 mg/L.

12.3 Mobility

The KOCWIN QSAR estimated adsorption/desorption coefficient Log K_{oc} = 2.65 suggesting moderated sorption to organic matter and limited soil mobility.

12.4 Persistence and degradability

The level of biodegradation in an "enhanced" OECD Test Guideline 301F study was 5% within the 28 day contact period. Biodegradation reached 6 - 12 % after 28 days of contact in an OECD Test Guideline No. 301B study. Therefore, DEGBA is not readily biodegradable under the conditions of the studies. The OASIS CATALOGIC QSAR estimated Bioconcentration Factor of 3 - 31 and Log Pow of 3.24 @ 25 C suggest low potential to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

12.5 Physical/Chemical

Based upon a low potential to bioaccumulate and EC50/LC50 values of > 0.1 mg/L DEGBA is not PBT.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste disposal

Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Dispose of hardened (cured) compound in an industrial waste facility or landfill having appropriate permits. Alternately, hardened (cured) compound may be disposed of in a waste incineration facility having proper permitting. Prevent discharges to streams or sewer systems.

13.2 Packaging/waste treatment methods

Dispose of packaging properly. Containers that cannot be cleaned shall be disposed of in the same manner as described in the waste disposal section. Do not reuse containers.

13.3 Additional Information

No special precautions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Special Shipping Information: Not specifically listed in the US hazardous materials shipping regulations (49CFR, Table 172.101).

The data provided in this section is for information only and may not be specific to your package size or mode of transport. Apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify your shipment for transportation.

US Transport Information

Regulatory Information	UN/NA Number	Proper Shipping Name	Classes/*PG	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
CFR		Non-regulated		
TDG		Non-regulated		
IMO/IMDG		Non-regulated		
IATA (Cargo)		Non-regulated		
*PG: Packaging Group				
Special Precaution for Users		Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.		

EU Transportation Information for Epoxy Resin:

UN Number: 3082.

UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (LIQUID EPOXY RESIN).

Transport Hazard Class: 9

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards: Environmentally Hazardous and/or Marine Pollutant

DOT UN Status: Not Available

Special Precautions:

Overland (ADR/RID):

UN Number: 3082.
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (LIQUID EPOXY RESIN).
Transport Hazard Class: 9
Packing Group: III

Sea (IMDG):

UN Number: 3082.
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (LIQUID EPOXY RESIN).
Transport Hazard Class: 9
Packing Group: III

Air (ICAO/IATA):

UN Number: 3082.
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (LIQUID EPOXY RESIN).
Transport Hazard Class: 9
Packing Group: III

Transport in bulk according to ANNEX II of MARIPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:
Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

AICS Inventory Status: Reported/Included.
DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: Reported/Included. SARA TITLE III: Not an Extremely Hazardous Substance under §302. Not a Toxic Chemical under §313. Hazard Categories under §§311/312: Acute

United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None required.
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed

California Prop. 65 – Warning: This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Oxirane, 2-(phenoxymethyl)-	Yes.	No.	5 µg/day	No.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

Canada – WHMIS (Canada) – Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canadian NPRI –None required
CEPA Toxic substances – None required.

REACH Status The substance(s) in this product has (have) been Pre-Registered and/or Registered, or are exempted from registration, according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH).
Australia inventory (AICS) This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory This material is listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC) This material is listed or exempted.
Korea inventory This material is listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC) This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS) This material is listed or exempted.

German Water Hazard Classification VwVwS: Product ID number 1314, WGK class 2, Appendix No. 2

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment
Information available on request.

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA hazards identification:
Health: 2
Instability: 0
Flammability: 1
Special Hazards: None

HMIS hazards identification:
Health: 2
Flammability: 1
Reactivity: 0
Personal Protection: Refer to Section 8.

Document: HTC-06J-01
Version: 1.0
Release Date: May 30, 2015
Supersedes Release Date: May 21, 2013

Information Sources: Suppliers' material safety data sheets, CCOSH Cheminfo.
Prepared by: Thermon Manufacturing Company
Telephone: 1(800)820-4328 or 1-512-396-5801
Disclaimer:
Data is presented in good faith and is based on the present state of our knowledge. It is intended to describe the compound with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. This information is not intended to be a product specification. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is hereby made. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, users should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate.