CYTEC®

SDS: 0005308
Date Prepared: 03/06/2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	**FM® 300-2 Adhesive Film**
Synonyms:	None
Chemical Family:	Epoxy
Molecular Formula:	Mixture
Molecular Weight:	Mixture
Intended/Recommended Use:	Engineered materials

CYTEC INDUSTRIES INC., FIVE GARRET MOUNTAIN PLAZA, WOODLAND PARK, NEW JERSEY 07424, USA
For Product and all Non-Emergency Information call 1-800/652-6013. Outside the USA and Canada call 1-973/357-3193.

EMERGENCY PHONE (24 hours/day) - For emergency only involving spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident call:
Asia Pacific:
Australia - +61-3-9663-2130 or 1800-033-111
China (PRC) - +86 0532 83889090 (NRCC)
New Guinea - +61-3-9663-2130
New Zealand - +61-3-9663-2130 or 0800-734-607
All Others - +65 3158 1074 (Carechem24 Singapore)
Canada: +1-905-356-8310 (Cytec Welland, Canada plant)
Europe/Africa/Middle East (Carechem24 UK):
Europe, Middle East, Africa, Israel - +44 (0) 1235 239 670
Middle East, Africa (Arabic speaking countries) - +44 (0) 1235 239 671
Latin America:
Brazil - 0800 7077 022 (SUATRANS)
Chile - +56-2-247-3600 (CITUC QUIMICO)
All Others - +52-376-73 74122 (Cytec Atequiza, Mexico plant)
USA: +1-703-527-3887 or 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC #CCN6083)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Hazard Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Hazard Category 1B

LABEL ELEMENTS

Signal Word
Warning

Hazard Statements

Suspected of causing genetic defects
May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary Statements
Obtain special instructions before use.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC), Other Hazards
Polymerization may occur from excessive heat, contamination or exposure to direct sunlight.
By excessive exposure to dust, eye and respiratory tract irritation is possible.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance, Mixture or Article? Mixture

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component / CAS No.	%	GHS Classification	Carcinogen
Aliphatic amine #3	1 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2B (H320)	-
Nylon	-	Not Classified	-
Polyester	-	Not Classified	-
Modified polymer (halogenated aromatic glycidyl ether)	40 - 70	Skin Sens. 1B (H317)	-
4,4''-methylenebis[N,N-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)aniline] 28768-32-3	10 - 30	Skin Irrit. 3 (H316) Eye Irrit. 2B (H320) Skin Sens. 1B (H317) Aquatic Acute 2 (H401) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)	-
Aniline derivative	3 - 7	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) STOT RE 2 (H373) STOT SE 2 (H371) Aquatic Acute 2 (H401) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)	-
May be supplied on following carriers (carriers identified on label):	-	Not Classified	-
Tetrabromobisphenol A 79-94-7	3.9	Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)	-

Component / CAS No.	%	GHS Classification	Carcinogen
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) 78-93-3	0.5 - 1.0	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) STOT SE 3 (H336) Skin Irrit. 3 (H316) Eye Irrit. 2A (H319)	-
Phenolic epoxy resin #2	3 - 7	Skin Sens. 1B (H317) Aquatic Acute 2 (H401) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)	-

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition for one or more ingredients has been withheld as a trade secret.

Additional GHS classification or other information may be included in this section but has not been adopted by OSHA. See Section 16 for full text of H phrases.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:
Not an expected route of exposure.

Skin Contact:
Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes without delay. Obtain medical attention. Do not reuse contaminated clothing without laundering. Destroy or thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Ingestion:
Not an expected route of exposure.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical advice if there are persistent symptoms.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

None known

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDS

Not applicable

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Use water spray or fog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid:
full water jet

Protective Equipment:
Firefighters, and others exposed, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full firefighting protective clothing. See MSDS Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

Special Hazards:
None known

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Where exposure level is not known, wear approved, positive pressure, self-contained respirator. Where exposure level is known, wear approved respirator suitable for level of exposure. Refer to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for appropriate personal protective equipment.

Methods For Cleaning Up:
Sweep up into containers for disposal. Flush spill area with water.

References to other sections:
See Sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Precautions: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Special Handling Statements: Heating or curing of unused rolls or sheets of product prior to disposal is not recommended. Heating a large mass of product can lead to a rapid decomposition reaction, generating heat, smoke and possibly fire. This material contains a small amount of flammable or combustible liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

STORAGE
None

Storage Temperature: Store at -18 °C 0 °F
Reason: Quality.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Measures:
Where this material is not used in a closed system, good enclosure and local exhaust ventilation should be provided to control exposure when spraying or curing at elevated temperatures.

Respiratory Protection:
Where exposures are below the established exposure limit, no respiratory protection is required. Where exposures exceed the established exposure limit, use respiratory protection recommended for the material and level of exposure. A full facepiece respirator also provides eye and face protection. Cutting, grinding or sanding of parts fabricated after curing may create respirable dust particles. Respiratory protection appropriate for this dust may be required. Refer to components listed above for potential hazardous components in the dust.

Eye Protection:
Wear eye/face protection such as chemical splash proof goggles or face shield. Eyewash equipment and safety shower should be provided in areas of potential exposure.

Skin Protection:
Avoid skin contact. Wear impermeable gloves and suitable protective clothing. Barrier creams may be used in conjunction with the gloves to provide additional skin protection.

Hand Protection:
Wear impermeable gloves. Consider the porosity and elasticity data of the glove manufacturer and the specific conditions in the work place. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Additional Advice:
Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored, or consumed where this material is in use. Before eating, drinking, or smoking, wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water.

Exposure Limit(s)

78-93-3 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)

OSHA (PEL):	200 ppm (TWA) 590 mg/m^3 (TWA)
ACGIH (TLV):	300 ppm (STEL) 200 ppm (TWA)
Other Value:	Not established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	red
Appearance:	film
Odor:	odorless
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Melting Point:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity/Density:	Not available
Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Percent Volatile (% by wt.):	<1(methyl ethyl ketone)
pH:	Not applicable
Saturation In Air (% By Vol.):	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Solubility In Water:	negligible
Volatile Organic Content:	4 - 8 gm/L
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammable Limits (% By Vol):	Not available
Autoignition (Self) Temperature:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Odor Threshold:	Not available
Viscosity (Kinematic):	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Conditions To Avoid:	None known
Polymerization:	May occur
Conditions To Avoid:	Avoid contact with acids, oxidizing agents, bases or amines.
Materials To Avoid:	Strong acids or bases
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide oxides of bromine Oxides of sulfur (includes sulfur di and tri oxides) Oxides of nitrogen Hydrogen chloride (HCL) fumes

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT TOXICITY INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

oral	rat	Acute LD50	Not an expected route of exposure
dermal	rabbit	Acute LD50	>2000 mg/kg
inhalation	rat	Acute LC50 4 hr	Not an expected route of exposure

LOCAL EFFECTS ON SKIN AND EYE

Acute Irritation	skin	Not irritating
Acute Irritation	eye	Not an expected route of exposure

ALLERGIC SENSITIZATION

Sensitization	skin	Sensitizing
Sensitization	respiratory	Not an expected route of exposure

GENOTOXICITY

Assays for Gene Mutations

Ames Salmonella Assay	No data

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT TOXICITY DATA

The acute oral (rat) and acute dermal (rabbit) LD50 values for aliphatic amine #3 are both > 10.0 g/kg. This substance produced mild but persistent eye irritation but was practically non-irritating in primary irritation studies with rabbits. Administration of aliphatic amine #3 to dogs at doses up to 4% in the diet for two years produced no adverse effects. Aliphatic amine #3 was fed to rats for two years at dietary levels of 0.0%, 0.25%, 1%, and 4%. There were no adverse effects noted in this study except decreased body weight gain at 4% in males and 1% in females.

Modified poly (halogenated aromatic glycidyl ether) may produce allergic skin reactions after prolonged or repeated dermal contact.

4,4'-methylenebis[N,N-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)aniline] has acute oral (rat), estimated acute dermal (rabbit) and estimated acute (inhalation) 4-hr (rat-vapor) LD/LC50 values of >5000 mg/kg, >3000 mg/kg and > 30 mg/m^3, respectively. Direct contact with this material may produce mild skin and eye irritation. This material is expected to produce dermal sensitization. Once sensitized, a severe reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. A 90-day repeated dose toxicity study was conducted in male and female rats. The animals were dosed by oral gavage at dose levels of 10, 50 and 200 mg/kg bw/day. The No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was considered to be 50 mg/kg/day (based on clinical signs, decreased mean body weight and, hematology and clinical biochemistry findings at 200 mg/kg/day). In a Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study, rats were dosed by oral gavage at levels of 0, 30, 90 and 270 mg/kg bw/day. The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) for maternal parameters was considered to be 90 mg/kg/day based on the premature death, adverse clinical signs and effects on mean body weight and mean body weight change (including carcass and net body weight) and mean food consumption at 270 mg/kg/day. The NOAEL for embryo-fetal development was considered to be 90 mg/kg/day based on increased litter and fetal incidence of delayed/absent bone ossification and of malformations at 270 mg/kg/day in a context of severe maternal toxicity. A structurally similar material was found to be mutagenic in the Ames test and the mouse lymphoma test, but was negative in vitro cell transformation test. However, this structurally similar substance was not mutagenic in the in vivo Mouse Micronucleus Assay. In addition, this substance was not mutagenic in the in vivo Mammalian (Mouse) germ cell Cytogenetic Assay. Therefore, the weight of the scientific evidence indicates that this material is non-genotoxic.

Aniline derivative has acute oral (rabbit) and acute dermal (rabbit) and LD50 values of >600-1500 mg/kg and >2000 mg/kg, respectively. Direct contact with this material is not expected to produce skin irritation. This material is not expected to produce dermal sensitization. A 90-day repeated dose toxicity study was conducted in male and female rats. The animals were dosed via oral gavage at nominal dose levels of 0, 3, 30 and 100 mg/kg bw/day. Treatment-related findings were observed at 30 mg/kg/day. The main effects were cyanosis of the skin (aniline derivative is known to induce methemoglobinemia, and the cyanosis may be secondary to this), hyperactivity, increased WBC count, decreased RBC count, hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit., increased prothrombin time, spleenomegaly (especially in males), mild spleenic congestion, and mild pigmentation of the spleen. These effects were more pronounced at 100 mg/kg/day. No frank toxicity was observed at 3 mg/kg/day, although minimal brown pigmentation of the spleen was observed. Therefore, 3 mg/kg/day is considered as the NOAEL in this study. In a Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study, mice were dosed by oral gavage at levels of 0, 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg bw/day. Maternal mortality (10%) was noted at the high dose, but otherwise clinical observations were unremarkable. At scheduled necropsy, gross findings included enlarged spleens in 1, 12, 13 or 17 dams in the control through high dose groups, respectively. Maternal body weight, weight change, and gravid uterine weight were each reduced at the highest dose of 200 mg/kg/day. Based on these results, aniline derivative is not considered to be teratogenic. This substance was not mutagenic/genotoxic or clastogenic in the Ames Assay, Mouse Lymphoma Assay, in vitro Chromosomal Aberrations Assay or in the in vivo Mouse Micronucleus Assay. Aniline derivative is classified as an IARC Group 3 carcinogen (not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans).

This product can be supplied on various types of carriers. Some carriers may present a hazard during cutting, sanding, or grinding operations on the cured product. Toxicology information for these materials are discussed below.

Tetrabromobisphenol A has an oral (rat) LD50, dermal (rabbit) LD50 and 4-hour inhalation (rat) LC50 values reported to be >4000 mg/kg, >3000 mg/kg and >10,000 mg/m^3, respectively. This material caused fetotoxicity and teratogenicity in laboratory animal tests.

2-Butanone (MEK) has acute oral (rat) and dermal (rabbit) LD50 values of 2700 mg/kg and 6500 mg/kg, respectively. The acute inhalation (rat) LC50 following a 2-hour exposure is 4000 ppm (8.3 mg/L/4hr). Acute exposure to 2-Butanone (MEK) vapor may cause eye and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression, headache, nausea, dizziness and staggered gait. 2-Butanone (MEK) causes moderate to severe eye and mild to moderate skin irritation upon contact. Chronic exposure to 2-Butanone (MEK) vapor may cause central nervous system depression and sleepiness. In a teratogenicity study, pregnant rats inhaled 0, 400, 1000, or 3000 ppm 2-Butanone for 7 hr/day on days 6 through 15 of gestation. Exposure at these levels did not cause any serious birth defects. A few minor malformations were observed at 3000 ppm. At this level, maternal toxicity, evidenced by decreased weight gain and water intake, was observed. In another teratogenicity study, minor malformations were also observered, however, no signs of maternal toxicity were noted. MEK is reported to have shown positive results in a screening test for mutagenicity using the S. cerevisiae strain of yeast. Absorption of a high dose of MEK caused death in laboratory animals. Human ingestion of MEK has caused central nervous system effects and aspiration has caused sudden death in laboratory animal tests.

Phenolic epoxy resin #2 has an acute oral LD50 (rat) of >10,000 mg/kg. This material may produce allergic skin reactions or primary skin irritation after prolonged or repeated dermal exposure. It is reported to have produced mutagenic effects in yeast and cultured mammalian cells both with and without metabolic activation. Chronic ingestion of a similar resin caused reduced weight gain and death in laboratory animals. The literature reports several cases of asthmatic symptoms developing in workers due to occupational exposure to this resin.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY, PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY, BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL, MOBILITY IN SOIL, OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Environmental exposure from substances of this preparation are limited due to the physical form of the product. This material is not classified as dangerous for the environment.

RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT
Not determined

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT TOXICITY DATA

Component / CAS No.	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Toxicity to Water Flea
Aliphatic amine #3 -	Not available	Not available	Not available
Nylon -	Not available	Not available	Not available
Polyester -	Not available	Not available	Not available
Modified polymer (halogenated aromatic glycidyl ether) -	Not available	Not available	Not available
4,4"-methylenebis[N,N-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)aniline] 28768-32-3	EbC50 = 4.8 mg/L (as water Accomodating Fraction (WAF)) - Green Algae (72Hr) ErC50 > 100 mg/L (as water Accomodating Fraction (WAF)) - Green Algae (72 Hr)	LC50 estimated 7 mg/L - Cyprinus carpio (Common Carp) (96 Hr)	EC50 = 6.7 mg/L - Daphnia Magna (48 Hr)
Aniline derivative -	ErC50 = 0.297 mg/L - Green Algae (72h) EyC50 = 0.254 mg/L - Green Algae (72h)	LC50 >100 mg/L - Carp (96h)	Not available
May be supplied on following carriers (carriers identified on label): -	Not available	Not available	Not available
Tetrabromobisphenol A 79-94-7	EC50 > 5.6 mg/L - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (96h)	LC50 = 0.51 mg/L - Lepomis macrochirus (96h) LC50 = 0.54 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) LC50 = 0.06 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h)	EC50 6.8 - 9.2 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) EC50 = 0.96 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h)
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) 78-93-3	Not available	LC50 3130 - 3320 mg/L - Pimephales promelas (96h) flow-through	EC50 > 520 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) EC50 = 5091 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) EC50 4025 - 6440 mg/L - Daphnia magna (48h) Static
Phenolic epoxy resin #2 -	Not available	Not available	Not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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The information on RCRA waste classification and disposal methodology provided below applies only to the product, as supplied. If the material has been altered or contaminated, or it has exceeded its recommended shelf life, the guidance may be inapplicable. Hazardous waste classification under federal regulations (40 CFR Part 261 et seq) is dependent upon whether a material is a RCRA "listed hazardous waste" or has any of the four RCRA "hazardous waste characteristics." Refer to 40 CFR Part 261.33 to determine if a given material to be disposed of is a RCRA "listed hazardous waste"; information contained in Section 15 of this MSDS is not intended to indicate if the product is a "listed hazardous waste." RCRA Hazardous Waste Characteristics: There are four characteristics defined in 40 CFR Section 261.21-61.24: Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, and Toxicity. To determine Ignitability, see Section 9 of this MSDS (flash point). For Corrosivity, see Sections 9 and 14 (pH and DOT corrosivity). For Reactivity, see Section 10 (incompatible materials). For Toxicity, see Section 3 (composition). Federal regulations are subject to change. State and local requirements, which may differ from or be more stringent than the federal regulations, may also apply to the classification of the material if it is to be disposed. The Company encourages the recycle, recovery and reuse of materials, where permitted, as an alternate to disposal as a waste. The Company recommends that organic materials classified as RCRA hazardous wastes be disposed of by thermal treatment or incineration at EPA approved facilities. The Company has provided the foregoing for information only; the person generating the waste is responsible for determining the waste classification and disposal method.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This section provides basic shipping classification information. Refer to appropriate transportation regulations for specific requirements.

US DOT

Dangerous Goods? Not applicable/Not regulated

TRANSPORT CANADA

Dangerous Goods? Not applicable/Not regulated

ICAO / IATA

Dangerous Goods? Not applicable/Not regulated

IMO

Dangerous Goods? Not applicable/Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventory Information

United States (USA): All components of this product are included on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

Canada: All components of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed on the DSL.

European Economic Area (including EU): This product is an article that does not intentionally release substances under normal conditions of use and is therefore exempt from the registration requirements under the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Australia: All components of this product are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or are not required to be listed on AICS.

China: All components of this product are included on the Chinese inventory or are not required to be listed on the Chinese inventory.

Japan: All components of this product are included on the Japanese (ENCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Japanese inventory.

Korea: All components of this product are included on the Korean (ECL) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Korean inventory.

Philippines: All components of this product are included on the Philippine (PICCS) inventory or are not required to be listed on the Philippine inventory.

Switzerland: All components of this product are exempt from the new substance notification requirements for Switzerland (SR 813.11 art. 16-17).

Taiwan: All components of this product are included on the Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI) or are not required to be listed on the Taiwan inventory.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The following components of this product may be subject to reporting requirements pursuant to Section 313 of CERCLA (40 CFR 372), Section 12(b) of TSCA, or may be subject to release reporting requirements (40 CFR 307, 40 CFR 311, etc.) See Section 13 for information on waste classification and waste disposal of this product.

Component / CAS No.	%	TPQ (lbs)	RQ(lbs)	S313	TSCA 12B
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) 78-93-3	0.5 - 1.0	None	5000	No	No
Tetrabromobisphenol A 79-94-7	3.9	None		Yes	No

PRODUCT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION UNDER SECTION 311 OF SARA

- Acute
- Chronic

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating (National Fire Protection Association)

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

Fire: 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

Instability: 0 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions.

Reasons For Issue: New Product

Date Prepared: 03/06/2015
Date of last significant revision: 02/04/2011

Component Hazard Phrases

Aliphatic amine #3

H320 - Causes eye irritation.

Modified polymer (halogenated aromatic glycidyl ether)

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

4,4''-methylenebis[N,N-bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)aniline]

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320 - Causes eye irritation.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aniline derivative

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H371 - May cause damage to organs.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Tetrabromobisphenol A

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Phenolic epoxy resin #2

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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