SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet complies with the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations and with the requirements of 29 CFR § 1910.1200

1. Product and Supplier Identification

Products: Surface Bonder Xi, RPT-01, Trim Bonder TR30/TR40 Rodding Compound RD50, Sink Bonder SK11

Product Use: Bonding agent for acrylic composite, polyester composite, quartz composite, natural stone, FRP/GRP and steel reinforcing rods

Manufacturer: Integra Adhesives Inc.,
Unit 4, 33759 Morey Avenue
Abbotsford, BC, Canada, V2S 2W5
Telephone: +1(604) 850-1321
Facsimile: +1(604) 850-1354
Emergency Telephone Number: +1(604) 986-4617

Supplier: As above

2. Composition

Part A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>LD&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>LC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer CAS No 80-62-6</td>
<td>35 - 50</td>
<td>7940 mg/kg (rat/oral)</td>
<td>7093 ppm (rat/4hr)</td>
<td>ACGIH&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; TLV-TWA: 50 ppm Carcinogen A4, Sensitizer ACGIH STEL: 100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert Ingredients or those below disclosure requirements</td>
<td>50 - 65</td>
<td>N. App</td>
<td>N. App</td>
<td>N Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>LD&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>LC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzoyl Peroxide&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; (Active O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; 1.0%) CAS No 94-36-0</td>
<td>2 - 5</td>
<td>7710 mg/kg (rat/oral)</td>
<td>N/av</td>
<td>ACGIH&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; TLV: 5 mg/m&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricresyl Phosphate CAS No 1330-78-5</td>
<td>2 - 5</td>
<td>5190 mg/kg (rat/oral)</td>
<td>N/av</td>
<td>ACGIH&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; TLV: 0.1 mg/m&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaction product of Epichlorohydrin and Bisphenol A CAS No 25085-99-8</td>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>11400 mg/kg (rat/oral)</td>
<td>N/av</td>
<td>N/p Skin and respiratory sensitizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert Ingredients or those below disclosure requirements</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>N/ap</td>
<td>N/ap</td>
<td>N/ap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Integra Adhesives Inc., September 3, 2010
Adhesive Kits

ABBREVIATION KEY: N/p: not published, N/d: not determined, N/ap: not applicable, N/av: not available

Note: Exposure limits may vary from time to time and from one jurisdiction to another. Check with local regulatory agency for the exposure limits in your area.

1 ACGIH: American Conference of Environmental Industrial Hygienists
2 Part B does not meet the requirements for inclusion in Class 5.2 under Part 2.5.3.2.1 of the thirteenth revise edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations.

3. Hazards Identification

Routes of Entry:

Skin Contact: Yes (Part A) 
Eye Contact: Yes (Part B)
Ingestion: Yes (Part A) 
Inhalation: Yes (Part A)

Emergency Overview: Methyl methacrylate is extremely volatile and can form high concentration of vapours at room temperature. Being heavier than air, it may spread long distances and sources of ignition may cause flashbacks to source. Liquid may float on water spreading fire. This product is a confined space hazard. Closed container may rupture when exposed to heat or to sunlight. High vapour concentrations may cause headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and incoordination. Very high concentrations may cause loss of consciousness and death. Skin sensitizer! May cause severe allergic skin reactions.

Acute Health Effects:

Inhalation: This product contains materials that are extremely volatile. Low concentrations probably irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Higher concentrations can probably cause symptoms of central nervous system depression, such as headache, nausea dizziness, drowsiness, and confusion. Extremely high concentrations can cause loss of consciousness and death. Due to its irritating nature, methyl methacrylate may cause fluid build up in lungs. Symptoms are shortness of breath, pain in chest and difficulty breathing. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours.

Skin Contact: This product is mildly irritating to the skin, but exposure is considered major due to its ability to sensitize the skin.

Eye Contact: Ingredients in Part B may cause severe eye irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause effects similar to those experienced under the heading “INHALATION”

Chronic Health Effects:

In most exposure situation, prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system depression. In addition, prolonged inhalation exposure may cause bronchitis which includes coughing. This product is a skin sensitizer (methyl methacrylate) and may be a respiratory sensitizer based on limited studies (reaction product of epichlorohydrin and bisphenol A). One sensitized to this material, even a small additional exposure will produce severe allergic reactions such as rash, itching, and swelling. This material cannot be classified by IARC as a carcinogen to humans.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory tract disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation: This product is flammable. Take proper precautions. Remove victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if indicated. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before
Adhesive Kits

re-use or discard. If the contact is severe and pain persists after long term rinsing with water, rinse the contaminated area with lukewarm pasteurized milk. After pain has stopped, rinse thoroughly with water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact: MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. Check and remove any contact lenses. Flush with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. Take care not to contaminate non-affected eye. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: If patient is conscious, give three or four glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting Do not give anything by mouth to a convulsing or unconscious person. Get medical attention.

General Comments: Good personal hygiene is essential. Avoid eating, smoking or drinking in work areas.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Part A

Flash point:  9°C TCC (Methyl Methacrylate)
Autoignition Temperature:  435°C. See information under “Fire Fighting Instructions”
Lower Explosive Limit:  2.1 % by volume
Upper Explosion Limit:  12.5% by volume
Sensitivity to Impact:  No
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:  No

Part B

Flash point:  Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature:  Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit:  Not applicable
Upper Explosion Limit:  Not applicable
Sensitivity to Impact:  No
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:  No

Hazardous Combustion Products: Burning may produce oxides of carbon.

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, or dry chemical. Water should be used to cool surrounding containers.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Vapour will flash and the liquid will burn. Keep away from all sources of ignition and avoid elevated temperatures. Vapours are heavier than air, and may collect in low-lying areas. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection: Wear adequate personal protection to prevent skin contact. See Section 8 for specific recommendations.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent release into waterways and sewers. Stop spill as soon as possible to prevent contamination of soil, groundwater, or surface water.

Cleanup Procedures: Toxic, flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand, or other non-combustible material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements, or confined areas. Dike if needed. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Call for assistance on disposal. Consult national, provincial, and local regulations.

7. Handling and Storage
Handling Procedures: Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor, or spray. Follow safe work procedures and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Storage: Keep well away from all sources of ignition. Store in a cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from heat and ignitions sources. Do not store near foodstuffs. Methyl Methacrylate should not be stored for longer than 3 months. Containers should be checked weekly after 30 days to determine inhibitor concentration and possible polymerization. Store away from oxidizers and corrosives and other incompatible materials such as sulfuric acid, peroxides, alkali metal, which increase the risk of fire and explosion.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Occupational Controls: ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm, Sensitizer (methyl methacrylate)

Engineering Controls: If used indoors, ensure adequate non-sparking ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition and post “No Smoking” signs in the work place. Keep away from heat, and never weld, cut, or solder empty containers. Use adequate ventilation to reduce concentration to below TLV.

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR METHYL METHACRYLATE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:
UP TO 1000 ppm: SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode; or full-facepiece chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapour cartridge(s); or gas mask with organic vapour canister; or powered air-purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridge(s); or full-facepiece SCBA; or full-facepiece SAR.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

ESCAPE: Gas mask with organic vapour canister; or escape-type SCBA.

*NOTE: Substance causes eye irritation or damage; eye protection needed.

Skin Protection: Guidelines for methyl methacrylate:

RECOMMENDED (resistance to breakthrough longer than 8 hours): Tychem(TM) F, Tychem(TM) BR/LV, Tychem(TM) Responder(TM), Tychem(TM) TK.

CAUTION, use for short periods only (resistance to breakthrough within 1 to 4 hours): Butyl rubber, Polyvinyl alcohol, Viton(TM)/Butyl rubber.

NOT RECOMMENDED for use (resistance to breakthrough less than 1 hour): Natural rubber, neoprene rubber, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride, Viton(TM).

Recommendations are NOT valid for very thin Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile and PVC gloves (0.3 mm or less). Resistance of materials can vary from product to product. Breakthrough times are obtained under conditions of continuous contact, generally at room temperature. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain clothing carefully.

Eye and Face Protection: Use chemical safety goggles.

Footwear: As recommended by worksite.

Other: Eyewash and showers should be located near work areas.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties
Adhesive Kits

Part A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear transparent liquid, may be tinted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Typical Resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>29 mm Hg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Slightly soluble in cold water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density</td>
<td>Heavier than air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>101°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density</td>
<td>1.06 (water = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Faint odour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>Slight solubility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>Not established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>0°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative Density</td>
<td>1.11 (water = 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: This product is stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: May polymerize violently with risk of fire and explosion. Uninhibited methyl methacrylate with low inhibitor concentration, polymerizes slowly at room temperature and on exposure to light and air, and readily at elevated temperatures, greater than 65°C (149°F). Polymerization becomes self-sustaining above 95 deg C. Metal salts (e.g. ferric or aluminum chloride), peroxides, oxidizers and strong acids may also cause polymerization.

Incompatibility: Oxygen, oxidizing agents - Increased risk of fire and explosion. Can form explosive peroxides. Strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid, oleum, chlorosulfonic acid) – Increased temperature and pressure; increased risk of fire and explosion. Alkali metal, graphite compounds, metallic halide salts, peroxides (dibenzoyl peroxide di-tertbutyl peroxide), azoisobutyronitrile – Can initiate polymerization. Bally lithium - Explosion can occur. Halogens - Can react with low concentrations of halogens, in the presence of UV light, to form a strong irritant. Can form peroxides in the presence of light and air or on contact with acids. Methyl Methacrylate has been involved in several plant-scale explosions when stored inappropriately or accidentally heated.

Part B is an organic peroxide listed as an incompatible substance to Part A. Mixing Part A and B must be done under controlled conditions as prescribed in the product directions. Use of the resin dispensers provided with the resin kits are adequate for measuring correct amounts of each.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Various oxides of carbon and unidentified compounds in smoke.

11. Toxicological Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Type</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Exposure (LD₅₀)</td>
<td>See Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Exposure (LC₅₀)</td>
<td>See Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Exposure</td>
<td>See Section 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure Limits</td>
<td>See Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritancy</td>
<td>See Section 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitization</td>
<td>Part A (methyl methacrylate) is a skin sensitizer. See Section 3. Part B (reaction product of epichlorohydin and bisphenol A) may be a respiratory sensitizer based on limited studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurotoxicity</td>
<td>None observed other than central nervous system depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td>No ingredients listed by IARC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adhesive Kits

Teratogenicity: Not reported
Reproductive Toxicity: No evidence reported
Mutagenicity: No evidence reported
Synergistic Products: Methyl methacrylate metabolism is slowed down by the presence of other organic solvents, including ethyl alcohol.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Toxicity:

Methyl methacrylate:

TLm Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 499-159 mg/l/24-96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
TLm Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill) 368-232 mg/l/24-96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
TLm Carassius auratus (goldfish) 423-277 mg/l/24-96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
TLm Lebistes reticulatus (guppies) 368 mg/l/24-96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified
Toxicity threshold (cell multiplication inhibition test): Pseudomonas putida (bacteria): 100 mg/l

Benzoyl peroxide:
No data available.

Tricresyl Phosphate:

LC50 Rainbow trout (weight 0.2 g) 260 ug/l/96 hr (95% confidence interval 210-322 ug/l), flow-through test at 12 deg C.
LC50 Channel catfish (weight 1.3 g) 803 ug/l/96 hr (95% confidence interval 672-959 ug/l), flow-through test at 12 deg C.
LC50 Bluegill (weight 0.6 g) 150 ug/l/96 hr (95% confidence interval 102-220 ug/l), flow-through test at 12 deg C.
LC50 Yellow perch (weight 0.7 g) 502 ug/l/96 hr (95% confidence interval 384-656 ug/l), flow-through test at 12 deg C.

Environmental Fate:

Methyl methacrylate:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: Based on a classification scheme, a Koc value of 95 indicates that methyl methacrylate is expected to have high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl methacrylate from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.2X10^-4 atm-cu m/mole, from its vapor pressure of 38.5 mm Hg and water solubility of 1.6X10^-4. The potential for volatilization of methyl methacrylate from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon its vapor pressure. Screening tests indicate that methyl methacrylate is readily biodegradable; it reached 94% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum.

AQUATIC FATE: Based on a classification scheme(1), a Koc value of 95 indicates that methyl methacrylate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.2X10^-4 atm-cu m/mole, from its vapor pressure of 38.5 mm Hg and water solubility of 1.6X10^-4. Volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 6 hours and 5 days, respectively, using an estimation method. Hydrolysis of methyl methacrylate may be a significant process under basic conditions based upon a hydrolytic half-life of 3.4 hours at pH 11; half-lives of 4 years, 140 days, and 14 days were determined at pH 7, 8, and 9, respectively. According to a classification scheme, an estimated BCF of 7, from a
log Kow of 1.38, suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Screening tests indicate that methyl methacrylate is readily biodegradable; it reached 94% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, methyl methacrylate, which has a vapor pressure of 38.5 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase methyl methacrylate is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 7.4 hours from its rate constant of 5.2X10^-11 cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C. The rate constant for the reaction of methyl methacrylate with ozone is 1.1X10^-17 cu cm/mole-sec, corresponding to a half-life of 1 day at an atmospheric concentration of 7X10^-11 molecules/cu cm. Because methyl methacrylate does not absorb light in the environmental spectrum above 290 nm, direct photolysis is not expected to occur.

Benzyol Peroxide:

TERRESTRIAL FATE: Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1,800, determined from an experimental log Kow of 3.46 and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that benzyol peroxide is expected to have low mobility in soil. Volatilization of benzyol peroxide from moist soil surfaces may be important given an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.5X10^-6 atm-cu m/mole, using a fragment constant estimation method. Benzyol peroxide is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based on an estimated vapor pressure of 7.1X10^-5 mm Hg, determined from a fragment constant method. In the Japanese MITI test, benzyol peroxide (present at 100 ppm) reached 84 percent of its theoretical BOD in 21 days, using an activated sludge inoculum.

AQUATIC FATE: Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1,800, determined from an experimental log Kow of 3.46 and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that benzyol peroxide is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Benzyol peroxide may volatilize from water surfaces based on an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.5X10^-6 atm-cu m/mole, developed using a fragment constant estimation method. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 17 days and 123 days, respectively. According to a classification scheme, an estimated BCF of 250, from an experimental log Kow, suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high. In the Japanese MITI test, benzyol peroxide (present at 100 ppm) reached 84 percent of its theoretical BOD in 21 days, using an activated sludge inoculum.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, benzyol peroxide, which has an estimated vapor pressure of 7.1X10^-5 mm Hg at 25 deg C, will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase benzyol peroxide is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 4.5 days. Particulate-phase benzyol peroxide may be physically removed from the air by wet and dry deposition. The maximum absorption of benzyol peroxide, dissolved in dioxane was 275 nm, with no absorption reported above 320 nm(4), suggesting that benzyol peroxide may directly photolyze since it has some absorption above 290 nm (sunlight).

Biodegradability: The biodegradation rate for methyl methacrylate at 75 ppm starting concentration, treated using a mixed microbial population immobilized in calcium alginate gel, was 9.3 ppm/hr; this corresponded to 89% removal due to biodegradation. In the Japanese MITI test, benzyol peroxide (present at 100 ppm) reached 84 percent of its theoretical BOD in 21 days, using an activated sludge inoculum.
Bioconcentration: Methyl methacrylate is not expected to bioaccumulate. Bioconcentration of benzoyl peroxide in aquatic organisms is expected to be high.

13. Disposal Considerations

Review federal, provincial or state, and local government requirements prior to disposal. Store material for disposal as indicated in Storage Conditions. Disposal by controlled incineration may be acceptable.

14. Transport Information

Transport Canada (TDG): Adhesives, Class 3, UN 1133, PG III, (When labeled for retail trade, may be classified as “Consumer Commodity”)

US DOT (CFR49): Adhesives, Class 3, UN 1133, PG III, (When labeled for retail trade, may be classified as “Consumer Commodity, ORMD”)

International Air Transport Association (IATA): Adhesives, Class 3, UN 1133, PG III (When labeled for retail trade, may be classified as “Consumer Commodity, Class 9, ID 8000”)

International Maritime: (IMDG): Adhesives, Class 3, UN 1133, PG III Limited Quantity EmS No F-E, S-D, Stowage Category “A” Flash Point = 9°C

Note: Despite a flash point of 9° CC, this product has been assigned to Packing Group III as per the requirements of TDG, Part 2.19(3) and 49 CFR § 173.121 (b).

15. Regulatory Information

CANADIAN FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
CEPA, DOMESTIC SUBSTANCES LIST: All ingredients are listed
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Part A: B2, D2B, F
Part B: C, D2A

UNITED STATES – FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA): All components are listed in the inventory.
OSHA, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z: Meets the criteria for a hazardous substance.
CERCLA, 40 CFR 302: No ingredients listed
SARA 302, 40 CFR 355: No ingredients are listed.
SARA 313, 40 CFR 372: Subject to reporting requirements: Benzoyl peroxide, Methyl methacrylate
Proposition 65, California Safe Drinking Water and Toxicity Enforcement Act of 1986: No ingredients appear on the list of Carcinogens or Reproductive Toxins as published on the effective date of this Safety Data Sheet.
16. Other Information

Original Preparation Date: September 3, 2010

Prepared by: Kel-Ex Agencies Ltd., 319 Lynn Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 2C4

Disclaimer: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared using information provided by CCINFO. The information in the Safety Data Sheet is offered for your consideration and guidance when exposed to this product. Integra Adhesives Inc., expressly disclaims all expressed or implied warranties and assumes no responsibilities for the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein. The data in this SDS does not apply to use with any other product or in any other process.

This Safety Data Sheet may not be changed, or altered in any way without the expressed knowledge and permission of Integra Adhesives Inc.

Revisions: None