

PRODUCT: DOWTHERM SR-1 100%

SECTION 01: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: T. DONOVAN & SON (1997) LTD.
700 WILSON STREET
SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA E2M 3V2
TOLL FREE: 1-888-799-2645 / LOCAL (506) 642-1500

PRODUCT NAME: Dowtherm SR-1 100%.

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Glycol.

MATERIAL USE: Heat transfer fluid. For non-evaporative closed loop systems. Do not use if there is the possibility of incidental contact to food and/or potable water. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (613)-996-6666

SECTION 02: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 1910.1200.
Acute Toxicity - Category 4 - Oral
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure - Category 2 - Oral

HAZARD STATEMENT: **H302:** Harmful if swallowed.
H373: May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure (if swallowed).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT: **P260:** Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330: Rinse mouth.
P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

OTHER HAZARDS: No Data Available.

SECTION 03: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| INGREDIENT(S) | CAS # | WT. % |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Ethylene Glycol | 107-21-1 | >95.0 % |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | <3.0 % |
| Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate | 7758-11-4 | <3.0 % |

Definitions:

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service registry number.

WT. % - Percent Weight.

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SECTION 04: FIRST AID MEASURES

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| GENERAL ADVICE: | First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for specific personal protective equipment. |
| IF INHALED: | Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician. |
| IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT: | Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather items such as shoes should be disposed of properly. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available. |
| IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT: | Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. |
| IF SWALLOWED: | Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 mL) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 mL) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3-ounce (1 ½ tsp.) (8 mL) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 mL per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40-pound child or 36 mL for an 18 kg child]. |

THE MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, WHETHER ACUTE OR DELAYED: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: If several ounces (60 - 100 mL) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol: loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable.

The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, Central Nervous System (CNS) depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: | Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam, alcohol resistant foams (Alcohol Type Concentrate (ATC) type) are preferred, general purpose synthetic foams (including Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)), or protein foams may function; however, will be less effective. |
| UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: | Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. |

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SECTION 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: | During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. |
| SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: | Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Liquid mist of this product can burn. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties. |
| ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: | Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream, may spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. |
| SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS: | Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections. |

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS: | Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7: Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: | Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12: Ecological Information. |
| METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP: | Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter, Sawdust, Vermiculite, and Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. See Section 13: Disposal Considerations, for additional information. |

SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: | Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. |
| CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: | Do not store in: Galvanized steel. Opened or unlabeled containers. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Store in original unopened container. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. |

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SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

| INGREDIENT(S) | REGULATION | TYPE OF LISTING | VALUE/NOTIFICATION |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Ethylene Glycol | Dow IHG | TWA | 50 mg/m ³ |
| | Dow IHG | STEL | 100 mg/m ³ |
| | ACGIH | C Aerosol only | 100 mg/m ³ |

Definitions:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
 C - Ceiling Limit.
 Dow IHG - Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit.
 TWA - Time Weighted Average.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION:

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural Rubber (latex), Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (nitrile or NBR), Polyethylene, Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminated (EVAL), and Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC or vinyl). Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA).

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also consider all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face-shield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| PHYSICAL STATE: | Pink Liquid. |
| ODOUR: | Characteristic. |
| ODOUR THRESHOLD: | No Data Available. |
| pH: | 9.5 50% ASTM D1287 (typical value). |
| MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT: | -19.4°C (-2.9°F). |
| BOILING POINT: | 158°C (316°F). |
| FLASH POINT, METHOD: | Closed Cup 126.7°C (260.1°F). |
| EVAPORATION RATE: | <0.5 |
| FLAMMABILITY (SOLIDS AND GASES): | Not Applicable to Liquids. |
| UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: | No Data Available. |
| LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT: | 3.2 % vol Vapour, Lower Explosive Level (LEL) of major ingredient Ethylene Glycol. |

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SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| VAPOUR PRESSURE: | 2.2 mmHg at 20°C (68°F). |
| VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1): | >1.0. |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1): | 1.1295 at 20°C (68°F) / 20°C. |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% W/W): | 100%. |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: | 427°C (801°F). |
| PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER: | No Data Available. |
| DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: | No Data Available. |
| VISCOSITY: | 14 cSt at 20°C (68°F). |

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| REACTIVITY: | No Data Available. |
| CHEMICAL STABILITY: | Thermally stable at typical use temperatures. |
| POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: | Polymerization will not occur. |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. |
| INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: | Avoid contact with: strong acids, strong bases, and strong oxidizers. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: | Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: aldehydes, alcohols, and ethers. |

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| ACUTE TOXICITY | |
| ORAL: | <p>Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Ingestion of quantities (approximately 65 mL (2 oz.) for diethylene glycol or 100 mL (3 oz.) for ethylene glycol) has caused death in humans. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 3 Ounces. • For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, 8,200 mg/kg. |
| INHALATION: | <p>At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Ethylene glycol: LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, Aerosol, >2.5 mg/L. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts. • For similar material(s): LD50, <i>Leporidae sp.</i> (Rabbit), >2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration. |
| DERMAL: | |
| SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. • Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. • Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / EYE IRRITATION: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May cause slight eye irritation. • Corneal injury is unlikely. • Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation. |
| RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found. • For skin sensitization: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. |

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: | For the major component(s): Ethylene glycol. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. |
| CARCINOGENICITY: | Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. |
| TERATOGENICITY: | Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies. |
| REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: | Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals. |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) - SINGLE EXPOSURE: | Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant. |
| STOT - REPEAT EXPOSURE: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). • In animals, effects on organs have been reported on kidney and liver. |
| ASPIRATION HAZARD: | Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined. |

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: | |
| Ethylene Glycol: | <p>Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches >70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).</p> <p>10-day Window: Pass.</p> <p>Biodegradation: 90 - 100%.</p> <p>Exposure Time: 10 d.</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent.</p> <p>10-day Window: Not applicable.</p> <p>Biodegradation: 90%.</p> <p>Exposure Time: 1 d.</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent.</p> <p>Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.29 mg/mg.</p> |
| Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate: | Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable. |
| BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: | |
| Ethylene Glycol: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF <100 or Log Pow <3). • Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.36 (Measured). |
| Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate: | No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high-water solubility. |
| TOXICITY: | |
| Ethylene Glycol: | <p>Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 72,860 mg/L, Other guidelines.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, >100 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants: ErC50, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6,500 13,000 mg/L, Other guidelines.</p> <p>Toxicity to Bacteria: EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, 225 mg/L, OECD 209 Test.</p> |
| Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate: | <p>Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, <i>Leuciscus idus</i> (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, >900 mg/L, Method Not Specified.</p> |

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| MOBILITY IN SOIL: | |
| Ethylene Glycol: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. • Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). • Partition coefficient (Koc): <1 Estimated. |
| Dipotassium Hydrogen Phosphate: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Relevant Data Found. |

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| DISPOSAL METHODS: | <p>DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be compliant with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Composition Information. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 3: COMPOSITION INFORMATION. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler, Reclaimer, Incinerator, or other thermal destruction device.</p> |
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG): | Not regulated for transport. |
| International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG): | Not regulated for transport. |
| International Air Transport Association (IATA): | Not regulated for transport. |
| UNITED NATIONS (UN) NUMBER: | Not Applicable. |
| TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS: | Not regulated for transport. |
| PACKING GROUP: | Not Applicable. |
| PROPER SHIPPING NAME: | Not Applicable. |
| SPECIAL SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS: | When Transporting in bulk: Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) 73/78 and the International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC) or International Code of the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC) Code. |
| Classification for SEA transport (International Maritime Organization (IMO)/IMDG): | |

Note: This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS) CLASSIFICATION: | This is not a WHMIS controlled product. |
| HAZARDOUS PRODUCT REGULATIONS (HPR) COMPLIANCE: | This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015). |
| CANADIAN DOMESTIC SUBSTANCES LIST (DSL): | All substances contained in this product are listed on the DSL or are not required to be listed. |

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES (US) FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):

Sections 311 and 312:

- Acute Health Hazard.
- Chronic Health Hazard.

Section 313: This product contains Ethylene Glycol which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

OSHA HazCom Standard Rating:

This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

All components of this product are compliant with the inventory listing requirements of the US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

US STATE OR LOCAL REGULATIONS:

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):



Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe

PREPARED BY:

T. Donovan & Son (1997) Ltd.

PREPARATION DATE:

May 2018.

DISCLAIMER:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.