



### Do It Yourself Rubber Kit Contents

- Premeasured blue rubber granules
- Premeasured glue (aka adhesive) for blue
- Premeasured yellow rubber granules
- Premeasured glue for yellow

TPV is the best rubber available, used for children's playgrounds. The adhesive is the best match for this product, providing excellent quality and durability. Inferior products tend to shed like confetti. Having said that, our repair kits can be used to repair other types of rubber contacts.

#### IMPORTANT

Do not allow your glue to freeze! If glue freezes it forms crystals and can no longer be applied. The glue must be applied within 5 months of shipping to you, or it crystallizes and becomes unusable.

### Other Supplies You Need to Purchase

- NITRILE GLOVES are critically important
- Safety glasses
- Ruler
- Sharpie marker
- At least 1 large plastic bucket for mixing e.g. 5 Gallon orange bucket from Home Depot

#### IMPORTANT

Always store your slats lying flat. If they are curved it will be difficult to make them lie flat enough on your contact surface to adhere properly.

### Optional:

- Rubber slats, with their premeasured adhesive
- Pool Trowel: rounded corners ~8 in (Photo right). **Note** the glue will stick to the trowel, so you won't be able to use it for anything besides rubber contacts in future
- Yellow Painters Trowel, to hold against edges (Photo left)
- Extra long-sleeved NITRILE GLOVES, disposable overalls
- Blue Painters Tape
- Weight scale (if you want to measuring the rubber and glue yourself)
- Scoop for rubber
- Polyethylene vapour barrier to protect your table or floor
- Props to raise working surface
- Extra plastic pails for mixing e.g. 1 for each color
- Spoon or spatula for opening/mixing



### Watch a video demonstration at

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GvY2K8HCEv4&feature=share&list=UUvb2Zsne253YD6qO0Z9Jvig>.

Please note the video actually shows making a skin on puckboard at a seminar, since it is NOT applying a wet mixture directly to contact equipment. The techniques are the same.

## Safety First

The glue has an odour. It must be used outside or in a well-ventilated area. It is a known allergen and has caused allergic reactions. Keep your product away from pets and children. Contact with the glue is a major concern.

Glue is the main safety concern (not the rubber granules). Once glue-granule mixture been applied to contact and cured, it's so safe it's commonly used in playgrounds and sports fields. Until then, be very careful not to get glue on your skin.

If anyone accidentally gets glue on their skin or fur, they really need to wash it off ASAP. Treat it with the seriousness it deserves.

People who are allergic to crazy glue should not apply this product. Conversely, if you use this rubber adhesive, it may sensitize you to crazy glue usage in future. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not allow glue to freeze. Do not store it above 150°F. Full MSDS safety data is available at: <http://www.americanrecycling.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/PremARC-Aliphatic-702.pdf>.

YOU ABSOLUTELY MUST WEAR NITRILE GLOVES. Don't use the more readily available latex gloves because the rubber solvents will dissolve them. If you are prone to allergies, you can buy longer gloves of any kind and wear nitrile gloves on top of them.

Wear clothes suitable for painting because the glue doesn't come off. Wear closed toe shoes e.g. running shoes so you don't drop glue on your skin. You must wear safety glasses and nitrile gloves to mix and apply the adhesive.

The most likely time you might spill adhesive on yourself is when you're mixing it. Use a clean old metal or plastic spoon e.g. beach spoon to prevent accidentally touching adhesive when reach into its container. If you use a plastic spoon, the glue will peel off when dry. If you use a wood or metal spoon, it's on there forever and you'd need to saw it off. Or just use your gloved hands to mix.

## Prevent Allergic Reactions

The most important safety tip for people who are prone to allergies is to remove the clothes you wore to mix and apply the adhesive right away after you're done. Let them dry 24 hours and then launder them as usual.

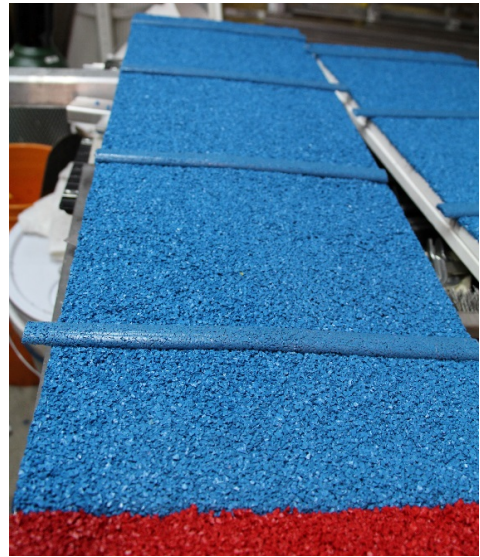
It is VERY important if get any glue yourself, wash yourself thoroughly, IMMEDIATELY, using regular soap and water. Take a shower if you need to. Seriously. The longer the glue stays on you, the more likely it is that you could have a severe allergic reaction.



## Prepare the Surface of Your Contacts

In order for rubber and adhesive to stick to your contact equipment, it's **CRITICALLY IMPORTANT** to prepare the surface properly. If you don't prepare the surface, the rubber and adhesive will not stick and the result will not be safe to run dogs over. There would be no good way to fix this situation and you'd have to start over by preparing the surface for new product.

To apply rubber to your contact, you'll need to remove any old surface, down to bare wood if possible. Clean and dry the contact surface e.g. if it's covered in mud, wash it with dish soap and water, and then let it air dry fully. This is important because dirt and oils would interfere with the glue and it would not adhere properly.



If the deck of your equipment is aluminum, the aluminum deck **MUST** be powdercoated before rubber application. Rubber will not stick to bare aluminum.

If the deck is new wood, you can use any paint you want for the sides and underside, but **DO NOT USE ANY PAINT** on the running surface. Apply your rubber directly to the new wood.

If your surface is paint with sand in it, as long as sand isn't lose and paint isn't flaking, just clean off the contacts and apply granules as directed. If your sand surface is loose or the paint is flaking, anything you apply on top of it won't adhere properly. If in doubt, use a belt sander to take the sand down, then clean the surface as directed.

## Applying the Rubber Using the Wet Pour Method

You must work in a well-ventilated area or outside. Glue must kept at a temperature of 10 degrees Celsius or higher. You must wear nitrile gloves and safely glasses. If you are working indoors, use a plastic drop cloth (from a paint store) or a tarp to protect your floors. The glue doesn't come off if you spill it on the floor.

If you purchased one of our rubber kits, measuring is already done for you. Otherwise, you'll need to measure rubber and glue for each area of the equipment. Measure the contact area and use a Sharpie marker to draw a line indicating contact area. For example, an average AAC Aframe contact area is 3' wide and 42" tall.

You don't need to be perfect! Truly, as long as you've frosted a cake, you can rubberize your contacts.

You'll work with 1 color at a time. Start with **blue rubber** granules (since it makes corners easier to deal with.) Identify the **glue for blue**. You'll be mixing the blue rubber with its glue and applying it all to the contact surface before you switch to yellow.

When you open the blue rubber, if it has any lumps, simply break them apart with your fingers. To open the container of glue, use a bottle opener, spoon or screwdriver. Use your gloved hands to get as much of the glue out as possible. You don't need to be perfect.

Next, pour the blue rubber and its corresponding glue into a large plastic bucket or container. We like to use 5 gallon buckets from Home Depot's paint department. Use your gloved hands or a spoon to mix. Mix until everything is uniformly wet. (This takes about 2 minutes.)

You can put tape on edges of equipment so if you spill any rubber over the edges you can easily remove it. DO NOT tape the Sharpie marker line indicating the contact area.

Apply the blue glue/rubber mixture to the contact using your hand. Empty the whole bucket and use your hands to press it towards edges, leaving about 1 inch free.

Use trowel to fill in the edges. Press it down so it's all flat and a uniform thickness. Fill in any holes and flatten again. You can use the trowel to steal extra granules from the middle to move them to another bald area.

Because you're using granules (not a smooth paste), coverage always looks a bit "Swiss cheesy". You don't need to be perfect, only aim for about 1 granule deep uniformly across the surface.

For corners, use the 5 in 1 tool to press granules into the corner. You don't need to be perfect. The most important area to fill is the MIDDLE of the equipment, where dogs most commonly run and touch. In terms of function, it's less important to get perfect corners because dogs don't usually touch there.

**IMPORTANT**  
If you're rubberizing a teeter/seesaw, it's very important to spread the mixture evenly so the teeter balances properly

You don't need to rush as you have about 1 hour working time before the mixture starts to set up.

If you used tape, peel it off now (otherwise it will become firmly and permanently attached).

Remove extra rubber mixture from your tools, wipe them with a paper towel and let dry.

Wash your hands. Thoroughly wash any parts of your skin that touched glue. Wash your clothes if necessary.

Now leave the mixture to cure. You can check your progress by touching the surface with your gloved hand in about 6 hours. Depending on how warm it is, it will take 24-48 hours to fully cure. If the temperature is warmer, it cures faster. For example, if it's 30 degrees Celsius it can cure in about 24 hours. You can tell the rubberized surface has cured by pressing on it: once cured, it should be dry and stiff and won't move. Think of the sticky wet consistency like pudding vs. cured is hard like peanut brittle.

Once cured, dogs can run on the contacts immediately.

Note the environment must be dry when applying the rubber and glue, but if your project is rained on when it's curing it will have no effect.

Once blue is completed and cured, you're ready to switch to the yellow sections. Identify the **yellow rubber** and **glue for yellow**. Repeat all the steps above using a fresh plastic container. Or you can reuse

one bucket for both colors if you wait 24 hours until the blue is cured. Just grab an edge and peel off the entire blue piece of rubber and clean it out. Then you're ready to begin with yellow.

The most difficult area for applying rubber to contacts is the corners. We find it easiest to use a pool trowel, but you could simply use your (gloved) hands.



If you accidentally spill glue on your floor, wait for it to dry and then cut it off. You could clean with acetone, but this can have side effects on your body and your floor. Preventing spills is far better.

## Slats

If you purchased Hunter's Heart premade rubber slats, they come with adhesive. Slats may have taken on a curve during shipping. Lay your slats out flat somewhere. Let them relax approx. 1 day so they're flat.



Plan ahead so you have enough weights to weigh all your slats down so they lie flat. Use regular vapour barrier (polyethylene) from Home Depot wrapped around 2x4s. Each slat has its own weight. The most important part to weigh down is the edges of the slats. (We use puckboard (white rectangles in photo) for large production runs, but it's expensive and difficult to locate. Wood is an easy and effective option for do-it-yourselfers.)

Once slats are flat, trim them, a little longer than needed. (No two pieces of equipment are the same size, so we intentionally make slats a bit too wide and you cut to the size of your equipment.) Mark your aframe 6 inches from the bottom and then every 12 inches above that, where the slats will go. Mark the location of each slat on both sides of the aframe. Using scissors, cut your slat so each edge sticks out 1 inch beyond the equipment. (You'll trim to perfect size once cured/dry.)

Now that the slats are ready, apply the colored granules/adhesive mixture and as soon as you're finished (granules still wet and surface is flat), you'll apply the slats on top. Find the "slat glue" container. While the rubber granules still wet, use your gloved finger to spread adhesive evenly on the bottom (flat) side of each slat. Apply just enough to wet the entire surface uniformly. It should not be dripping.

Place each slat on top of the granules. Lightly press down so it's flat. (Do NOT press down hard. You want the wet granules underneath to help adhere properly.) If some parts of slats aren't sticking properly (still wobbly when you touch them), you may need to a) Weigh it down and allow time to dry/ cure.



wait longer until curing is complete or b) you may have missed an area of the slat when applying adhesive. Use your gloved finger or trowel to apply adhesive to that area of the slat.

If any parts are still lifting up, put a weight on the area that won't stick. Leave the weight on it overnight, and then take it off the next day. Once curing is complete, use scissors to trim the edges of the slats exactly to the size of your equipment.

## Common Mistakes to Avoid

One of the most common mistakes people make is to apply rubber too thick. Optimal thickness is the depth of 1 granule of rubber. We generally use 1 lb of TPV rubber granules per square foot of contact surface. If your application is significantly deeper, product will not adhere properly and easily come off.

Another common mistake is inadequate mixing. If rubber bunches together, foaming may occur. It looks like bubbles coming up on top of the rubber. Be sure to mix slowly and consistently. If there are any globules, take a spatula to break it up and smooth it out.

## Yellowing

The aliphatic adhesive and rubber in our kits usually does not yellow in Canadian locations where the UV index is low. Having said that, if you want to ensure your color does not yellow, the critical time is in the initial 72 hours during curing e.g. by applying rubber indoors away from sunlight. Once curing is complete, far less color change is possible.



## Mixing Components for Other Projects

Note if you are using rubber kits for other unique projects, or you'd prefer to divide the components into smaller sections, you'll need to measure by weight using a kitchen scale. Plan for 3 oz glue for every pound of rubber. Do not guess by looking instead of weighing, as product will not adhere properly.

## Logos/Artwork

The easiest method for incorporating your logo or art in

the rubber surface is to buy thick plastic bath mat from the dollar store, cut it out in the shape of your logo and place it on the contact surface. Use PAM cooking spray or Vaseline at the edges to assist removal. Once you apply rubber around it, then remove the bath mat. Now you can fill in your logo in a contrasting color.

(If you make your logo first, separately from the contact, apply it to the contact and pour around it, the log will tend to pull away so this method is not recommended.)

## **Maintenance is Required**

Like all equipment, rubber contacts will break down over time and maintenance is required.

On average, expect your rubber contacts to require annual maintenance. You'll see most of the wear at the corners where bare plank material is exposed, usually due to frequent moving, dragging or stacking on top of equipment.

## **Minor Repairs**

If you see areas of rubber lifting, ask us to send you some adhesive only. Use a disposable paint brush to paint it underneath the lifting area. The edges are the most important. You don't need to get all the way in to the very middle. Put a plastic sheet over top of the repaired area. Put a heavy weight on top of it to hold it down firmly and wait 24 hours for the glue to cure. Once cured, dogs can run on contacts immediately.

An alternative option is to buy non latex contact cement from Home Depot (the heavy duty variety is not water based) rather than adhesive. Follow the directions on the product can. Use a disposable paint brush to push the glue into the gap.

Duct tape is not a good choice for this job.

Once you start noticing bald areas, a different repair is recommended. Start by cutting away any loose pieces. Clean and dry the rubber contact e.g. if it's covered in mud, wash it with dish soap and water, and then let it air dry fully. This is important because dirt and oils would interfere with the glue and it would not adhere properly.

## **Repair Kits**

Once you start noticing bald areas, contact us to order a rubber repair kit large enough to cover the holes. Start by cutting away any loose pieces. Clean and dry the rubber contact e.g. if it's covered in mud, wash it with dish soap and water, and then let it air dry fully. This is important because dirt and oils would interfere with the glue and it would not adhere properly.

Follow the same process you used to apply rubber on your contacts in order to fill the holes.

## **Support**

If you have any questions about using our Rubber Kits, contact us and we'll do our best to help.

# Instructions for Attaching Premade Rubber Skins

## Types of Decks on Contact Equipment

We use the best contact decks for rubber application: **powdercoated aluminum**. If the deck of your equipment is aluminum, the aluminum deck **MUST be powdercoated and roughened before rubber application**. Rubber will not stick to bare aluminum. There would be no good way to fix this situation and you'd have to start over by preparing the surface for new product.

If you aren't using powdercoated aluminum decks, we recommend **MDO plywood good 1 side** aka signboard. If you are replacing your old decks with MDO plywood, use the same thickness you currently use. 1/2 inch is the maximum, use 1/4 inch only if it is well supported.

Other people have experimented with other alternatives: any exterior grade sanded plywood good one side will do. Some people use pressure treated plywood, but we don't recommend it. The more you experiment with surfaces, the higher the risk that rubber will not adhere. t

## Preparing Your Equipment for Skins

In order for rubber and adhesive to stick to your contact equipment, it's **CRITICALLY IMPORTANT** to prepare the surface properly. You'll need **to remove any old surface, down to bare wood** if possible.

**Clean and dry the contact surface e.g. if it's covered in mud, wash it with dish soap and water, and then let it air dry fully.** This is important because dirt and oils would interfere with the glue and it would not adhere properly.

If the deck is new wood, you can use any paint you want for the sides and underside, but **DO NOT USE ANY PAINT** on the running surface. Apply your rubber directly to the new wood.

If you don't prepare the surface, the rubber and adhesive will not stick and the result will not be safe to run dogs over. There would be no good way to fix this situation and you'd have to start over by preparing the surface for new product.

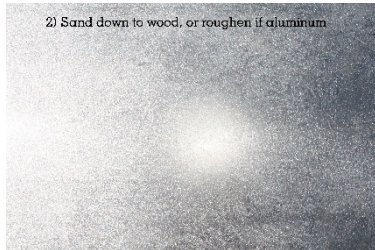
## Gluing the Rubber Skins

Application may take 1 hour prep time + 24 hours drying time. Glue and tools are **NOT** included in the kit. You'll need to buy or assemble the following supplies:



- Contact cement 1 gallon e.g. Lepage Heavy Duty solvent based adhesive from Home Depot. Please note the low odor water based contact cement does not work and it comes loose. Follow the instructions on your can of glue for precise application e.g.
- Latex stir sticks
- 2-6 inch foam roller
- Drop cloth
- Paper towels for clean-up
- Rolling pin
- Utility knife or box cutter
- Straight edge
- Plastic spring clamps





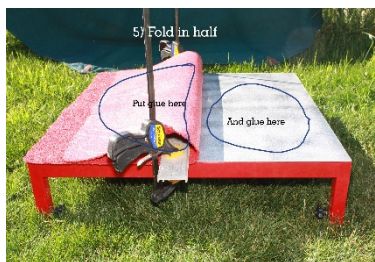
Only glue your rubber skin on to the contact in a well-ventilated area e.g. outdoors under a shelter, where you can prevent dogs and children from exposure to the product until it is completely dry. You'll need to prevent access for a few days and keep it dry throughout the application and curing process. Failure to follow the safety instructions may result in serious injuries, including allergic reactions.



Place the skin over the entire contact, without applying glue, to check for fit, centering and alignment.



Apply 2 spring clamps.



Apply first coat of glue, wait 30 minutes for it to begin the curing process.



Then apply 2nd coat. Wait 15-20 minutes and test if ready by pressing a small piece of paper. If glue doesn't come off, it's ready to apply skin to teeter.



Slowly roll the skin into position so it's flat without wrinkles, using your roller.



Move to the second half.



Glue the second half.



Flatten the second half.



The last step is to trim edges to fit your equipment perfectly. After glued, wait 1 hour minimum to 24 hours for best results before using the contact for training. The exact time depends on the temperature.

Do not allow dogs or humans to touch the product while it is drying. Otherwise dangerous allergic reactions or health problems may result from contact or ingestion of the wet product.

## Support

If you have any questions about using Hunter's Heart rubber products or you'd like to order a repair kit, please email us at [webmaster@HuntersHeart.com](mailto:webmaster@HuntersHeart.com) and we'll do our best to help. Please note that we have day jobs, so our response is slower than large businesses with dedicated staff such as amazon. We appreciate your patience.

## PREMIUM RUBBER GRANULES

### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Customer Information Center: 800-234-5414

REVISION: 05/19/2008

Chemical Family: Polymeric (fully processed) Cured.  
Specific Materials: EPDM, SBR, Natural, Nitrile, Neoprene (High Quality Industrial Polymers)

### 2. PHYSICAL DATA

Specific Gravity(H<sub>2</sub>O=1): 1.15 – 1.20  
Appearance: Granular  
Odor: of Rubber  
Evaporation Rate: None  
Solubility in water: Insoluble  
%of Volatiles by volume: None  
Once rubber is "cured", potential hazards are greatly reduced or eliminated.  
No MSDS nor hazardous labels required with cured rubber.

### 3. FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

**Extinguisher Media:** Standard fire extinguisher, water, CO<sub>2</sub> Foam, Water fog, Water spray, Protein type air foam, ABC dry chemical.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Regular procedures for rubber fires. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Treat as a hydrocarbon fire.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** NONE



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#### **4. HUMAN HEALTH DATA**

Inhalation:	Not expected to be a related effect
Effects of over exposure:	None known or expected
Effects of Ingestion:	None expected. Treat symptoms
First Aid Procedures:	Not expected to require First Aid

#### **5. REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability:	Stable material when used as designed
Conditions to avoid:	Do not heat above ambient temperature
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

#### **6. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

*No special procedures necessary.*

Waste disposal method:	Sweep up, no unusual hazards
Dispose of according to:	Federal, State, and local regulations

#### **7. EMPLOYEE PROTECTION & HANDLING**

Ventilation:	Local exhaust
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses
Precautions in handling:	Wash hands after using
Precautions in storage:	Normal material storage

#### **8. USER PROTECTION**

Ventilation:	Ambient
Eye Protection:	Normal
Precautions:	None expected nor required

The information herein is to assist customers in determining whether our products are suitable for their applications. Our products are intended for sale to industrial and commercial customers. We request that customers inspect and test our products before use and satisfy themselves as to contents and suitability. We warrant that our products will meet our written specifications. Nothing herein shall constitute and other warranty express or implied, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness, nor is protection from any law or patent to be inferred. All patent rights are reserved. The exclusive remedy for all proven claims is replacement of our materials and in no event shall we be liable for special, incidental or consequential damages.



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## PremARC™ Aliphatic 70

### 1. Identification of substance:

Product name: PremARC™ Aliphatic 70

#### Manufacturer/Supplier

American Recycling Center, Inc.  
655 Wabasse Drive  
Owosso, MI 48867  
Ph: 989-725-5100

#### Emergency Telephone Number:

**CHEMTREC** 800-424-9300

### 2. Hazards identification:

#### **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

**Eyes:** Severe irritation, tearing, swelling and possible damage to cornea.

**Skin:** Irritation, redness, swelling, skin sensitization, rash, scaling, and blistering.

**Inhalation:** Mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, isocyanate sensitization.

**Ingestion:** Irritating and corrosive to mouth, stomach and digestive tract.

### 3. Composition/Data on components:

#### Components

<u>Hazardous Components</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>NOISH PEL</u>
Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-Diisocyanate CAS# 5124-30-1	N/E	0.005 ppm TWA	0.01 ppm Ceiling

### 4. First aid measures:

**After skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Clean affected area with soap and plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation develops.

**After eye contact:** Rinse opened eye for at least 15 minutes under running water. Call a physician at once.

**After swallowing:** Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 1 to 2 cups of milk or water to drink. Consult a physician at once.

**After inhalation:** Remove from exposure area. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention.



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**5. Fire fighting measures:**

**Suitable extinguishing agents:** Water spray, CO<sub>2</sub>, Foam, Dry chemical

**Protective equipment:** Full emergency equipment with self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by firefighters.

**6. Accidental release measures:**

**Person-related safety precautions:**

Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe aerosols or vapors.

**Measures for environmental protection:** Cover and contain spill with absorbent material. Place in open container. Remove to well ventilated area and dilute with ammonia solution (water 90%, concentrated ammonia 8%, detergent 2%). Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

**7. Handling and storage:**

**Handling:**

**Information for safe handling:** Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store above 150°F.

**Information about protection against explosions and fires:** Closed containers may rupture when exposed to extreme heat.

**8. Exposure controls and personal protection:**

**Personal protective equipment:**

**General protective and hygienic measures:**

The usual precautionary measures should be adhered to general rules for handling chemicals.

**Respiratory protection:** Do not inhale vapors. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection if TLV/PEL is exceeded. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated.

**Protection of hands:** Protective butyl rubber or nitrile rubber gloves.

**Eye Protection:** Chemical safety goggles.

**Body protection:** Protective work clothing.

**9. Physical and chemical properties:**

**Form:** Viscous liquid

**Color:** Clear

**Water solubility:** Reacts with water.

**Odor:** Mild odor

**Flash point:** >300°F (PMCC)

**Specific Gravity:** 1.03

**10. Stability and reactivity:**

**Avoid contact water, amines, strong bases, and alcohol.**

**Dangerous products of decomposition:** Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, and traces of HCN.



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**11. Toxicological information:**

**Eyes:** Severe irritation, tearing, swelling, and possible damage to cornea.  
**Skin:** Irritation, redness, swelling, skin sensitization, rash, scaling, and blistering.  
**Inhalation:** Mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, isocyanate sensitization.  
**Ingestion:** Irritating and corrosive to mouth, stomach, and digestive tract.

**12. Ecological Information:**

**General Information:** Based on experience no adverse effects are to be expected if correct disposal procedures have been followed.

**13. Disposal Considerations:**

**Disposal Classification Number:**

**Recommendation:** Observe local requirements. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

**14. Transport Information:**

**Transport/ Additional information**

DOT (DOMESTIC SURFACE)

Proper shipping name: Other Regulated Substances, Liquid, N.O.S.

Hazard Class or Division: 9

UN/NA Number: NA 3082

Packing Group: III

DOT Product RQ lbs (kgs): None

Hazard Label (s): Class 9

Hazard Placard (s): Class 9

IMO/IMDG CODE (OCEAN)

Hazard Class Division Number: Non-regulated

ICAO/IATA (AIR)

Proper Shipping Name: Aviation Regulated Liquid, N.O.S.

Hazard Class Division Number: 9

UN Number: UN3334

Subsidiary Risk: None

Packing Group: None

Hazard Label (s): Miscellaneous

Radioactive?: Non-radioactive

Passenger Packing Instruction: 906

Cargo Air – Max. Qty.: 220 Liters

Cargo Air Packing Instructions: 906



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## 15. Regulatory Information:

### Labeling:

Labeling according to EEC Directives/Ordinance on Hazardous Substances is not required.

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### Section 313 Supplier Notifications

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
5124-30-1	Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-Diisocyanate	Less than 20%

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## 16. Other Information:

### NFPA 704 Rating

<u>Health</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Flammability</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Reactivity</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Other</u>	

**0=Insignificant    1=Slight    2=Moderate    3=High    4=Extreme**

### HMIS Rating

<u>Health</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Flammability</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Physical Hazard</u>	<u>1</u>

**0=Minimal    1=Slight    2=Moderate    3=Serious    4=Severe**

This data is based on our present knowledge. However, it shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Date of Issue: 01/18/2013 PremARC™ Aliphatic 70

The information herein is to assist customers in determining whether our products are suitable for their applications. Our products are intended for sale to industrial and commercial customers. We request that customers inspect and test our products before use and satisfy themselves as to contents and suitability. We warrant that our products will meet our written specifications. Nothing herein shall constitute and other warranty express or implied, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness, nor is protection from any law or patent to be inferred. All patent rights are reserved. The exclusive remedy for all proven claims is replacement of our materials and in no event shall we be liable for special, incidental or consequential damages.



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