SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME
MoldCraft FMF / FMB, Burma Liquid Mask

CHEMICAL NAME
Mixture

PRODUCT USE
Mold Making

CAS NUMBER
Not Applicable (mixture)

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
Proprietary natural latex-based compound

CHEMICAL FAMILY
Not Applicable (mixture)

MANUFACTURER'S NAME
Burma Rubber Co.

TELEPHONE
416-626-0079

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS
4 Paxman Rd
Toronto, ON M9C 1B6

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Rubber Latex (Polyisoprene)</td>
<td>9003-31-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>1314-13-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate</td>
<td>14324-55-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-58-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The balance of the composition is considered to be proprietary.

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HAZARDS
This material has a relatively high pH, and may cause burns or irritation if compound comes in contact with skin, eyes, etc. Repeated or prolonged contact of the liquid with skin may cause irritation ranging from redness and itching to blisters. Eye contact with highly alkaline materials may cause irreversible damage to the eye.

The effects of ingestion of natural latex are not known. However, ingestion of potassium hydroxide in caustic concentrations will cause toxic effects to the central nervous system, and will cause severe stomach distress and possible damage to the digestive tract.

This formulation is based upon natural latex, in which ammonium hydroxide (ammonia dissolved in water) is utilized as one of the stabilizers. A normal part of the equilibrium that exists with an aqueous (water) solution of ammonium hydroxide is the release of ammonia. Ammonia fumes are released by this liquid latex compound, and may reach levels above the TLV. Inhalation of ammonia may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, resulting in coughing, sore throat, and labored breathing. The compound should only be used in areas having excellent ventilation, and/or by personnel using adequate protective breathing apparatus and eye protection (see also Section 8).

Avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid contact of vapors with eyes and other sensitive tissues.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function.

CHRONIC EFFECTS
While none are known to be directly associated with this formulation, please note that NIOSH published an alert (# 97-1375, June 1997) that reported workers exposed to latex gloves and other products containing natural rubber latex may develop allergic reactions such as skin rashes, hives, nasal, eye, or sinus symptoms, asthma, and (rarely) shock.

CARCINOGENS UNDER OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, IARC, OTHER
None

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Remove contaminated clothing.
Skin Contact:  Rinse with copious amounts of soap and water, and obtain medical attention.
Eye Contact:  Flush eyes thoroughly with plenty of water.  Obtain medical attention immediately.
Inhalation:  Remove person from area of vapors, and obtain medical attention.
Ingestion:  Contact physician immediately for treatment advice.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Flash Point and Method:  Not determined
Flammable Limits in Air:  None
Autoignition Temperature:  Not determined
Extinguishing Media:  Water, CO₂, or dry chemical for the dried material.  The liquid latex is water-based and will not burn as long as it contains a significant concentration of water.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:  Wear self-contained breathing apparatus approved by NIOSH. Use water spray to keep containers cool, to keep spillage away from fire and heat, and to knock down vapors.
Fire and Explosion Hazards:  Burning dry latex produces dense, black smoke with the potential for producing toxic vapors.
Hazardous Combustion Products:  May include toxic gases such as oxides of carbon.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Confine spill to prevent contamination of streams, ground water, or sewage systems. Absorb liquid onto a suitable absorbent material. Spillage will cause slippery conditions.

This material contains hazardous ingredients (Sections 8 and 14). Federal, State, and Local regulations must be consulted to determine the proper disposal method.
SECTION 7: HANDLING / STORAGE / TRANSPORTATION

Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing. Do not allow the temperature of the material to drop below 40°F.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
If permissible exposure limits are exceeded, use a self contained breathing apparatus, a mask supplied with external air, or other NIOSH-approved respiratory protection.

Vinyl or rubber gloves.

Wear coverall chemical splash safety goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying materials.

Wear impervious clothing to prevent ANY contact with this material, such as gloves, apron, boots, or full bodysuit as appropriate.

Safety shower and Eye wash stations in work area.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES, APPLICABLE EXPOSURE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>OSHA TWA</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV TWA</th>
<th>MFG TWA</th>
<th>OSHA STEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV STEL</th>
<th>MFG STEL</th>
<th>REC TWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>CAS # 1336-21-6</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>35 mg/m³</td>
<td>17 mg/m³</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>CAS # 1310-58-3</td>
<td>2 (c) (d)</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>2 (c) (d)</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) ceiling limit  (s) skin contact  (d) dust  (n/e) not established
**SECTION 9: CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance and Odor: White liquid, characteristic mild ammonia odor.

Boiling Point: approximately 212°F (water)

Vapor Density: same as water

Vapor Pressure: same as water

Solubility in water: miscible

Freezing Point: 32°F (water)

Specific Gravity at 75°F (water = 1.0) approximately = 0.96

% Volatiles: Volatile material is water, approximately 38 to 44%.

pH: Typically 10.5 to 11.5

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

This material is stable. No hazardous polymerization will occur.

Incompatible Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Solvents, acids, metal salts, and other materials that may coagulate latex. Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic gases, including carbon monoxide, organic acids, aldehydes and alcohols. Avoid heating coagulum above 200°C.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOCLOGICAL INFORMATION**

The only toxicological data available is derived from typical exposure to liquids having a high pH. Therefore, eye contact with the material may cause potentially permanent damage to the affected eyes. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in irritation or blistering of the skin.

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data available.

Do not discharge to streams, ponds, lakes, or sewers.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.

In case of spillage, soak up with absorbent material, and landfill.
SECTION 14: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

SARA: Title III

311 / 312 Hazard Categories: Immediate health hazard

313: The following components are toxic chemicals subject to SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372) reporting requirements:

- Zinc Oxide  CAS # 1314-13-2  < 0.5 %
- Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate  CAS # 14324-55-1  < 0.5 %
- Zinc 2-mercaptobenzothiazole  CAS # 155-04-4  < 0.5 %

NPCA-HMIS (Hazardous Material Identification System):

Health: 1, slight irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

Flammability: 0, minimal, water-based compound, will not burn as long as significant water content is present.

Reactivity: 0, minimal, normally stable.