

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Pecora P-120 Primer

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	Pecora P-120 Primer
<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</u>	Primer
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</u>	Silane/Solvent Mixture
<u>SYNONYMS:</u>	P-120
<u>RELEVANT USE:</u>	Primer for Polyurethane and Silicone Sealants to Nonporous Substrates
<u>USES ADVISED AGAINST:</u>	Other Than Relevant Use

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	Pecora Corporation
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	215-723-6051 (Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM ET)
<u>PREPARATION DATE:</u>	June 12, 2006
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	December 27, 2012

This product is sold for commercial use. This SDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] and the Global Harmonization Standard required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per GHS Standards.

Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 1B, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation, Narcotic Effects) SE Cat. 3

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H340, H350, H360FD, H226, H302 + H312 + H332, H315, H319, H335, H336

Precautionary Statement Codes: P201, P202, P210, P240, P241, P243, P261, P264, P270, P271, P272, P280, P370 + P378, P308 + P313, P363, P303 + P361 + P353, P301 + P312, P330, P304 + P340, P312, P305 + P351 + P338, P337 + P313, P321, P403 + P233 + P235, P405, P501

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a viscous, clear, colorless liquid with a sweet, solvent odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: DANGER! May be harmful if inhaled, in contact with skin and ingested. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. Can cause central nervous system effects. Contains compound suspected of carcinogenic, reproductive and mutagenic effects.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is flammable and can ignite if exposed to temperatures at or above 23.3°C (74°F).

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product may react with water or humid air generates alcohols such as butanol, n-propyl, n-butyl, and 2-methoxyethanol, as well as titanium dioxide.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product may cause harm to aquatic organisms. All release to the environment should be avoided.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

Health	2*	See Section 16 for definitions of ratings
Flammability	3	0 = Minimal 3 = Serious 1 = Slight 4 = Severe
Physical Hazard	1	2 = Moderate * = Chronic

HMIS® is a registered trademark of the National Paint and Coatings Association.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class B2, D1B, D2B. See Section 15 (Regulatory Information) for all classification details.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	W/W%	GHS Classification Hazard Statements
Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	50.0-70.0%	<u>Classification:</u> Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H350, H340, H304
Tetrapropyl Orthosilicate	682-01-9	8.0-12.0%	<u>SELF CLASSIFICATION</u> <u>Classification:</u> Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H315, H319, H335
Tetrabutyl Titanate	5593-70-4	5.0-8.0%	<u>SELF CLASSIFICATION</u> <u>Classification:</u> Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H226, H315, H319, H335
Xylene	1330-20-7	5.0-8.0%	<u>Classification:</u> Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H225, H332
Tetra (2-Methoxyethoxy)silane	2157-45-1	3.0-7.0%	<u>Classification:</u> None Applicable <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> None Applicable
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	1.0-5.0%	<u>Classification:</u> Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 1B, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H360FD, H226, H302 + H312 + H332
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	1.0-3.0%	<u>Classification:</u> Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4 <u>Hazard Statement Codes:</u> H225, H332

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Hazard and Precautionary Statements

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: Rescuers should not attempt to retrieve victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Take copy of label and SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

INHALATION: If this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Dermatitis or other pre-existing skin disorders or central nervous system disorders may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (TCC): 12.8°C (55°F)

AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

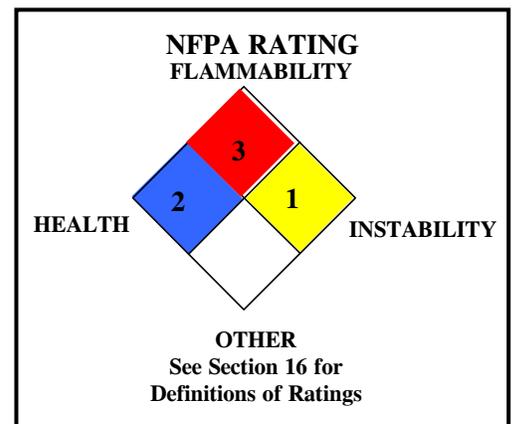
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water should be used with care.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is flammable and can be ignited when exposed to its flashpoint. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. May be sensitive to static discharge under normal conditions. Can react with water to produce n-propyl, n-butyl, and 2-methoxyethanol. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire or if contaminated with water.

ADVICE TO FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: An accidental release can result in a fire. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the amount of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred.

Small Spills: For releases of 1 drum or less, Level D Protective Equipment (gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and eye protection) should be worn.

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit, fire-retardant clothing and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.**

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Note: reacted material may be allowed to harden while still in containers.

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Absorb spilled liquid with clay, sand, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area. Clean spill area with soap and copious amounts of water. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinsate from contaminating storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

OTHER INFORMATION: U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this material that reach surface waters if a sheen is formed. If necessary, the toll-free phone number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is 1-800-424-8802.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

PART III

How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Contaminated clothing needs to be laundered prior to reuse. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. **Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of this product on site. Storage and processing areas of this product should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance.** Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

PRODUCT USE: This product is a coating. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this section.

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

Chemical Name	CAS #	Guideline	Value
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	ACGIH TLV TWA	20 ppm
		ACGIH TLV STEL	125 ppm
		OSHA PEL TWA	100 ppm
		OSHA PEL STEL	125 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL)
		NIOSH REL TWA	100 ppm
		NIOSH REL STEL	125 ppm

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES (continued):

Chemical Name	CAS #	Guideline	Value
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH IDLH DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK MUTAGEN AIHA WEEL	0.1 ppm (skin) 25 ppm (skin) 0.1 ppm (skin) 200 ppm 1 ppm (skin) sume of the concentrations of 2-methoxyethanol and its acetate in air 8•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift B Skin
Solvent Naphtha Light Aliphatic	64742-95-6	NE	NE
Tetrabutyl Titanate	5593-70-4	NE	NE
Tetra(2-Methoxyethoxy) Silane	2157-45-1	NE	NE
Tetrapropyl Orthosilicate	682-01-9	NE	NE
Xylene	1330-20-7	ACGIH TLV TWA ACGIH TLV STEL OSHA PEL TWA OSHA PEL STEL NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK	100 ppm 150 ppm 100 ppm 150 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL) 100 ppm 150 100 (skin) 4•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), Eye Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.13, the Hand Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.138, and the Foot Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.136), equivalent standards of Canada (including the Canadian CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-93-02, the CSA Eye Protection Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and the Canadian CSA Foot Protection Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate regulations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If mists or sprays from this product are created during use, use appropriate respiratory protection. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under appropriate regulations. The following are NIOSH respiratory protective equipment guidelines for Solvent Naphtha and 2-Methoxyethanol, which may present an inhalation hazard are presented for additional assistance in respiratory protective equipment selection.

2-METHOXYETHANOL

CONCENTRATION **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Up to 1 ppm: Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).

Up to 2.5 ppm: Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Up to 5 ppm: Any full-facepiece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA); or full-facepiece SAR.

Up to 100 ppm: Any positive pressure SAR.

Up to 200 ppm: Any positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with organic vapor canister; or escape-type SCBA.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM LIGHT ALIPHATIC

CONCENTRATION **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Up to 850 ppm: Any Supplied Air Respirator (SAR).

Up to 1100 ppm: Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode; Any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister/Any appropriate escape-type SCBA.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Viscous liquid.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Sweet, solvent.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.76

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Heavier than air.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not known.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Not available.

FLASH POINT: 12.8°C (55°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not available.

PERCENT SOLIDS: 4%

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES): The appearance and odor of this product may act as warning properties in the event of an accidental release.

COLOR: Clear, colorless.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20°C: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): < 1

OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.

BOILING POINT: ~100°C (~212°F)

VOC CONTENT: 748 g/L

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

VISCOSITY @ 75°C: 1 cPs

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture on prolonged exposure to heat or if contaminated with water. Due to the 2-Methoxyethanol component, this product may form peroxides upon long-standing. Formation of peroxides will occur more readily in sunlight. The rate and extent of peroxide formation from 2-Methoxyethanol is not known, but the peroxides are unlikely to be hazardous unless they are concentrated during distillation or allowed to evaporate to dryness.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals, water and exposure to extreme temperatures.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: This product is not compatible with strong oxidizers, strong acids, amines, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides. This product may attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate carbon, nitrogen, silicon and titanium oxides, methanol, aromatic hydrocarbons, formaldehyde). Hydrolysis: Butanol, -propyl, n-butyl, and 2-methoxyethanol and titanium dioxide.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: This product may undergo hazardous polymerization if exposed to incompatible materials or heat.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Contact may irritate the skin and cause redness and discomfort. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The solvent components may be absorbed through intact skin and cause systemic effects.

INGESTION: If the product is swallowed, it can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful. Ingestion may cause central nervous system effects (confusion, agitation, disorientation, muscle weakness and nausea), increased heart rate, deep breathing, cyanosis (blue tint to skin), metabolic acidosis and indications of kidney failure.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors or fumes of this product may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Symptoms include nose irritation, dry or sore or burning throat, runny nose, shortness of breath, wheezing and laryngitis. Coughing with chest pain or tightness may also occur, frequently at night. Inhalation can cause adverse central nervous system effects, including dizziness, incoordination and nausea. These symptoms may occur during exposure or may be delayed for several hours.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Skin, respiratory system, central nervous system.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Components of this product are suspected carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxins.

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to the large amount of data, only human data, LD50 Oral-Rat or Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat or Mouse, LC50 Inhalation-Rat or Mouse and skin irritation data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for more information.

ETHYL BENZENE:

Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 15 mg/24 hours: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg: Severe

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 100 ppm/8 hours: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified; Behavioral: sleep; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 21,700 mg/m³: Behavioral: antipsychotic

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 8700 mg/m³/6 minutes: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): lacrymation

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4350 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Behavioral: tolerance

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4350 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation

ETHYL BENZENE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 10 ppm/4 hours: Cardiac: pulse rate; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 30 mg/m³/7 years-intermittent: Behavioral: headache, irritability

LD₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 55,000 mg/m³/2 hours

LD₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 35,500 mg/m³/2 hours

LD₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 4000 ppm/4 hours

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3,500 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3500 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 17,800 µL/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

2-METHOXYETHANOL:

LDLo (Oral-Human) 143 mg/kg
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 3380 mg/kg; Gastrointestinal: gastritis; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 25 ppm: Behavioral: tremor, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, changes in motor activity (specific assay)
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 483 mg/24 hours: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 97 mg
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Guinea Pig) 10 µg: Mild
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1500 ppm/7 hours
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 1480 ppm/7 hours: Behavioral: analgesia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 4600 ppm
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2370 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2460 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 2560 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), changes in motor activity (specific assay); Cardiac: other changes
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 2800 mg/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

2-METHOXYETHANOL (continued):

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 1280 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 2000 mg/kg; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine volume decreased
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Human Lymphocyte) 150 mmol/L
TETRABUTYL TITANATE:
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3122 mg/kg
XYLENE:
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 200 ppm
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 50 mg/kg
 LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 10,000 ppm/6 hours: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis; Blood: other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 200 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 100%: Moderate
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 87 mg/L: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 5 mg/24 hours: Severe
 Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rat) 60 µL/8 hours: Mild
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 5000 ppm/4 hours
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 4300 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 2119 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 1700 mg/kg

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product. "NO" indicates that the substance is not considered to be or suspected to be a carcinogen by the listed agency, see section 16 for definitions of other ratings.

CHEMICAL	IARC	EPA	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	PROP 65
Ethyl Benzene	2B	D	No	No	A3	No	Yes
2-Methoxyethanol	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aliphatic	3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tetrabutyl Titanate	NE	N	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tetra(2-Methoxyethoxy) Silane	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tetrapropyl Orthosilicate	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Xylene	3	II	No	No	A4	No	No

IARC-2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. IARC-3: Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans. EPA-D: Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity. EPA-II: Inadequate Information to Assess Carcinogenic Potential. ACGIH TLVA3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans. ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may irritate contaminated tissue, especially if contact is prolonged.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No sensitization effects known or expected.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: There have been several studies in humans and animals on the interaction of Xylenes with drugs, alcohol and other solvents. Xylene has a high potential to interact with other compounds because it increases metabolic enzymes in the liver and decreases metabolic enzymes in the lungs. In general, exposure to related solvents, such as benzene, toluene and ethanol (alcohol) slows the rate of clearance of Xylenes from the body, thus enhancing its toxic effects. The toxicity of Ethyl Benzene can probably be increased by exposure to alcohols or other chemicals which inhibit its break down in the liver. Rats exposed to Ethyl Benzene (300 or 400 ppm) and noise (95 or 105 dB) for 5 days (8 hr/day) showed loss of outer hair cells, which would affect hearing ability. Exposure to noise alone did not have this effect. Exposure to 400 ppm Ethyl Benzene alone also resulted in outer hair cell loss. Ethyl Benzene exposure was not associated with other measures of hearing toxicity.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity effects. The following information is available for components.

Mutagenicity: It is not possible to conclude that 2-Methoxyethanol is mutagenic. 2-Methoxyethanol produced positive results in the mouse sperm abnormality test following inhalation exposure to 500 ppm for 5 days. However, this effect was probably due to testicular toxicity, rather than a mutagenic effect. Negative results were obtained in bacteria, yeast and mammalian cell mutation assays. Inconclusive results were obtained in dominant lethal assays (male rat, inhalation) due to male infertility.

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: There is clear evidence that 2-methoxyethanol causes embryotoxicity and teratogenicity in animals following oral, inhalation and dermal exposure to doses which have not produced or have produced minimal maternal toxicity. Offspring of rats exposed to 25 ppm on days 7-13 of pregnancy showed behavioral changes (avoidance conditioning) when tested between 10 and 90 days after birth. Neuro-chemical changes were also evident in 21 day old rats.

Reproductive Toxicity: Short or long-term exposure 2-Methoxyethanol has been shown to damage the testes of several species of experimental animals with inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure. Testicular damage has led to disruption of sperm formation and decreased fertility. Effects have been seen following ingestion of doses as low as 62.5 mg/kg. The severity of effects increases with increased dose and duration of exposure. In one study, male rats exposed by inhalation to 300 ppm for 13 weeks experienced reduced fertility when mated with unexposed females. Increased embryotoxicity was observed if the females became pregnant. When mating occurred 13 and 19 weeks after exposure, fertility and survival of embryos was significantly improved.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, the following BEI's have been established for some components.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Ethyl Benzene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sum of mandelic acid in urine and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine • Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of shift at end of workweek • Not critical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.7 g/g creatine • -----

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs) [continued]:

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
2-Methoxyethnaol • 2-Methoxyacetic acid in Blood • Toluene in Urine • o-Creosol in urine	• End of Shift at End of Workweek • End of shift • End of shift	• 1 mg/g Creatinine • 0.03 mg/L • 0.3 mg/L creatine
Xylenes • Methylhippuric Acid in Urine	• End of Shift	• 1.5 g/g Creatinine

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for some components.

ETHYL BENZENE: Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices, the Koc for Ethyl Benzene can be estimated to be 520. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Ethyl Benzene is expected to have low mobility in soil.

XYLENE: Several experimental Koc values for this compound have been reported depending upon the pH and organic carbon content of the soil. Batch experiments conducted with five low organic carbon content (0.04-1.12%), field contaminated soils (3 silty clay and two sandy loams) yielded Koc values ranging from 39-365. This compound in Norwegian forest soil at pH 5.6 and organic carbon content of 0.2 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 129; in Norwegian agricultural soil at pH 7.4 and organic carbon content of 2.2 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 158; in Norwegian forest soil at pH 4.2 and organic carbon content of 3.7 percent has a reported experimental Koc of 289. Based on a recommended classification scheme and the experimentally determined Koc values, this material is expected to have moderate to high mobility in soils. Xylene isomers have been observed to pass through soil at a dune-infiltration site on the Rhine River and to leach into groundwater under a rapid infiltration site.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for some components.

ETHYL BENZENE: If released to air, a vapor pressure of 9.6 mm Hg at 25°C indicates Ethyl Benzene will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Ethyl Benzene will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 55 hours. If released to soil, Ethyl Benzene is expected to have moderate mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 520. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 7.88X10⁻³ atm-cu m/mole. Ethyl Benzene may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation in soil takes place via nitrate-reducing processes. If released into water, Ethyl Benzene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based upon the estimated Koc. Biodegradation in a gasoline contaminated aquifer ranged from 10-16 days under aerobic conditions. Ethyl Benzene was degraded in 8 days in groundwater and 10 days in seawater as a component of gas oil. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 1.1 and 99 hrs, respectively. Hydrolysis is not expected to occur due to the lack of hydrolyzable functional groups.

XYLENE: Based upon an experimental vapor pressure of 7.99 mm Hg at 25°C, this compound is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 1-2 days. This compound is expected to have moderate to high mobility in soils based upon experimental Koc values obtained with a variety of soils at differing pH values and organic carbon content. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected based on an experimental Henry's Law constant of 7.0X10⁻³ atm-cu m/mole. Biodegradation is an important environmental fate process for this compound. In general, it has been found that this material is biodegraded in soil and groundwater samples under aerobic conditions and may be degraded under anaerobic denitrifying conditions. In water, this compound is expected to adsorb somewhat to sediment or particulate matter based on its measured Koc values. This compound is expected to volatilize from water surfaces given its experimental Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 99 hours, respectively. Log K_{ow} = 3.5-68.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The estimated BCF for Ethyl Benzene is 15.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following data are available for a component. Only select data are presented in this SDS; contact Pecora for information on additional data available.

ETHYL BENZENE:

EC₅₀ (*Salmo gairdneri*) 4 days = 4.2 mg/L
EC₅₀ (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) 3 days = 4.6 mg/L
IC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 2.2 mg/L
LC₅₀ (fatheads) 24-96 hours = 48 mg/L (soft water)
LC₅₀ (bluegills) 24-96 hours = 2-35 mg/L (soft water)
LC₅₀ (goldfish 24-96 hours = 94 mg/L (soft water)
LC₅₀ (guppies 24-96 hours = 97 mg/L (soft water)
LC₁₀₀ (young Coho salmon) 24 hours = 50 mg/L

XYLENE:

LD₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = 13 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (rainbow trout) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 42 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 24-96 hours = 46 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)
LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus* goldfish) 96 hours = 16.9 ppm (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This material is not expected to have any ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste determination and management.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

UN 1866

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

Resin solution, flammable

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:

3 (Flammable)

PACKING GROUP:

PG II

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:

Class 3 (Flammable)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2012): 127

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this product not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as Dangerous

Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Resin solution, flammable
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: PG II
HAZARD SHIPPING LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: 83
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 5
ERAP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: 60

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Resin solution, flammable
HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION: 3 (Flammable)
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: II
EXCEPTED QUANTITIES: E1
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION: 355
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 10 L
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION: Y364
PASSENGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 60 L
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION: 366
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG: 220 L
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: A3
ERG CODE: 3L

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

UN No.: 1866
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Resin solution, flammable
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER: 3 (Flammable)
LABELS: Class 3 (Flammable)
PACKING GROUP: II
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
LIMITED QUANTITIES: 5 L
EXCEPTED QUANTITIES: E1
PACKING: Instructions: P001, LP01; Provisions: PP1
IBCs: Instructions: IBC03; Provisions: None
TANKS: Instructions: T2, TP1; Provisions: T2, TP1
EmS: F-E, S-E
STOWAGE CATEGORY: Category A.
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated by the IMO to be a Marine Pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 RQ (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 TRI (threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)
Ethyl Benzene	No	No	Yes
2-Methoxyethanol	No	No	Yes
Xylene	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: Yes; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Ethyl Benzene = 1000 (454 kg); Xylene = 100 lb (45.4 kg)

U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT (CA 112r) THRESHOLD QUANTITY (TQ): The Ethyl Benzene and Xylene components are listed as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) generally known or suspected to cause serious health problems. The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, directs EPA to set standards requiring major sources to sharply reduce routine emissions of toxic pollutants. EPA is required to establish and phase in specific performance based standards for all air emission sources that emit one or more of the listed pollutants. These chemicals are included on this list.

U.S. CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: Ethyl Benzene and Xylene (mixed) are designated as hazardous substances under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of these substances. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing these substances. Ethyl Benzene and Toluene are Toxic Pollutants designated pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and are subject to effluent limitations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Ethyl Benzene component is on the California Proposition 65 lists. WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The Xylene component is on the CEPA Priority Substances 1 list, not considered as "TOXIC" under Section 64 of CEPA.

Ethyl Benzene is a Substance With Greatest Potential For Human Exposure Substance on Environment Canada/Health Canada Pilot Project List (CEPA 1999, Section 73). Meets the categorization criteria: *may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure; or *are persistent or bio-accumulative in accordance with the regulations, and inherently toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, as determined by laboratory or other studies.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes B2 (Flammable Liquid); D1B (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Acute Lethality, Toxic); D2A (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other Effects, Very Toxic, Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity and Embryotoxicity), and D2B (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other effects/Toxic: Eye Irritation, Skin Irritation) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.



ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:

MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. ANSI STANDARD LABELING (Precautionary Statements): DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID. CAN IGNITE WHEN HEATED AT OR ABOVE 23.3°C (74°F). MAY BE HARMFUL BY INHALATION, INGESTION AND SKIN CONTACT. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. CONTAINS COMPOUNDS THAT ARE SUSPECT CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS. MAY REACT WITH WATER. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with polypads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION:

Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B, Carcinogenic Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation, Narcotic Effects) Single Exposure Category 3

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H302 + H312 + H332: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261: Avoid breathing mists, sprays, fume. P264: Wash contaminated tissues after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use materials appropriate for surrounding fire for extinction. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P301 + P312: If swallowed, Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P330: Rinse mouth. P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). Refer to other portions of precautionary text on this label, SDS or other product information sheets, as appropriate.

Storage: P403 + P233 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

All materials may present hazards and should be used with caution. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, we recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: December 2012: Up-date and revise entire SDS to include current GHS requirements.

DATE OF PRINTING

March 1, 2013

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these, which are commonly used,

KEY ACRONYMS:

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a 24-hour emergency information and/or emergency assistance to emergency responders.

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued): **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: **Group A:** A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL" is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L. **3 Serious Hazard:** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

include the following:

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives:* Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No 0 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. **1 Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. **3 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **4 Water Reactivity:** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives:* Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* Add to the definition of Flammability 4. *Oxidizers:* No 4 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. *Pyrophorics:* Add to the definition of Flammability 4. *Oxidizers:* No 4 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D of NFPA 704. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in according with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

(continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). **Flash Point:** Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Autoignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m³:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD₀, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, CLCo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer. NTP: National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI:** ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION: A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. **BCE:** Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TLm:** Median threshold limit. **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

U.S.:

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. **OSHA:** U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **NIOSH:** National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. **DOT:** U.S. Department of Transportation. **TC:** Transport Canada. **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA:** U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

CANADA:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.