SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pecora 896-HIS

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED)</th>
<th>Pecora 896-HIS High Impact Silicone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>Silicone Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS</td>
<td>Silicone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS</td>
<td>896-HIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE</td>
<td>High Impact Silicone / Security, Impact, and Blast Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USES ADVISED AGAINST</td>
<td>Other Than Relevant Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME</th>
<th>Pecora Corporation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY PHONE</td>
<td>800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS PHONE</td>
<td>215-723-6051 (Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM ET)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPARATION DATE: August 20, 2007

REVISION DATE: September 23, 2014

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Eye Irritation Cat. 2B, Skin Irritation Cat. 3, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement Codes: H303, H320, H316, H317


Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a smooth paste with a mild medicinal odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. Inhalation of fumes if heated, may cause central nervous system effects. May be harmful if ingested. May cause skin sensitization in susceptible individuals. Contains a compound that may have some carcinogenic effect (Xylene).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is combustible and can ignite if exposed to high temperature or direct flame.

REACTION HAZARD: This product is not normally reactive. Reacts slowly with water to produce methanol and methyl ethyl ketoxime.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. Release of large quantity may cause harm to terrestrial and aquatic organisms.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>1*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Hazard</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material has a classification under the Global Harmonization Standard, as applied under OSHA regulations, as given earlier in this Section.
3. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification Hazard Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silicone Polymer</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.0-80.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumed Silica</td>
<td>68909-20-6</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silica</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tris(2-butanoxime) Silane</td>
<td>22984-54-9</td>
<td>3.0-7.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H319, H315, H317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H332, H312, H315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other proprietary and trace components</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other proprietary and trace components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens). See Section 16 for full text of classification.

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 MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

INHALATION: If dusts of this material are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Treatment and special treatment if needed: If this product 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. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the material 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. 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 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: > 104°C (> 220°F) AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

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

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This product is combustible and can be ignited when exposed to its flashpoint. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Not sensitive to static discharge under normal conditions. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire. Contact with water can generate flammable methanol and methyl ethyl ketoxime.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR 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.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: 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:
All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypropylene. Scrape up or pick-up spilled material, placing in suitable containers. Absorb any residual on appropriate material, such as sand. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and sealed. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinse 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.

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. 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: This product is stable under ordinary conditions of handling, use and storage. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. To prolong shelf life, store at temperatures below 26°C (80°F).

PRODUCT END USE: This product is used as a sealant. 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 below.

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silica</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silicone Polymer</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl (2-Butanoneoxime) Silane</td>
<td>22984-54-9</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumed Silica</td>
<td>68909-20-6</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLV STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA TLV TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA TLV STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>100 (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>4×MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following compounds are possible reaction products from contact with water:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLV STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA TLV TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA TLV STEL</td>
<td>200 ppm [skin] (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>6000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>4×MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):


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

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

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 and standards.

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 and standards.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Smooth paste.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Medicinal.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.0-1.1

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

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available.

VOC (less water and exempt): < 100 g/L

FLASH POINT: > 104°C (> 220°F)

pH: Not available.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.

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

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (IDENTIFYING PROPERTIES): The appearance of this product may act as an identifying property in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Methylethyl Ketoxime may be generated during curing.

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

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: This product is not compatible with strong acids and oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., carbon, nitrogen and silicone oxides, formaldehyde and various hydrocarbons). Hydrolysis: Methylethyl ketoxime and methanol.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: This product is not expected to undergo hazardous polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity.

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 mildly 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 contact may cause sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms may include redness, itching and rash.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Some components of this product are known to be absorbed through intact skin. Skin contact may cause some systemic effects if a large area of skin is contaminated.

INGESTION: If the product is swallowed, it may mildly irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

INHALATION: Overexposure to vapors of this product generated during curing, or dusts of this product generated during use after curing may mildly irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing and sneezing. Vapors or fumes when used in an enclosed space, if heated or during curing may cause irritation of the respiratory system and adverse central nervous system effects. Symptoms include nose irritation, dry or sore or burning throat, runny nose, shortness of breath, dizziness, incoordination.

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 and central nervous systems. Chronic: Skin.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin), sensitization to the skin or adverse liver or kidney effects.

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

**PROPRIETARY SILICA**:
- LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) 450 mg/m3/4 hours: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
- LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) > 2280 mg/m3/1 hour: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
- LD50 (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg
- LD50 (Intraperitoneal-Rat) > 1000 mg/kg
- LD50 (Intra-peritoneal-Mouse) > 1200 mg/kg
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 35 mg/m3/13 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Blood: other changes
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 31 mg/m3/2 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi, other changes
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m3/48 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial)
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 100 mg/m3/1 year-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi, other changes
- TD50 (Oral-Rat) 35,000 mg/kg/5 weeks-intermittent: Liver: other changes
- TDLo (Oral-Rat) 144,000 mg/kg/9 days-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): hemorrhage; Liver: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: death

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silica</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tris(2-butanoneoxime) Silane</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumed Silica</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are compounds from reaction with water:

- Methanol
- Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/g Creatinine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EPA-I (Data are Inadequate for an Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable to Carcinogenicity in Humans); NTP-K (Known to Be a Human Carcinogen); ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may mildly irritate contaminated tissue, especially if contact is prolonged. Eye irritation may be more pronounced.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals due to the Methyl tris(2-butanoneoxime) silane component.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity.

MUTAGENICITY/EMBRYOTOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY/REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No information available.

EMBRYOTOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY/REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No information available.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): The following BEI’s have been established for the Xylene component, as well as the hydrolysis product, Methanol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/g Creatinine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 the Xylene component.

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 2.0 percent has 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 rate of 0.5 mm per month. Vapor movement through soil has been reported to be influenced by temperature, soil moisture, and soil type. Xylene is the only compound in this product that is expected to volatilize from water surfaces. Xylene isomers have been observed to pass through soil at a differing rate based on organic carbon content and pH. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected based on an experimental Henry's Law constant of 7.0 x 10^3 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 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 Kow = 3.5-68.

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

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 7.0 x 10^3 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 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 Kow = 3.5-68.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The estimated BCF for Xylene is 20.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the Xylene component. Only select data are given due to the large amount of data available. Contact Pecora for more information.

XYLENE:
LC50 (rainbow trout) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)
LD50 (goldfish) 24 hours = 13 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 NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)</th>
<th>SECTION 304 RO (40 CFR Table 302.4)</th>
<th>SECTION 313 TRI (threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; 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): Xylene = 100 lb (45.4 kg)

U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT (CA 112r) THRESHOLD QUANTITY (TQ): Not applicable.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.

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

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS (continued):
CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class D2B (Immediate Acute Toxicity/Irritation & Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is not classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION AND ALLERGIC REACTION IN SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS. COMBUSTIBLE – CAN IGNITE IF EXPOSED TO DIRECT FLAME. 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 poly pads 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 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard.
Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Skin Irritation Category 3, Skin Sensitization Category 1
Signal Word: Warning
Storage: None.
Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07

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 REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR 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.

REVISE ON DATE: June 2012: Up-date and revise entire MSDS to include current GHS requirements.

DATE OF PRINTING: September 23, 2014

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS
A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

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 MAK: 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 mutations that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutations that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human animals, or which produce genotoxic effects in some cells of mammals in vivo and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 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 germ mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutations 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.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):
DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group: 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.
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.
HAZARDS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

Hazardous Materials Identification System Hazard Ratings:
This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by the EPA to identify the degree of hazard.

HEALTH HAZARD:
Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. Skin Irritation: Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PDI or Draize = 0. Eye Irritation: No irritation. No effect on ocular tissues. Skin: No irritation or skin effects. Inhalation: Inhalation of a powder may occur. LC50 or LC10 for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than its LC50 is Moderately to severely irritating; Inhalation Toxicity LC50 > 0.5 mg/L. Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable at normal temperature and pressures. These materials may readily decompose, condense, or self react at ambient temperature and pressure. An exterminator should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV.

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.

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.

WEEIL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

RISK ASSESSMENT:

Hazardous Materials Identification System Hazard Ratings:

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

Physical Hazard (Federal Register: 58: 35338 September 23, 1993. 49: 40191. Both the PEL and the TWA were vacated by the Court Order. 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 on the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the PEL and the TWA were vacated by the Court Order. 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.

WEEIL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 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. 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 IIIA 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 II 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 are 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 with air 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). 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 without any 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. LDLo: Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. LCLo: 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. TDLo, LDLo, and LDLo; or TC, TLC, and LCLo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or severe 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: EPA, 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 embryotoxic 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. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. LDLo: Median threshold limit. log Koc or log Kow: 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 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 undergo violent 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 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 100 W/mL.