SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pecora 896-TBS Thermal Barrier Silicone

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>Pecora 896-TBS Thermal Barrier Silicone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Caulking Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Silicone Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>896-TBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>High Performance Silicone Window &amp; Door Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USES ADVISED AGAINST:</td>
<td>Other Than Relevant Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

| SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME: | Pecora Corporation                  |
| ADDRESS:                      | 165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438 |
| EMERGENCY PHONE:             | 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)      |
| BUSINESS PHONE:              | 215-723-6051 (Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM ET)  |

PREPARATION DATE: August 14, 2007

REVISION DATE: June 02, 2014

This product is sold for commercial use. This MSDS 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 Z400.1-2008 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: 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, translucent paste with a slight, medicinal odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if ingested. May cause skin sensitization in susceptible individuals. Heating can release trace amounts of formaldehyde, a known human carcinogen.

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

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

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

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

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>112945-52-5</td>
<td>10.0-20.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorphous Fumed Silica</td>
<td>22984-54-9</td>
<td>2.0-5.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tri(2-butanoneoxime) Silane</td>
<td>112945-52-5</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other trace components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**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.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Dermatitis or other pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposures to this product.

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

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** Not available. **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:** 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 FIREFIGHTERS:** 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 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the amount of 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 polypads. 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 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.

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.

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: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: 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.

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>Amorphous Fumed Silica</td>
<td>112945-52-5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silicone Sealant</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tri(2-Butanoneoxime) Si</td>
<td>22984-54-9</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</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 PEL TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH IDLH</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>4h MAK 15 minute average value; 1 hr interval 4 per shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime</td>
<td>96-29-7</td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>Skm, Danger of Sensitization of the Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ABHA WEE TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (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 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**: Mild medicinal
- **SPECIFIC GRAVITY**: 1.3
- **RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)**: Heavier than air.
- **SOLUBILITY IN WATER**: Soluble.
- **MELTING/FREEZING POINT**: Not available.
- **VOC (less water and exempt)**: Not available.
- **FLASH POINT**: Not available.
- **pH**: Not available.
- **FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %)**: Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.
- **COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT)**: Not established.
- **COLOR**: Translucent.
- **MOLECULAR FORMULA**: Mixture.
- **ODOR THRESHOLD**: Not available.
- **VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C**: Not established.
- **EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1)**: < 1
- **OTHER SOLUBILITIES**: Not available.
- **BOILING POINT**: Not established.
- **WEIGHT % VOC**: Not available.
- **AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE**: Not established.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

- **CHEMICAL STABILITY**: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Methyl ethyl 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: Methyl ethyl 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 exposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.
  - The symptoms of exposure 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. In persons susceptible to the Methy ltris(2-butanooneoxime) Silane component, skin sensitization may occur.
    - **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.
    - **Inhalation**: Exposure 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. 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 system. 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.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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.

AMORPHOUS FUMED SILICA:
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3160 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 15 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 154 mg/m³/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels; dehydrogenases, Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 5.41 mg/m³/5 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes, changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1.39 mg/m³/5 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse) 96.77 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product.

<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>Amorphous 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>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>The following are compounds from reaction with water: Methanol</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 Ethyl Ketoxime</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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): There are no BEI’s established for any component of this product at this time. The following BEIs are in force for the hydrolysis product, methanol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>DETERMINANT</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Methanol in Urine</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>15 mg/L</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.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity.

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: 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.
14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)
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: No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
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): Not applicable.
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 List.

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 Lists: No component of this product is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
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.

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: July 2012: Update and revise entire MSDS to include current GHS requirements. June 2014: Correction of formulation and subsequent up-date of entire SDS.

June 2, 2014

Pecora 896-TBS Thermal Barrier Silicone
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16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

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 response service.

**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. Substances are classified as MAK (Maximum ADmissible Konzentration) in the Workplace (Time-Weighted Average) or MAK short-term exposure value.

**DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories:** I: 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 frequency in the progeny of exposed males. 3: Spontaneous mutagens or 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 genetic. 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].

**Flammability:** Essentially non-flammable (i.e. Materials that will rapidly or explosively react with water. Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperature conditions. Substances that may decompose condense, or vaporize explosively with water. Substances that are Non-Hazardous. Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure. Substances that will react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. 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 1.4 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. Explosives: Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire or explosion hazard, which will not, in the absence of initiators, reach the level 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 burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/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 initiators. Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently 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. Perchlorates: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group III oxidizers. Solids: any material that in either the compressed or liquid state under normal conditions of storage may be exposed to sufficient energy to cause a temperature rise less than or equal to the mean temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable liquids; Flammable solids; and Toxic, Irritating, or Corrosive Gases. Oxidizers: Substances that may be combustible or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature 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: Acid酐Perchlorates, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, perchloric acid, a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. Materials that must be heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature 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: Acid酐Perchlorates, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, perchloric acid, a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. Peroxides: Distinguishing Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Peroxides: Intensifying Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Peroxides: Multiplying Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

**Germ Cell Mutagens:** Materials that 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.)

- DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: I: 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 frequency in the progeny of exposed males. 3: Spontaneous mutagens or 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 genetic. 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.)

- DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: I: 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 frequency in the progeny of exposed males. 3: Spontaneous mutagens or 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 genetic. 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.)

- **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. Lacks evidence to indicate 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 must be considered to be possible. Lacks evidence to indicate the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group D: No data on which to base a determination of the risk to the developing embryo or fetus is available. Group E: Materials that 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.)

- **Reactivity:** Substances that are Non-Hazardous. Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure. Substances that will react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. 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 1.4 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. Explosives: Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire or explosion hazard, which will not, in the absence of initiators, reach the level 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 burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/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 initiators. Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently 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. Perchlorates: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group III oxidizers. Solids: any material that in either the compressed or liquid state under normal conditions of storage may be exposed to sufficient energy to cause a temperature rise less than or equal to the mean temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable liquids; Flammable solids; and Toxic, Irritating, or Corrosive Gases. Oxidizers: Substances that may be combustible or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature 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: Acid酐Perchlorates, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, perchloric acid, a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. Peroxides: Distinguishing Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Peroxides: Intensifying Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Peroxides: Multiplying Peroxides: Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or 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 that may burn or combust when heated but without the production of any toxic gases or smoke. Materials that do not readily give off flammable vapors. May be considered a flammable or combustible 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 500 ppm but less than or equal to 2000 mg/L. Materials with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity greater than 10,000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. 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 5000 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 500 ppm but less than or equal to 2000 mg/L. Materials with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity greater than 10,000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 100 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. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause severe, permanent injury or death. Gases and vapors 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 than its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 3,000 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 below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials in liquid form that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. 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 100 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 do not meet any of the 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 accordance 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 accordance 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 IIB 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 or a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight that has a fire point when tested in accordance with D 92 Standard Test Methods 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 with a 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, but under 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 below 22.8°C (73°F) but with boiling points below 37.8°C (100°F). 4 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for any lower hazard. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than 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 any lower hazard. 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 1000 W/ml. 5 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. 6 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction 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 100 W/ml or greater.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. 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 100 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 (continued): 1 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5000 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 500 ppm but less than or equal to 2000 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. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious, permanent injury or death. Gases and vapors 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 than its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 3,000 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 oral toxicity greater than 10,000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 100 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials in liquid form that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. 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.