SAFETY DATA SHEET

AIS-919 Latex Sealant

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>AIS-919 Acoustical and Insulation Sealant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Acrylic Latex Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Acrylic Latex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION/SYNONYMS</td>
<td>AIS-919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>Sealant</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>
<tr>
<td>PREPARATION DATE:</td>
<td>February 20, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION DATE:</td>
<td>December 6, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This product is sold for commercial use. This SDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. All United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS 2015 and the Global Harmonization required information is included in appropriate sections based on the Global Harmonization Standard format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above and the SDS contains all the information required by the Canadian WHMIS 2015 (HPR-GHS), the Global Harmonization Standard and OSHA 1910.120.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification:</th>
<th>Skin Irritation Cat. 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Word:</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precautionary Statement Codes:</td>
<td>P264, P280, P302 + P352, P332 + P313, P362 + P364, P321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Symbols/Pictogram:</td>
<td>GHS07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazard Statement Codes: H315

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Physical Description: This product is a smooth paste with an acrylic odor that comes in a variety of colors.

Health Hazards: CAUTION! May cause skin irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if ingested. Contains a trace compound (Crystalline Silica), a known human carcinogen by inhalation of particles.

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

Reactivity Hazards: This product is not reactive.

Environmental Hazard: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. This product contains a compound that can cause chronic aquatic toxicity.

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>

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

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

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

CANADIAN WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS: See Section 16 for in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This product has a classification under the Global Harmonization Standard, as applied under OSHA regulations, as given earlier in this Section. See Section 16 for full classification details.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>LABEL ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>30.0–60.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification: Not Applicable
3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>LABEL ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer Emulsion</td>
<td>15.0–25.0</td>
<td>SELF-CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Benzoate Esters</td>
<td>3.0–7.0</td>
<td>SELF-CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Mineral Spirits (contains less than 0.1% benzene)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0</td>
<td>HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.01-0.4</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and other 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>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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 exposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure. Persons suffering allergic reactions must seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not determined.  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.

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.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Scrap 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 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>Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoxe Ethers</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-63-3</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust 5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ total dust 5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline Silica/Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ / % SiO₂ + 2 total dust; 10 mg/m³ / % SiO₂ + 2 respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ respirable dust, See Pocket Guide Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Mineral Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>2000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure limits given are for</td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Distillates,</td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>1800 mg/m³, 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL &amp; NIOSH STEL</td>
<td>See Pocket Guide Appendix A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Biological Exposures Indices (BEIs): Currently, the no BEI’s have been established for components.
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 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: Acrylic
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 18.73
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Heavier than air.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: < 0°C (< 32°F)
VOC (less water and exempt): 1.0–10.0 g/L
FLASH POINT: Not determined.

COLOR: Variety of colors.
MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not established.
EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): Not determined.
OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.
BOILING POINT: Not established.
WEIGHT % VOC: 0.1–0.9%
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

pH: 7.0-7.5
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. Product cures upon contact with air.

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

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

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., calcium, carbon, magnesium and titanium oxides, and acrylic compounds depending on formulation). Hydrolysis: None known.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: This product is not expected to undergo hazardous polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity. Product slowly cures upon contact with air.

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 Absorption: The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through intact skin.

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.

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. Chronic: Skin.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).
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. Due to large amount of data for components, only Human data, Irritancy data, LD50 Oral-Rat, LD50 Oral-Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat, LD50 Skin-Rabbit, LC50 Inhalation-Rat, LC50 Inhalation-Mouse and select reproductive toxicity data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for information on additional data.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:
- Skin Irritation (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hours; moderate
- Eye Irritation (rabbit) = 750 µg/24 hours; severe
- LD50 (oral, rat) = 6450 mg/kg

ACRYLIC POLYMER:
- Patch test on human volunteers did not demonstrate sensitization properties.

PROPRIETARY MINERAL SPIRITS:
- Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 100 ppm: Mild
- Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate

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>ACGIH</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>DFG MAK</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>No</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>Crystalline Silica/Quartz</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAK-1 (respirable fraction)</td>
<td>K (respirable fraction)</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (airborne unbound particles of respirable size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>No</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>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IRRITANT OF PRODUCT: This material may irritate contaminated tissue, especially if contact is prolonged.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not known to be human skin or respiratory sensitizers.

TOXICOCOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

Mutagenicity: The components of this product are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Animal or microorganism data for components are as follows: Titanium dioxide was not mutagenic to Salmonella typhimurium TA1535, TA1537, TA1538, TA97, TA98 or TA100 or to Escherichia coli WP2, either in the presence or absence of an exogenous metabolic system from the livers of uninduced and Aroclor-induced rats, mice and Syrian hamsters. Positive results for Carbon Black have been obtained in somatic cells following live animal inhalation exposure.

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. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

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

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): The trace Quartz component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning for Quartz is not applicable to this compound in this product.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION) are listed on the DSL Inventory.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: Not applicable.
Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 Classification and Symbols: See Section 16 for in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is not classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): WARNING! MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. CONTAINS TRACE AMOUNT OF CRYSYLLINE SILICA, A KNOWN HUMAN CARCINOGEN BY INHALATION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO2. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with polypads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard.
Classification: Skin Irritation Category 2
Signal Word: Warning
Hazard Statements: H315: Causes skin irritation.
Precautionary Statements:
Response: P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). Refer to other portions of precautionary text on this label, SDS or other product information sheets, as appropriate.
Storage: None.
Disposal: None
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 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. No case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

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.


DATE OF PRINTING: February 8, 2017
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. 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 operators.

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

DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

Exposure limits (similar to MAK): Weighted average exposure (e.g. MAK short-term exposure value).

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens 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 humans, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals in vivo and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 3B: Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic mechanism in human 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 or that do not produce germ cell mutagenic effects).

Therefore, a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if no further effects are known (Category 3). Germ cell mutagen, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: Risk of developing ophthalmic disorders or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biolological 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 or a risk of a decreased rate of survival of the newborn. Group D: Classification in this group is not applicable because categories A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

NIOSH RELE: NIOSH’s Recommended Exposure Limits.

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

Skin: When used there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):

STEEL: 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-hour TWA is in the TWA-TWA, TEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure for a conventional 8-hr (TWA) PEL, or up to 15 hr (REL) workday.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the ABD.

HAZARD RATINGS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

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

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. Skin Irritation: Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clear in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. PEL or Draize = 0.

0: Eye Irritation: Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clear in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀, Rat, cat: > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀, Rat or Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg.

4: Severe Hazard: Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken. Skin irritation may occur. Draize = 0.

4: Oral Toxicity LD₅₀, Rat or Rabbit: > 50 mg/kg. LC₅₀, Rat or Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀, rat, mouse: > 5000 mg/m³.

RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to an ignition source of 1.5°C (1°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less. Hazard: Materials that may be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating. Under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air at a temperature of 815°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less. Explosives: any material that on account of its physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-generated oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides).

4 Severe Hazard: Materials that will rapidly or violently react with atmospheric air or with ambient temperature and air and are readily dispersed in air and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and becomes a flammable gas at ambient temperature and air after the pressure is released (e.g., OSHA Class III B); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PROPYL NITRATE, HAZARD:

0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water.

Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water.

Explosives: Substances that are Non-Explosive. Compressed Gases: No Rating. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: No rating. Unstable Reagents: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. 1 Water Reactivity: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy explosively. Division 1.5 Oxidizers: Materials that do not have a mass explosion hazard. Division 1.6 Pyrophorics: Materials that either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. Division 4.3 Pyrophorics: Materials that release sufficient energy to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.37 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of 1.1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may decompose condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. Explosives: Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard but, both do not have a mass explosion hazard. Division 1.4 Explosives: Pressure > 5147 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psi]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.37 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 1.1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may decompose condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature.

3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. Explosives: Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard but, both do not have a mass explosion hazard. Division 1.4 Explosives: Pressure > 5147 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psi]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.37 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. 4 Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. Liquids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 1.1 nitric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture in a 1.1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1.1 percentric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. 4 Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.
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 100 mg/L but less than or equal to 500 mg/L. Materials with an L₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials with LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause severe but reversible irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 500 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an Lₐ₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials with LDₐ₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 10 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause permanent or severe permanent injury. Gases with an LCₐ₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an Lₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials with LDₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 10 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause irreversible damage. Gases with an LCₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity that, if LCₐ₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm but less than or equal to 5000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LCₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity that, if LCₐ₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm but less than or equal to 5000 ppm. Materials with an Lₐₓₐₐₐ₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious but severe permanent injury. Gases with an LCₐₓₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an Lₐₓₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials with LDₐₓₐₓₐ₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 10 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause irreversible damage.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued)

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

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal data, and pathological and toxicological studies. Substances of study that are not independently available are pressure-lethality solids (i.e., solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. L₉₀: Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. ppm: Concentration expressed in parts per million parts of air or water. mₘₐₜₐₐₜ: 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. TD₉₀: Lowest dose to cause a symptom. TC₉₀: Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. TD₉ₐ₆, LD₉ₐ₆, and LD₀: Tox, LC₉ₐ₆, and LC₀: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. Cancer: Carcinogenic: 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: Toxicity 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 chemical.

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 embryo/toxic 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: LC: Effect concentration in water. BCE: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TC: Median threshold limit. log Koc or log Kcw: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a chemical's potential for bioaccumulation behaviour in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. U.S.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. DOT: D.O.T.: U.S. Department of Transportation. TC: Transport Canada. SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA: U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT. CERCLA or Superfund; and various state Superfund programs. This section also includes information on the precautions warnings that appear on the material’s package label.