SAFETY DATA SHEET

AVW-920 White Sealant

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>AVW-920 White 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>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>None</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 13, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION DATE</td>
<td>New</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


Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2
Signal Word: Warning
Precautionary Statement Codes: P264, P280, P302 + P352, P332 + P313, P362 + P364, P362
Hazard Statement Codes: H315
Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Physical Description: This product is a very thick, viscous, white liquid with an acrylic odor.
Health Hazards: WARNING! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. Contains a trace amount of Titanium Dioxide, a compound that is a suspect carcinogen.
Flammability Hazard: This product may be combustible and can ignite if exposed to high temperature or direct flame.
Reactivity Hazard: This product is not reactive.
Environmental Hazard: This product has not been tested for environmental impact.

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 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer Emulsion</td>
<td>40.0-60.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard &amp; Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 Hazard Statement Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>35.0-55.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</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>Proprietary Benzoate Esters</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>0.1-0.9</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and other trace non-hazardous components</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 aerosols of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

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

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

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

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (est.): > 93.3°C (> 200°F)

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypropylene. Scrape up or pick-up spilled material, placing in suitable containers. Absorb any residual on appropriate material, such as sand. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and 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 27°C (80°F) in closed containers.

PRODUCT 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>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</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>Proprietary Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>Exposure limits given are for Petroleum Distillates, Naphtha</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>2000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>300 mg/m³, 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>1800 mg/m³, 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer Emulsion</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Benzoate Esters</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TEL TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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 &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 Exposure Indices (BEIs): Currently, no BEI’s have been established for components.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (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, sprays or particulates 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: Thick, viscous liquid.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
ODOR: Acrylic
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.2-1.5
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1); Heavier than air.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: < 0°C (< 32°F)
VOC (less water and exempt): Not determined.
FLASH POINT (est.): ~ 93.4°C (~ 200°F)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Dissolves in wet state; insoluble in cured state.
OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.
COLOR: White.
MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.
VAPOUR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 21.1°C: Not determined.
EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): < 1
BOILING POINT: Not determined.
WEIGHT % VOC: 17-20%
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 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

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 and oxidizers.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., carbon, calcium and titanium oxides, reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes). Hydrolysis: None known.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: 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, kidneys, nervous system.
CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benzolate Esters</th>
<th>Proprietary Mineral Spirits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD₉₀ (oral, rat) = &gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>LD₉₀ (oral-rat) &gt; 8000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD₉₀ (skin, rabbit) = &gt; 2000 mg/kg</td>
<td>LD₉₀ (Skin-Rabbit) &gt; 4000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = Slight</td>
<td>LC₉₅ (Inhalation-Rat) &gt; 6900 mg/m³/4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAUTION: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.

AVW-920 White Sealant
Page 4 of 8
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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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>Acrylic Polymer Emulsion</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>Benzoate Esters</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>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>Proprietary 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>Ca</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (airborne unbound particles of respirable size)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IRRITANT OF PRODUCT: This product may mildly 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.

TOXICOLOGICAL 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.

BIOACCUMULATION 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: The following component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 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.

AVW-920 White Sealant

February 14, 2017
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The trace Titanium Dioxide component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) are 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 this compounds is not applicable to this compound in this product. For more information go to P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Canadian DSL/INDSL 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 Z29.1): WARNING! MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. CONTAINS TRCE AMOUNTS OF A SUSPECT CARCINOGEN. 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 polyponds 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).
Storage: None.
Disposal: None.
Hazard Symbols/ Pictogram: GHS07
DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES
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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: New.
DATE OF PRINTING: February 16, 2017

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

KEY ACRONYMS:
CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a 24-hour emergency information and/or emergency assistance to emergency responders.
CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.
DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.
DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals in vivo and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued): 3B: Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell in vivo, in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no in vivo data, but that are clearly mutagenic in vitro and structurally related to known in vivo mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugeneic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

KEY ACRONYMS (Continued):
DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group 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 possible. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group D: Classification in one of the groups A–C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.
LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.
LC: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.
NIC: Notice of Intended Change.
NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working day. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.
NIOSH REL: NIOSH’s Recommended Exposure Limits.
KEY ACRONYMS (continued):
PEL: OSHA’s Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40-40191). Both the PELs and TLVs are indicated. The phrase, “Vacated 1989 PEL” is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

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

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

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

TWA: Time weighted average concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TWA), or up to a 10-hr (RLW) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels from the AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

HEALTH HAZARD:
0: Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated.
1: Slight Hazard: Minor irritation of eyes or skin, not anticipated.
2: Moderate Hazard: Irritation of eyes or skin, may occur.
3: Severe Hazard: Irritation of eyes or skin, may cause damage or existing dermatics.

STORAGE:
50: Unstable Reactives: 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 I 4 explosives. Substances that react so violently with water that the reaction products are toxic or otherwise hazardous, and the reaction products are explosive. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

PACKING GROUP:
I: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction and/or may react violently with water.
II: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction, but that only react violently with water. Substances that react explosively with water without requiring heating or combustion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and/or pressure. Substances that readily polymerize or react violently with water.

UN CLASS 1: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate to severe potential for hazardous reactions with water. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

UN CLASS 2: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a low potential for hazardous reactions with water.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Concluded):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:
0: Minimal Hazard:
1: Slight Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.0°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. 2: Moderate Hazard: Materials that will burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.0°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.) that can burn only through decomposition.
3: Severe Hazard: Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC50 at 1 hour less than or equal to 10 mg/L.
4: Extreme Hazard: Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC50 at 1 hour less than or equal to 10 mg/L.

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):
This rating system is designed as a guide to the selection of materials that may be used in the presence of other materials and to identify those materials that, in concentration, may react violently with water.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

0: Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated.
1: Slight Hazard: Minor irritation of eyes or skin, not anticipated.
2: Moderate Hazard: Irritation of eyes or skin, may occur.
3: Severe Hazard: Irritation of eyes or skin, may cause damage or existing dermatics.

STORAGE:
50: Unstable Reactives: 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 I 4 explosives. Substances that react so violently with water that the reaction products are toxic or otherwise hazardous, and the reaction products are explosive. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

PACKING GROUP:
I: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction and/or may react violently with water. Substances that react explosively with water without requiring heating or combustion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and/or pressure. Substances that readily polymerize or react violently with water.

UN CLASS 1: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate to severe potential for hazardous reactions with water. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

UN CLASS 2: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a low potential for hazardous reactions with water.

0: Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated.
1: Slight Hazard: Minor irritation of eyes or skin, not anticipated.
2: Moderate Hazard: Irritation of eyes or skin, may occur.
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PACKING GROUP:
I: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction and/or may react violently with water. Substances that react explosively with water without requiring heating or combustion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and/or pressure. Substances that readily polymerize or react violently with water.

UN CLASS 1: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate to severe potential for hazardous reactions with water. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

UN CLASS 2: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a low potential for hazardous reactions with water.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

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PACKING GROUP:
I: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction and/or may react violently with water. Substances that react explosively with water without requiring heating or combustion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and/or pressure. Substances that readily polymerize or react violently with water.

UN CLASS 1: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate to severe potential for hazardous reactions with water. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

UN CLASS 2: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a low potential for hazardous reactions with water.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

0: Minimal Hazard: No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated.
1: Slight Hazard: Minor irritation of eyes or skin, not anticipated.
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PACKING GROUP:
I: Materials that, in some circumstances, may detonate or be very sensitive to shock or friction and/or may react violently with water. Substances that react explosively with water without requiring heating or combustion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and/or pressure. Substances that readily polymerize or react violently with water.

UN CLASS 1: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate to severe potential for hazardous reactions with water. Substances that give off flammable vapors.

UN CLASS 2: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a low potential for hazardous reactions with water.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued)

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in 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. 2 Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIIB 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, Annex II or the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (current edition) and the related Manual of Tests and Criteria (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solvent content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible solids. Materials containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree are generally stable at normal ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F). 4 Materials that are sensitive to thermal or pressure effects (product of 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) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION: A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An 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: EC: Effect concentration in water. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLM: Median threshold limit value for Flammable substances. LEL: Lower explosive limit expressed as percentage of solvent. K: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance’s behavior in the environment.

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


CANADA:
DSL/NDSL: Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.

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