SAFETY DATA SHEET

Pecora 890FTS

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>Pecora 890FTS Sealant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Field Tintable Silicone Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Silicone Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>Sealing expansion and control joints in precast concrete panels, architectural and natural stone, masonry, steel, metal curtain walls, sealing of door and window perimeters/Caulking Compound</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>May 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION DATE:</td>
<td>July 14, 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This product is sold for commercial use. This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] and the Global Harmonization Standard required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2008 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Eye Irritation Cat. 2B, Skin Irritation Cat. 3, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 4

Signal Word: Warning


Hazard Statement Codes: H303, H316, H320, H317, H413

Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a smooth paste with a slightly solvent odor and comes in 51 colors.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if ingested. May cause skin sensitization in susceptible individuals. Contains trace amounts of crystalline silica, a known human carcinogen by inhalation.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is 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. 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>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W %</th>
<th>GHS Classification Hazard Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silicone Polymer</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.0-60.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate (Limestone)</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>15.0-40.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Crosslinker</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0-7.0</td>
<td>Classifications: STOFF RE Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3, Hazard Statement Codes: H373, H317, H412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon Dioxide, Fumed</td>
<td>112945-52-5</td>
<td>3.0-7.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>1.0-5.0</td>
<td>Classifications: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Mutagenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Hazard Statement Codes: H350, H340, H304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Hazard Statement Codes: H350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>Classifications: Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of classification

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

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

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 overexposures to this product.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: > 104°C (> 220°F)  AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
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 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.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (continued): 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 polyprop. Scrape up or pick-up spilled material, placing in suitable containers. Absorb any residual on appropriate material, such as sand. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area. Clean spill area with soap and copious amounts of water.

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

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

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

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

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

PRODUCT END USE: This product is used as a sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

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

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Crosslinker Exposure limits given for decomposition product methyl vinyl ketone</td>
<td>AIBA WEEL TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm (Dermal Sensitizer)</td>
<td>Skin, Danger of Sensitization of the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate, Natural</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Silicone Polymer</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>8032-41-3</td>
<td>ACGIH TLY TWA</td>
<td>2525 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>350 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLY TWA</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ /% Sio2 + 2 Total Dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

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

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard 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: Mildly solvent-like.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.3
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Heavier than air.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available.
VOC (less water and exempt): <100 g/L
FLASH POINT: > 104°C (> 220°F)
PH: Not available.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (IDENTIFYING PROPERTIES): The appearance of this product may act as an identifying property in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

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

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

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: This product is not compatible with strong acids and oxidizers and may have some compatibility with aluminum, ammonium salts and mercury/hydrogen mixtures.

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

SKIN ABSORPTION: The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through intact skin. Skin contact may cause sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms may include redness, itching and rash.

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

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

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

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

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to the large amount of data for the Carbon Black component, only LD50 Oral-Rat and LD50 Skin-Rabbit data are presented in this SDS. Contact Pecora for additional information.

**PROPRIETARY CROSSLINKER:**
- **LD50 (Oral-Rat)**: > 8000 mg/kg
- **LD50 (Dermal-Rat)**: > 4000 mg/kg
- **LC50 (Inhalation-Rat)**: > 8000 mg/m³, 4 hours

**CALCIUM CARBONATE, NATURAL:**
- **TDLo (Intravenous-Rat)**: 30 mg/kg: Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight; Blood: other changes
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: 84 mg/m³/4 hours/40 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial); Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: 250 mg/m²/2 hours/24 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumocnosis)

**FUMED SILICA:**
- **LD50 (Oral-Rat)**: 3160 mg/kg
- **LD50 (Intravenous-Rat)**: 15 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: 154 mg/m³/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases, Metabolism (Intermediary): other proteins
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: 5.41 mg/m³/5 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes, changes in lung weight; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: 1.39 mg/m³/7 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
- **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 96.77 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
- **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 50 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight
- **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 2 mg/kg: 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumocnosis), other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

**MINERAL SPIRITS:**
- **LD50 (Oral-Rat)**: 10 mg/kg: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
- **LCLo (Inhalation-Rat)**: > 8000 mg/m³
- **Dog**:
  - **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptidases
  - **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 2 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosing alveolitis; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptidases, Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
  - **TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat)**: 50 mg/kg
  - **TDLo (Intratracheal-Rat)**: 10 mg/kg
  - **TDLo (Intratracheal-Mouse)**: 96.77 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, dyspnea, other changes

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Crosslinker</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 (Natural)</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>Mineral Spirits</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>Quartz</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon Dioxide, Fumed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC 1: Carcinogenic to Humans. NTP-K: Known to Be a Human Carcinogen. NIOSH-C: Potential Occupational Carcinogen, with No Further Categorization. ACGIH TLV-A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen.

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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals due to the Proprietary Crosslinker component.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

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

BIOLGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): There are no BEI’s established for any component of this product at this time.

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. Although no data is available, under the Global Harmonization Standard, the Proprietary Crosslinker component is classified as having chronic aquatic toxicity.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste determination and management.
U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.
TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: 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 is not applicable to this compound in this product.
ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: No component of this product is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class D2B (Immediate Acute Toxicity/Irritation & Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.
ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is not classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION
WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION AND ALLERGIC REACTION IN SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS. CONTAINS COMPOUND THAT MAY CAUSE CHRONIC AQUATIC ADVERSE EFFECTS. COMBUSTIBLE – CAN IGNITE IF EXPOSED TO DIRECT FLAME. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with poly pads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.
GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard.
Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Skin Irritation Category 3, Skin Sensitization Category 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 4
Signal Word: Warning
GLOBAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATING:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:

Key Acronyms

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

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

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagens 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 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. 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 is no in vitro data, but that are clearly mutagenic in vitro and structurally related to known in vivo mutagens. 4: Not applicable (Category C 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. However, in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible; 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification:

Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage to the developing embryo or fetus. There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus in the case of abnormal use or handling. Mechanical irritation or Draize > 0.

Group B: Essentially non-irritating. Minor effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize > 0. Oral Toxicity LD50 > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 200–1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10-hr LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 20 mg/L.

Group C: Temporary or transitory injury may occur. Draize > 0. Oral Toxicity LD50 > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 200–1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC5-hr LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 2–20 mg/L.

Group D: Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. Draize > 0. Oral Toxicity LD50 > 5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 200–1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC5-hr LD50 Rat or Rabbit > 0.5–2 mg/L.

Group E: Malignant tumors of the central nervous system or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

All materials may present hazards and should be used with caution. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, we recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES:

Contact the supplier for information.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued)

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. Explosives: Substances that are Non-Explosive. Compressed Gases: Pressure: No Rating. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: No rating. Unstable Reactives: Substances that will pyrophore, decompose, or react violently if sensitized or subjected to high temperature or pressure, even in the absence of a strong initiating source. 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. Water-reactive without sensitizers or water-releasing agents. Contact with water will cause violent deflagration or explosion. Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. Compressed Gases: Pressure below OSHA definition. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: No Rating. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may pyrophore, decompose, or react violently under confinement or initiation. 2 Water Reactivity: Materials that may react violently with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials also react violently with water. Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost all the contents of the package. Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but 514.7 psi absolute at 21°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may decompose condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of initiators and/or reactions. 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 also react violently with water. Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost all the contents of the package. Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but 514.7 psi absolute at 21°C (70°F) [500 psig]. Pyrophorics: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may pyrophore, decompose, or react violently under confinement or initiation. 4 Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water or under emergency conditions, can cause significant heat generation or explosion. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ of less than or equal to 2000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 500 ppm. Materials whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/L. FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating [50°C (122°F)] to an estimated ignition temperature before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids that have flash points of 50°C (122°F) or below. Material with a flash point of 66.5°F (19°C) or below. Gas materials that can react explosively with water. Gases and vapors with a flash point of less than or equal to 35°C (95°F) do not sustain combustion when tested using the Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (current edition) and the related Manual of Tests and Criteria (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Pouring under Pressure. These materials are not inherently hazardous but generally do not form explosive mixtures with water. 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 atmosphere with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release sufficient heat to cause ignition. Materials with a flash point of less than or equal to 37.8°C (“100°F) and below 93.0°C (“200°F). These materials may form explosive atmospheres with air at or above 37.8°C (“100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.7°C (“73°F) and below 37.8°C (“100°F) (i.e. Class IIIB and IIIA liquids). Materials that in normal use are not capable of forming explosive mixtures with air, but all liquids having a flash point of less than or equal to 37.8°C (“100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.7°C (“73°F) and below 37.8°C (“100°F) (i.e. Class IIIB and IIIA liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental factors will not disproportionate to the ignition, or when they do it will not be immediately followed by a fire. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Liquids with a flash point below -2°C (-4°F) and those liquids having a flash point of less than or equal to 37.8°C (“100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.7°C (“73°F) and below 37.8°C (“100°F) (i.e. Class IIIB and IIIA liquids). Materials in these categories are capable of forming explosive mixtures with air. 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) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. Materials that react with an immediate 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 10 W/mL. 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 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. Materials that have an estimated 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. 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Materials that have an estimated 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. 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.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. LD₅₀: Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. ppm: Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. mg/m³: Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. mg/kg: Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. TDLo: Lowest dose to cause a symptom. TLm: Median threshold limit. log Kₐ or log Kₖ: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance’s behavior in the environment.

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. log Kₐ or log Kₖ: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance’s behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

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

U.S.:

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

CANADA:


REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION:

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