

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Pecora XL-Perm^{ULTRA} NP

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	Pecora XL-Perm ^{ULTRA} NP
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:	Experimental Coating
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Homopolymer/Petroleum Distillates Mixture
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION/SYNONYMS	None
RELEVANT USE:	Experimental Coating
USES ADVISED AGAINST:	Other Than Relevant Use

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Pecora Corporation
ADDRESS:	165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438
EMERGENCY PHONE:	800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)
BUSINESS PHONE:	215-723-6051 (Mon-Fri, 8 AM-5 PM ET)
PREPARATION DATE:	April 18, 2018
REVISION DATE:	New

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

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with Global Harmonization Standard under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Canadian WHMIS HPR-GHS 2015

Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B, Respiratory Sensitization Cat. 1B, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, STOT (Adrenal Glands, Thymus) RE Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H340, H350, H315, H317, H334, H336, H372, H411

Precautionary Statement Codes: P201, P202, P260, P264, P270, P271, P273, P280, P284, P308 + P313, P301 + P310, P331, P302 + P352, P321, P333 + P313, P362 + P364, P304 + P340, P342 + P311, P314, P391, P403 + P233, P405, P501

Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07, GHS08, GHS09



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Physical Description: This product is a pourable, black, viscous liquid, with a mild odor.

Health Hazards: DANGER! Contains multiple compounds that may cause cancer. Contains compounds that may cause adverse effects on fertility, to the fetus and mutagenic effects. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. Inhalation of vapors or fumes may cause narcotic effects. Contains trace compounds that can cause skin and respiratory sensitization in susceptible individuals. Contains compounds that may cause adverse effects to the adrenal glands or thymus with repeated exposure. Contains a trace amount of Crystalline Silica, a known human carcinogen by inhalation of particles; however, due to the form of this product, this hazard is expected to be negligible.

Flammability Hazard: This product has not been tested for flammability, but is expected to be combustible and may ignite if exposed to high temperature for a prolonged period or to direct flame.

Reactivity Hazard: Due to the Homopolymer and Polybutene components, there is a potential hazard of polymerization if the product is heated above 200°C (392°F).

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

Health	2*
Flammability	1
Physical Hazard	0

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings
0 = Minimal 3 = Serious
1 = Slight 4 = Severe
2 = Moderate * = Chronic

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

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

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

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	W/W%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard & Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 Hazard Statement Codes
Proprietary 1,3-Butadiene Homopolymer		15.0-25.0	Classification: Not Applicable
Talc	14807-96-6	10.0-20.0	Classification: Not Applicable
Polybutene	9003-29-6	10.0-20.0	NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 4 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H304, H315, H413
Calcium Carbonate		5.0-10.0	NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H315
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum) Light Aromatic Contains the following compound (other compounds are present in less than 1% and are not listed)	64742-95-6	8.0-12.0	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H340, H350, H304 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED & MFG CLASSIFICATION Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect, Irritation) SE Cat. 3, STOT (Multiple Route-Adrenal Glands/Bone) RE Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H315, H319, H335, H336, H372, H411
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1.0-4.0	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H332, H315, H319, H335, H411 ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION UNDER EU ECHA Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304
Petroleum Solvent-Dewaxed Heavy Paraffic (contains less than 0.1% benzene)	64742-65-0	5.0-10.0	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H350 NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304
Petroleum Resins	64742-16-1	5.0-10.0	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H317
Proprietary Chlorite Group Mineral		1.0-8.0	Classification: Not Applicable
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic (contains less than 0.1% benzene)	64742-54-7	2.0-5.0	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H350 NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION Classification: Aspiration Hazard Cat. 3, STOT (Multiple Route-Adrenal Glands/Bone) RE Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H304, H372
Proprietary Calcium Oxide		0.5-2.0	Classification: Not Applicable
Proprietary Silicones & Siloxanes		1.0-2.0	Classification: Combustible Dust Hazard
Crystalline Silica Quartz	14808-60-7	0.5-< 1.0	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H350i
p-Toluene Sulfonyl Isocyanate	4083-64-1	0.1-0.8	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 1, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3, Respiratory Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H315, H317, H335, H334
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0.1-0.5	SELF-CLASSIFICATION Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H351i
Dibutyltin Diacetyl Diacetone	22673-19-4	0.1-0.5	HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION - ANNEX VI OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP REGULATION) Classification: Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 4 Hazard Statement Codes: H413 PROPOSED FUTURE ENTRY IN ANNEX VI OF CLP REGULATION BY THE DOSSIER SUBMITTER Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 1B, STOT (Thymus) RE Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H30FD ADDITIONAL NOTIFIED CLASSIFICATION Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Skin Corrosion Cat. 1B, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, STOT (Thymus) SE Cat. 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H340, H314, H302, H370, H411
Other trace components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).		Balance	Classification: Not Applicable

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 product 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 medical attention if adverse effects occur after decontamination efforts or if contaminated individual is not breathing or unconscious. Take copy of label and SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES (continued):

Inhalation: If aerosols from the product are inhaled, contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

Seek medical attention if adverse effects occur/continue after removal to fresh air.

Skin Exposure: If the 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. Contaminated individual must seek immediate medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

Eye Exposure: If this product enters the eyes, open contaminated eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after 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. Persons suffering allergic reactions must seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not determined. **AUTOIGNITION:** Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

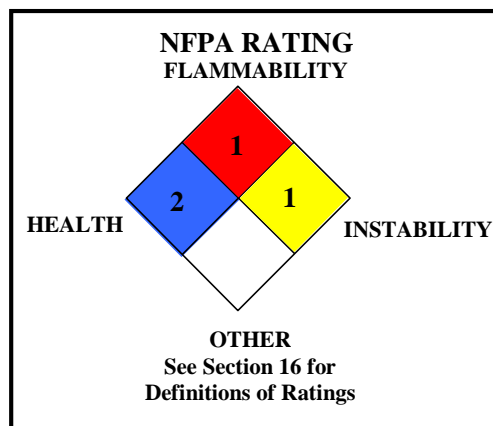
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

Special Hazards Arising from the Product: This product is combustible and can be ignited when exposed to its flashpoint. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. May be sensitive to static discharge. 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 may result in a fire in the presence of an ignition source. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.

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

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

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

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Scrape up or absorb 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 silicone sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Chemical Name	CAS #	Guideline	Value
Proprietary 1,3-Butadiene Homopolymer		NE	NE
Calcium Carbonate		OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA	15 mg/m ³ total dust; 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction 10 mg/m ³ total dust; 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA DFG MAK TWA	3 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction) 3.5 mg/m ³ 3.5 mg/m ³ (0.1 in the presence of PAHs, as PAHs: 10-hr TWA); See ACGIH Pocket Guide Appendices A and C As inhalable dust
Proprietary Chlorite Group Mineral		NE	NE
Crystalline Silica (Quartz)	14808-60-7	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 30 mg/m ³ / % SiO ₂ + 2 total dust; 10 mg/m ³ / % SiO ₂ + 2 respirable dust 0.05 mg/m ³ respirable dust, See ACGIH Pocket Guide Appendix A
Dibutyltin Diacetyl Diacetate Exposure limits given are for di-n-butyltin compounds as Sn	22673-19-4	DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK PREGNANCY RISK CATEGORY	0.004* ppm (can also be found as vapor) 1●MAK* 1 excursion faction, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval B *Skin (for compounds whose organic ligands were already designated 'Sa' or 'Sh', these designators also apply)
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum Solvent-Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic Exposure limits are for CAS# 64742-48-9	64742-54-7 64742-65-0	DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK PREGNANCY RISK CATEGORY	50 ppm 2●MAK 1 excursion faction, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval D
Distillates Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aromatic Exposure limits given are for CAS# 64742-47-8	64742-95-6	DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK PREGNANCY RISK CATEGORY	50** ppm; 5* mg/m ³ (respirable fraction); 350** mg/m ³ 4*●MAK 1 excursion faction, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval; 2*●MAK 1 excursion faction, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval C *aerosol; **vapor
Proprietary Magnesium Calcium Mineral		NE	NE
Petroleum Resins	64742-16-1	NE	NE
Proprietary Polybutene		NE	NE
Proprietary Silicones & Siloxanes		NE	NE
Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA/STEL NIOSH REL TWA	2 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 20 mppcf (containing < 1% quartz) 2 mg/m ³ (respirable dust) and < 1% quartz
p-Toluene Sulfonyl Isocyanate	4083-64-1	NE	NE
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-4	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA (Vacated 1989 PEL) NIOSH REL TWA DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK PREGNANCY RISK CATEGORY	25 ppm (mied isomers) 25 ppm 25 ppm 20 ppm 2●MAK 1 excursion faction, 15 min. average value, 4 per shift, 1-hr interval C
The following are exposure limits for a major decomposition product from main component.			
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA OSHA PEL STEL NIOSH REL TWA/STEL DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Classification	2 ppm 1 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1061; 29 CFR 1910.19(f)) 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1061; 29 CFR 1910.19(f)) See Pocket Guide Appendix A 2

NE = Not Established. DSEN: May Cause Dermal Sensitization See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs): Currently, no BEI's have been established for components of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), Eye Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.13, the Hand Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.138, and the Foot Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.136), equivalent standards of Canada (including the Canadian CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-93-02, the CSA Eye Protection Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and the Canadian CSA Foot Protection Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

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.

Eye/Face Protection: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations and standards.

Eye/Face Protection: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. 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: Somewhat viscous liquid.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Mild.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY/DENSITY: 9.77

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

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available.

VOC (less water and exempt): 113.1 g/l

FLASH POINT: Not available.

pH: Not available.

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

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

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.

COLORS: Black.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not established.

EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): < 1

OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

WEIGHT % VOC: Not established.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

VISCOSITY: Not available.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. There is a potential for polymerization if the product is highly heated. Containers can rupture.

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, acidic clays, strong reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: **Combustion:** Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., calcium, carbon, sulfur, tin, nitrogen and silicon oxides, formaldehyde, aldehydes, 1,3-butadiene, various hydrocarbons). **Hydrolysis:** Methylethyl ketoxime, methanol, 1,3-Butadiene.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: This product has a potential for polymerization and ignition if highly heated.

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 irritate the skin and cause redness and discomfort, depending on duration of contact. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing. Skin contact may cause sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms may include redness, itching and rash.

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

Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, it may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of the product and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema.

Inhalation: Exposure to vapors of this product generated during curing, or dusts of this product generated during use after curing may mildly irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing and sneezing. Vapors or fumes when used in an enclosed space, if heated or during curing may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Symptoms include nose irritation, dry or sore or burning throat, runny nose, shortness of breath, dizziness, incoordination. Vapors from decomposition or exposure to atmospheric moisture may produce reversible narcotic effect due to formation of methanol. Narcotic effects can include dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, chest tightness, limb weakness, staggering gait, confusion. In severe cases, there may be restlessness, convulsions, coma.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS (continued):

Inhalation (continued): A trace component is a known human respiratory sensitizer. Once sensitized, subsequent exposure to very small amounts of the product may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals. Symptoms may include wheezing, coughing, and difficulty breathing. Inhalation of high concentration or prolonged inhalation may cause severe irritation of the lungs leading to pulmonary edema or chemical pneumonitis with flu-like symptoms, including fevers and chills.

Injection: Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound. If the product is injected under the skin under high pressure, it can become a medical emergency. The injury will not appear serious at first but within a few hours, the affected tissue will appear swollen, discolored and extremely painful.

Target Organs: Acute: Skin, eyes. Chronic: Skin, respiratory system, thymus, adrenal glands.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Inhalation and skin exposure may cause sensitization and allergic reactions. Chronic exposure may cause adverse effects to the thymus and adrenal glands. Contains multiple compounds suspected of causing cancer; the primary route of exposure for this hazard is dermal exposure. Contains a compound that may cause mutagenic effects and adverse effects on fertility and the fetus.

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.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:

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/m³/2 hours/24 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis, focal (pneumoconiosis)

CARBON BLACK:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 15 400 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 3 gm/kg

PROPRIETARY MAGNESIUM CALCIUM MINERAL:

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,000 mg/kg; female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: other effects to embryo

PETROLEUM RESINS:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mammal Species Unspecified) 7 gm/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), excitement, muscle contraction or spasticity

PROPRIETARY POLYBUTENES:

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 700 mg/m³/7 hours/2 weeks-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

PROPRIETARY SILICONES & SILOXANES:

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 mg/kg/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Blood: hemorrhage; Related to Chronic Data: death

DISTILLATES SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC:

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 µL/24 hours: Mild

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 8400 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), tremor; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

LD₅₀ (Oral-Quail) > 2150 mg/kg; Behavioral: food intake (animal); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1320 ppm/6 hours/90 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1500 ppm: male 9-week(s) pre-mating female 9-week(s) pre-mating: 16 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1500 ppm/ hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants), litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

PETROLEUM SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg

TD (Skin-Mouse) 389 gm/kg/78 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application

PETROLEUM SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC (continued):

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 386 gm/kg/22 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors Tumorigenic: tumors at site of application

LD (Oral-Rat) > 5 gm/kg

LD (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg

PETROLEUM SOLVENT HYDROTREATED HEAVY PARAFFINIC:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 15 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1000 mg/m³/4 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: changes in lung weight

TALC:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 µg/3 days-intermittent: Mild

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 17 mg/m³/6 hours/26 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 18 mg/m³/6 hours/2 years-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: bronchiogenic carcinoma; Endocrine: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 11 mg/m³/1 year-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 20,400 µg/m³/6 hours/26 days-intermittent

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 6900 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 5 mL/kg; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Vascular: regional or general arteriolar or venous dilation

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 18,000 mg/m³/4 hours

LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1752 mg/kg

LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig) 1788 mg/kg

LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig) 1.5 mL/kg

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 10 gm/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 6400 mg/kg/8 weeks-intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: recording from afferent nerve; Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: recording from peripheral motor nerve; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 19,600 mg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 20 mg/m³/24 hours/17 weeks-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: catalyses

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 100 ppm/6 hours/20 days-intermittent: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay), analgesia, alteration of operant conditioning

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 20 mg/m³/16 weeks-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition

Sister Chromatid Exchange (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 900 mg/kg

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.

CHEMICAL	EPA	IARC	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	MAK	PROP 65
Proprietary 1,3-Butadiene Homopolymer	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Calcium Carbonate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Carbon Black	No	2B	No	Ca (in presence of PAHs)	A3	No	No	Yes (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
Proprietary Chlorite Group Mineral	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	No	1	K*	Ca	A2	No	1*	Yes (airborne unbound particles of respirable size)
Dibutyltin Diacetyl Diacetone	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic As mineral oil highly-refined	No	3	No	No	No	No	No	No

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL (continued)

CHEMICAL	EPA	IARC	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	MAK	PROP 65
Distillates Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aromatic As a mineral oil, mildly treated	No	3	No	No	No	No	No	No
Proprietary Magnesium Calcium Mineral	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petroleum Resins	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petroleum Solvent-Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic As mineral oil highly-refined	No	3	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petroleum Solvent-Dewaxed Heavy Paraffinic As mineral oil, highly-refined	No	3	No	No	No	No	No	No
Proprietary Polybutene	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Proprietary Silicones & Siloxanes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Talc	No	3	No	No	A4	No	3B*	No
p-Toluene Sulfonyl Isocyanate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene	II	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
The following are compounds from reaction with water and generated during curing:								
1,3-Butadiene	CaH!	1	K	Ca	A2	No	1	No
Methyl Alcohol	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Respirable. Inhaled.

ACGIH TLV-A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen. ACGIH TLV-A2: Suspected Human Carcinogen. ACGIH TLV-A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans. ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen. EPA-CaH: Carcinogenic to Humans. EPA-D: Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity. EPA-II: Inadequate Information to Assess Carcinogenic Potential. IARC 1: Carcinogenic to Humans. IARC-2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. MAK-1 Substances that Cause Cancer in Man and Can Be Assumed to Make a Significant Contribution to Cancer Risk. MAK-3B: Substances for Which In vitro Tests or Animal Studies Have Yielded Evidence of Carcinogenic Effects that is Not Sufficient for Classification of the Substance in One of the Other Categories. Further studies are required before a final classification can be made. NTP-K: Known to Be a Human Carcinogen. NIOSH-Ca: Potential Occupational Carcinogen, with No Further Categorization.

There is consistent evidence that untreated or mildly-treated mineral oils, such as he Distillates Solvent Naphtha Petroleum Light Aromatic can cause cancer of the skin, specifically of the scrotum, in humans. The association is highly unlikely to be due to chance, bias, or confounding, given the large case series, supportive epidemiological studies, the rarity of scrotal cancer, and the intensity of exposure during the period of interest. Based on studies, IARC has published that there is 'sufficient evidence' in humans for the carcinogenicity of untreated or mildly treated mineral oils. Untreated or mildly treated mineral oils cause cancer of the skin (observed in the scrotum).

There is *sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of untreated vacuum distillates, acid-treated oils, and aromatic oils, including extracts from solvent treatment of distillates and the high-boiling fraction of catalytically cracked oils [classes 1, 2 and 6].

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product may irritate contaminated tissue, especially if contact is prolonged.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals due to the Dibutyltin Diacetyl Diacetate and p-Toluene Sulfonyl Isocyanate components. Although no specific data are available, the EU ECHA has identified the Petroleum Resins component as a compound with the Property of Concern of Skin Sensitization. Respiratory sensitization is also possible due to the isocyanate compound.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Information for some components is given, as follows.

Mutagenicity: There is weak evidence on the mechanism underlying the effects in humans of exposures to mineral oils. This evidence is based on genotoxic (mutagenic) activity of mineral oils in bacteria and a single cytogenetic study of glassworkers exposed to aerosols of mineral oils. A group of 31 male glassmakers (smokers and non-smokers) and a group of suitably matched controls exposed to aerosols of mineral oils were examined for chromosomal abnormalities in peripheral blood lymphocytes. Chromosomal damage, including chromatid breaks, chromosome breaks, and chromosome exchanges (di-centrics and reciprocal translocations) were increased in the exposed workers compared with controls.

Embryotoxicity/ Teratogenicity/Reproductive Toxicity: Although there is no specific data available, the Dibutyltin Diacetyl Diacetate component has a proposed ECHA GHS classification as a compound that can cause harm to the fetus and may cause damage to fertility,

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

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

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

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

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Components of this product are not reported 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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

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 components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 EHS (TPO) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 RQ (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 TRI (threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	No	No	Yes

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.

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. The Carbon Black component is also on the Proposition 65 lists as compounds that may cause cancer by inhalation of unbound particles. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning for these compounds are not applicable to this product.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION) are listed on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: The 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene component is listed as a Substance With Greatest Potential For Human Exposure Substance on Environment Canada/Health Canada Pilot Project List (CEPA 1999, Section 73). Meets categorization criteria: *may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure; or *are persistent or bioaccumulative in accordance with the regulations, and inherently toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, as determined by laboratory or other studies.

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

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with Global Harmonization Standard under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Canadian WHMIS HPR-GHS 2015.

Classification: Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B, Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, Skin Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitization Category 1B, Respiratory Sensitization Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Adrenal Glands, Thymus) Repeated Exposure Category 1, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 2

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: H340: May cause genetic effects. H350: May cause cancer. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372: Causes damages to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260: Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P284: Wear respiratory protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P342 + P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P391: Collect spillage.

Storage: P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS07, GHS08, GHS09

16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

All materials may present hazards and should be used with caution. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, we recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: New.

DATE OF PRINTING

October 4, 2018

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these, which are commonly used,

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 of animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic 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 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 of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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.

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

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: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs 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.

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

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

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint 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. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L.

include the following:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 Serious Hazard: Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8, with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L. **4 Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°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 IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** 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 in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

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:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No 0 rating. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. **1 Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. *Explosives:* 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:* Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **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 may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°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 are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued): 3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure \geq 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group 1 oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **4 Water Reactivity:** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

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, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water-non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): 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 almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, 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.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 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. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **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. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD₀, LDLo, and LD₀, or TC, TC₀, LCLo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI:** ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION: A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **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.

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 K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}:** 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:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.