

SAFETY DATA SHEET



PECORA DYNAPOXY HEALER/SEALER BASE PART A

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER/TRADE NAME (AS LABELED)	PECORA Dynapoxy Healer/Sealer Base Part A
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION	None
RECOMMENDED PRODUCT USE:	Sealant Base Part A
RESTRICTIONS ON USE:	Other than recommended use

1.2 U.S. COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. 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:	July 13, 2025
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.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

2.1.1 Classification:

Skin Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitization Category 1, Eye Corrosion-Irritation Category 2A, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Category 2

2.1.2 Signal Word: Danger

2.1.3 Hazard Statements:

H315+ H319: Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

2.1.4 Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): The Phenol, Styrenated component is under assessment as a suspected Endocrine Disruptor.

2.1.5 Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC): Static accumulating in a combustible liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

2.1.6 Precautionary Statements:

2.1.6.1 Prevention:

P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P261: mist/vapors/spray. P264 + P265: Wash hands and other contamination areas thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

2.1.6.2 Response:

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P317: If eye irritation persists: get medical help. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

2.1.6.3 Storage:

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

2.1.6.4 Disposal:

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

2.1.7 Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07, GHS09



2.2 Percent of Unknown Acute Toxicity: This product is a mixture; the following are percentages of unknown acute toxicity, by route of exposure. Oral: 6% Dermal 11%, and Inhalation: > 82%.

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
4,4'-Isopropyl- idenephenol- Epichlorhydrin Copolymer	25068-38-6	60-80%	Harmonized Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Irritation/Corrosion Cat. 2A, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Oxirane, Mono[(C12-14- alkoxy)methyl] Derivatives	68609-97-2	15-20%	Harmonized Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statements: H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Phenol, Styrenated	61788-44-1	3-8%	Notified Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Eye Irritation/Corrosion Cat. 2A, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2 Hazard Statements: H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Under assessment as Endocrine Disruptor
Bio-Resin	Proprietary	3-8%	Classification: Not Determined due to lack of information on supplier SDS.
Mixture of Defoaming & Deaerating Substances	Mixture	1-3%	Classification: Not Determined due to lack of information on supplier SDS.

Product not fully tested.

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 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.

4.2 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 SDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

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

4.2.1.1 GHS Precautionary Statements for Inhalation Exposure: None applicable.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.2.1 GHS Precautionary Statements for Skin Exposure: P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

4.2.3 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.

4.2.3.1 GHS Precautionary Statements for Eye Exposure: P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P317: If eye irritation persists: get medical help.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.4.1 GHS Precautionary Statements for Ingestion Exposure: None applicable.

4.3 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

4.4 IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, WHETHER ACUTE OR DELAYED: See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for more detailed information.

4.4.1 Acute:

Symptoms/Effects: May be harmful if swallowed. Irritant to eyes and skin. Causes serious eye irritation. All potential effects are dependent on concentration and duration of exposure.

Symptoms/Effects After Inhalation: EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing, dry or sore throat.

Symptoms/Effects After Skin Contact: Dermatitis, dry skin.

Symptoms/Effects After Eye Contact: Moderate to severe irritation of eye tissue. Nausea. Vomiting.

4.4.2 Chronic:

Symptoms/Effects After Skin Contact: Dermatitis (dry, red skin, itching, cracking of the skin, skin inflammation), skin sensitization and allergic reaction.

Symptoms/Effects After Accidental Injection/Ingestion: None known.

Symptoms/Effects After None known.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1 FLASH POINT:** >93.28°C (199.9°F)
5.2 AUTOIGNITION: Product not tested.
5.3 FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Product not tested. Component information is as follows.

	Lower (LEL):	Upper (UEL):
4,4'-Isopropylidenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer:	1.3%	6.0%

- 5.4 FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use materials appropriate for surrounding materials. ABC extinguishers, carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical and flooding quantities of water.

- 5.5 UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** None known.

- 5.6 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE PRODUCT:** This product is combustible. When involved in a fire, this material may ignite and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases. Closed containers can rupture in fire conditions. Vapors from the product may travel to a source of ignition, and flashback to a leak or open container.

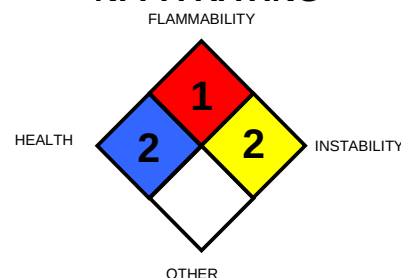
5.6.1 Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

5.6.2 Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Vapors or aerosols of this product may be ignited by static electrical energy.

- 5.7 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.

5.7.1 GHS Precautionary Statements for Fire-Fighters: None applicable.

NFPA RATING



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight
2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- 6.2 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.

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

6.2.2 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.**

- 6.3 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:**

6.3.1 All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Absorb spilled liquid with clay, sand, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials. 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. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area. Purge equipment with inert gas prior to reuse.

- 6.4 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.

- 6.5 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.

- 6.6 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

7.1 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 or aerosols. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands after handling this product. Contaminated clothing needs to be laundered prior to reuse. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. Keeping work areas clean is essential. Use work surfaces that can be easily decontaminated. Maintain good personal hygiene.

7.1.1 GHS Statements for Safe Handling: P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P264 + P265: Wash hands and other contamination areas thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE and ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. **Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of this product on site. Storage and processing areas of this product should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance.** Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store container below 27°C (80°F) to avoid possible reactions related to heat and overpressure of containers.

7.2.1 This product would be incompatible with oxidizers and combustible materials. Avoid direct flame and high temperatures. See Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for additional information on possible incompatibilities.

7.2.2 GHS Statements for Safe Storage: P403 + P233 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.

7.3 PRODUCT USE: This product is used as a primer coating. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS – PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS, INCLUDING OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINES OR BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE LIMITS AND THE SOURCE OF THOSE VALUES:

8.1.1 Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate, explosion proof ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided further in this section.

8.1.2 U.S. Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines: Currently, no exposure limits are applicable to any component listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients).

8.1.3 Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs): Currently, no BEI's have been established for any component listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients).

8.2 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.

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

8.2.2 Skin Protection: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 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.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 FORM: Somewhat viscous liquid.

9.2 COLOR: Yellow, colorless.

9.3 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

9.4 MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

9.5 ODOR: Mild.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

- 9.6 **ODOR THRESHOLD:** No information.
- 9.7 **BOILING POINT:** > 200°C (> 392°F)
- 9.8 **RELATIVE DENSITY/SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1):** Not determined.
- 9.9 **VAPOR DENSITY: (air = 1):** > 1
- 9.10 **VAPOR PRESSURE:** Not available.
- 9.11 **pH:** Not available.
- 9.12 **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Not available.
- 9.13 **OTHER SOLUBILITIES:** Not known.
- 9.14 **EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1):** Not available.
- 9.15 **FLAMMABILITY:** Combustible liquid and vapor.
- 9.16 **FLASH POINT:** >93.28°C (199.9°F)
- 9.17 **AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not determined.
- 9.18 **FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR:** Not tested.
- 9.19 **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC):** < 10 g/L
- 9.20 **COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not available.
- 9.21 **VISCOSITY:** Not available.
- 9.22 **PERCENT PER VOLUME SOLIDS:** 0%
- 9.23 **PERCENT PER WEIGHT SOLIDS:** 0%
- 9.24 **HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES):** The color may be an identification property in event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

- 10.1 **REACTIVITY:** Stable under conditions of standard temperature and pressure.
- 10.2 **CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.
- 10.3 **POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION:** This product is not expected polymerize. Due to the high percentage of the 4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer component, potentially violent decomposition can occur above 662°F (350°C).
- 10.4 **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to ignition sources, prolonged heating or extreme temperatures and water prior to product curing.
- 10.5 **INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** This product is not compatible with oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases and amines.
- 10.6 **HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**
 - 10.6.1 **Combustion:** Thermal decomposition of this product can generate carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, phenols and low molecular weight hydrocarbons.
 - 10.6.2 **Hydrolysis:** None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 11.1 **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:
 - 11.1.1 **Contact with Skin:** Causes skin irritation. Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin exposure can cause reddening, discomfort or irritation or skin sensitization and allergic reactions.
 - 11.1.1 **Contact with Eyes:** Causes serious eye irritation. Brief contact with the liquid or vapors from this product and the eyes can cause irritation, reddening and watering. Direct contact with the liquid may cause more severe irritation.
 - 11.1.2 **Skin Absorption:** No information is known for components about skin absorption.
 - 11.1.3 **Ingestion:** May be harmful if swallowed. If swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system may occur. Aspiration into the lungs after ingestion can pose a serious hazard of chemical and pulmonary edema.
 - 11.1.4 **Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols of this product may irritate the tissues of the nose, mouth, throat, and upper respiratory system. Symptoms of exposure may include coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing.
 - 11.1.5 **Injection:** Accidental injection of this product (e.g., puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.
 - 11.1.6 **Other Effects:** None known
- 11.2 **DELAYED and IMMEDIATE EFFECTS and CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM SHORT-TERM and LONG-TERM EXPOSURE:**
 - 11.2.1 **Short-Term:** This product may be harmful by ingestion. Eye contact may cause severe irritation. Skin contact and inhalation may be irritating.
 - 11.2.2 **Long-Term:** Prolonged or chronic skin contact may cause dermatitis and skin sensitization and allergic reactions such as rash, raised bumps, itching
- 11.3 **TARGET ORGANS:**
 - 11.3.1 **Short Term:** Skin, eyes, respiratory system.
 - 11.3.2 **Long Term:** Skin.
- 11.4 **OVERALL ACUTE TOXICITY ESTIMATES (ATE) FOR PRODUCT:**
 - 11.4.1 **Oral ATE:** > 2500 mg/kg (6% unknown)
 - 11.4.2 **Dermal ATE:** > 12,000 mg/kg (11% unknown)
 - 11.4.3 **Inhalation Vapor ATE:** Not possible to calculate due to large percentage of unknown toxicity by this route (> 82% unknown)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

11.5 ACUTE TOXICITY DATA FOR COMPONENTS: The following toxicology data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to the large amount of data, only human data, LD50 Oral-Rat or Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat or Mouse, LC50 Inhalation-Rat or Mouse and skin irritation data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for more information.

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-Epichlorohydrin Copolymer:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 2000 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rat) > 20,000 mg/kg

Oxirane, Mono[(C12-14-alkoxy)methyl] Derivatives:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 10,000 mg/kg

Oxirane, Mono[(C12-14-alkoxy)methyl] Derivatives:

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 7 hours: 0.15 mg/L

LD₅₀ (Dermal-Rat) 4000 mg/kg

Phenol, Styrenated:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 2500 mg/kg

11.6 REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY: No data available.

11.7 CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: No component of this product are currently listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds.

11.8 IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating skin and eye contact and may be irritating if vapors are inhaled. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure, eye exposure may be severe.

11.9 SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The following information is available.

11.9.1 Skin Sensitization:

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-Epichlorohydrin Copolymer: This compound has a Harmonized classification of Skin Sensitizer Category 1 (H317); however no specific data for this classification are available.

Oxirane mono: Studies to determine if this compound via animal testing, found it presented an extreme allergenic potency for skin sensitization. The results were interpreted according to the rating of Magnusson and Kligman (1969). According to EEC (European Economic Community) classification criteria described in guidelines 63/461, September 16, 1983 and 67/548, May 1987, this article is considered to be a sensitizer.

11.10.2 Respiratory Sensitization: No human or animal data available on respiratory sensitization effects.

11.10 ENDOCRINE TOXICITY: The Phenol, Styrenated component is under assessment as an endocrine system disruptor. Endocrine disruptors can cause adverse effects on the immune system and other adverse effects.

11.11 TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

11.12.1 Mutagenicity: Current data does not indicate any component presents a mutagenic hazard to persons in the workplace; no relevant data available from animal testing.

11.12.2 Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: Current data does not indicate any component presents an Embryotoxic or Teratogenic hazard to persons in the workplace; no relevant data available from animal testing.

11.12.3 Reproductive Toxicity: Current data does not indicate any component presents Reproductive hazard to persons in the workplace; no relevant data available from animal testing.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.1 MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for components.

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

12.3 BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential; however, in multiple studies the Phenol, Styrenated component has been found to have a BCF range of 3246-11440 L/kg. This range BCF value exceeds the bioconcentration threshold of 2000 which indicates that test chemical is very bioaccumulative in aquatic organisms..

12.4 ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following are aquatic toxicity data for components that pose a toxicity hazard to aquatic organisms.

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-Epichlorohydrin Copolymer:

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Rainbow trout) 96 hours: 1.41 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Giant water flea) 48 hours: 2 mg/L

Phenol, Styrenated:

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Giant water flea) 48 hours: > 0.249 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Algae*) 72 hours: 0.326 mg/L

12.5 ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING PROPERTIES: The Phenol, Styrenated component is suspected to be an endocrine disruptor and is under assessment. Endocrine disruptors that find their way into the environment can cause adverse effects on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

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

12.7 ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

12.7.1: GHS Precautionary Statements for Environmental Exposure Control: P273: Avoid release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product is not 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.

13.2 U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be tested to see if they meet the criteria of D001 (Ignitability characteristic).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT): Per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

UN Identification Number: UN 3082
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer)
Hazard Class Number and Description: 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Packing Group: PG III
DOT Label(s) Required: Class 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2024): 171

Marine Pollutant: Although no component is specifically listed as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, the (4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer component is very acutely and chronically toxic to aquatic organisms and can strong bio-accumulate in aquatic organisms and should be transported as UN 3082.

14.2 TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS (TDG): Classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

UN Identification Number: UN 3082
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer)
Hazard Class Number and Description: 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Packing Group: PG III
Hazard Shipping Label(s) Required: Class 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Special Provisions: 16, 99
Excepted Quantities: E1
Explosive Limit & Limited Quantity Index: 5 L
ERAP Index: None
Passenger Carrying Ship Index: None
Passenger Carrying Road Or Rail Vehicle Index: None

Marine Pollutant: This product meets the criteria of the Canadian TDG to be a Marine Pollutant due to the high percentage of the 4,4'-Isopropylidenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer component.

14.3 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): Per the International Air Transport Association.

UN Identification Number: UN 3082
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer)
Hazard Class or Division: 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Hazard Label(s) Required: Class 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Packing Group: III
Excepted Quantities: E1
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction: 964
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 450 L
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction: Y964
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 30 kg G
Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction: 964
Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 450 L
Special Provisions: A97, A197, A215
ERG Code: 9L

14.4 INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): Per the International Maritime Organization.

UN No.: 3082
Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(4,4'-Isopropyl-idenephenol-Epichlorhydrin Copolymer)
Hazard Class Number: 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Labels: Class 9 (Miscellaneous Hazard)
Packing Group: III
Special Provisions: 274, 335, 969
Limited Quantities: 5 L
Excepted Quantities: E1
Packing: Instructions: P001, LP01; Provisions: PP1
IBCs: Instructions: IBC03; Provisions: None
Tanks: Instructions: T4; Provisions: TP1, TP29
EmS: F-A, S-F
Stowage Category: Category A.
Segregation: None
Marine Pollutant: This product meets the criteria of the IMO to be a Marine Pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 U.S. REGULATIONS:

15.1.1 U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: Currently, no components listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) 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.

15.1.2 U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: Yes; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

15.1.3 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.

15.1.4 U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): None applicable.

15.1.5 U.S. Clean Air Act (CA 112r) Threshold Quantity (TQ): None applicable.

15.1.6 U.S. Clean Water Act Requirements: None applicable.

15.1.7 California Safe Drinking Water And Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): No component listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) is listed on the California Proposition Lists.

15.2 CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

15.2.1 Canadian DSL/NDL Inventory Status: The components listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are on the DSL Inventory.

15.2.2 Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: No component listed by CAS# in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients)

15.2.3 Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 Classification and Symbols: See Section 2 in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 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.

16.2 REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

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

16.4 DATE OF PREPARATION: July 13, 2025

16.5 REVISION DETAILS: New.

16.6 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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

16.7 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on an SDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

KEY ACRONYMS:

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

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

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. **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) (e.g., OSHA Class IIB); 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): 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) (e.g., 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) (e.g., 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.

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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued): *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. *Reactivities:* 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. **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 ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I 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 according 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 according with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (e.g., 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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) (e.g., Class II and Class IIIA liquids). Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree 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) (e.g., 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) (e.g., 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 100W/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, TCo, 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 (e.g., 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. **BCE:** 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:

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. **IC:** 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.

WHMIS:

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