

Pecora Product Storage Guidelines

Pecora recommends that our products, regardless of chemistry, be stored in cool and dry areas at an ambient temperature of 50°F (10°C) to 80°F (27°C). Avoid storing materials in direct sunlight or high humidity, if feasible. Following these storage conditions will promote shelf stability and ensure maximum product shelf life is achieved.

Low Temperature Storage <50°F (10°C)

Non-water based products such as silicone, polyurethane, epoxy and STPU hybrids are more tolerant with regards to low temperature exposure. These product chemistries will not freeze when exposed to temperatures below 32°F (0°C). Conversely, storage of water-based products such as acrylic latex materials at below freezing temperatures should be avoided. Be aware that most water-based waterproofing products can withstand a number of freeze-thaw cycles but ultimately should not be continuously exposed to below freezing conditions as this can affect product stability, application and ultimate performance.



All product chemistries will exhibit an increase in viscosity at time of use as a result of prolonged low temperature exposure.

High Temperature Storage >80°F (27°C)

When stored and applied temperatures above >80°F (27°C) the materials may exhibit a decrease in viscosity. A reduced cure time can also be expected across all product chemistries. Two-component materials will exhibit a reduced pot life due to the elevated material storage temperatures. Be aware that prolonged storage at elevated temperatures including exposure to direct sunlight will potentially affect the shelf stability and ultimately reduce the shelf life. The higher the temperatures and longer the duration of exposure will dictate the severity of the shelf life reduction.

Conclusion

All product chemistries are susceptible to the effects of prolonged exposure to low or high storage temperatures. An impact on shelf stability, shelf life, cure rates, viscosity, mixing and/or extruding of the materials can be expected. Storing the materials at the manufacturer's recommended conditions is critical to ensuring the published product shelf life is achieved. Refer to the table below for specifics regarding the effects of low and high temperature exposure on the various product chemistries:

| Product Chemistry | Low Temperature Storage and/or Use Affects | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Freezing, yes or no | Mixing | Viscosity | Cure Time | Shelf Life |
| Silicone | No | --- | Increased | Extended | Little to no affect |
| One Part Polyurethane | No | --- | | | |
| Two Part Polyurethane | No | More difficult | | | |
| STPU Hybrid | No | --- | | | |
| Epoxy | No | More difficult | | | |
| Acrylic Latex | YES | --- | | | |
| Butyl | No | --- | | | |
| Two Part Polysulfide | No | More difficult | | | |

| Product Chemistry | High Temperature Storage and/or Use Affects | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Mixing | Viscosity | Cure Time | Shelf Life |
| Silicone | --- | Decreased | Reduced | Decreased |
| One Part Polyurethane | --- | | | |
| Two Part Polyurethane | Less difficult | | | |
| STPU Hybrid | --- | | | |
| Epoxy | Less difficult | | | |
| Acrylic Latex | --- | | | |
| Butyl | --- | | | |
| Two Part Polysulfide | Less difficult | | | |