SAFETY DATA SHEET

AIS-919 Latex Sealant

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION</th>
<th>AIS-919 Acoustical and Insulation Latex Sealant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</td>
<td>AIS-919 Acoustical and Insulation Latex Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Acrylic Latex Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Acrylic Latex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION/SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>AIS-919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USES ADVISED AGAINST:</td>
<td>Other Than Relevant Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: | February 20, 2009 |
|REVISION DATE: | July 1, 2014 |

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, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] and the Global Harmonization Standard required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2008 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Germ Cell Mutagen Cat. 1B, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Eye Irritation Cat. 2B, Skin Irritation Cat. 3

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement Codes: H350, H340, H303, H316, H320


Hazard Symbols/Pictogram: GHS08

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a smooth paste with an acrylic odor that comes in a variety of colors.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if ingested. Contains compound that have shown carcinogenic and mutagenic effects. Contains a trace compound (Crystalline Silica), a known human carcinogen by inhalation of particles.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is combustible and can ignite if exposed to high temperature or direct flame.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product is not reactive.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. This product contains a compound that can cause chronic aquatic toxicity.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>2*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Hazard</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

0 = Minimal 3 = Serious
1 = Slight 4 = Severe
2 = Moderate * = Chronic

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material has a classification under the Global Harmonization Standard, as applied under OSHA regulations, as given earlier in this Section.
3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>30.0-60.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer Emulsion</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B, Mutagenic Cat. 1B, Aspiration Toxicity Cat. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard Statement Codes: H350, H340, H304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Benzoate Esters</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.01-0.2</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard Statement Codes: H350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>0.0-5.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>0.0-5.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Orange Pigment</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0-1.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Red Pigment</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0-1.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Yellow Pigment</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0-1.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and other components</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The following are pigments that can be in the product, depending on coloration:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>0.0-5.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>0.0-5.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Orange Pigment</td>
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<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
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<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Red Pigment</td>
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<td>0.0-1.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Yellow Pigment</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0-1.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and other components</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Section 16 for full text of classification</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Dermatitis or other pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: > 93°C (> 200°F)  AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This product is combustible and can be ignited when exposed to its flashpoint. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Not sensitive to static discharge under normal conditions. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire.
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: An accidental release can result in a fire. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.
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 pick-up spilled material, placing in suitable containers. Absorb any residual on appropriate material, such as sand. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area. Clean spill area with soap and copious amounts of water.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinsate from contaminating storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.
OTHER INFORMATION: U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this material that reach surface waters if a sheen is formed.
If necessary, the toll-free phone number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is 1-800-424-8802.
REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE
PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: This product is stable under ordinary conditions of handling, use and storage. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. To prolong shelf life, store at temperatures below 26°C (80°F).
PRODUCT END USE: This product is used as a sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION
EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:
Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below.
Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guiding</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>1317-65-3</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m³ (0.1 in the presence of PAHs, as PAHs: 10-hr TWA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>As inhalable dust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

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

Body Protection: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate regulations and standards.

Respiratory Protection: If mists or sprays from this product are created during use, use appropriate respiratory protection. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under appropriate regulations and standards.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Smooth paste.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
ODOR: Acrylic
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.56
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Heavier than air.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: < 0°C (< 32°F)
VOC (less water and exempt): <35 g/L
FLASH POINT: > 93°C (> 200°F)
PH: 7.0-7.5
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (IDENTIFYING PROPERTIES): The appearance of this product may act as an identifying property in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Product cures upon contact with air.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: This product is not compatible with strong acids.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., carbon, titanium and iron oxides, depending on formulation). Hydrolysis: None known.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION: This product is not expected to undergo hazardous polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity. Product slowly cures upon contact with air.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects: The most significant routes of occupational exposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of exposure to this product are as follows:
Contact with Skin or Eyes: Contact may mildly irritate the skin and cause redness and discomfort. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS (continued):

Skin Absorption: The components of this product are not known to be absorbed through intact skin.

Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, it may mildly irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Exposure to vapors of this product generated during curing, or dusts of this product generated during use after curing may mildly irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing and sneezing.

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

Target Organs: Acute; Skin, eyes. Chronic; Skin.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Possible carcinogenic and mutagenic effects due to Mineral Spirits component.

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to large amount of data for components, only Human data, Irritancy data, LD50 Oral-Rat, LD50 Oral-Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat, LD50 Skin-Rabbit, LC50 Inhalation-Rat, LC50 Inhalation-Mouse and select reproductive toxicity data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for information on additional data.

CALCIUM CARBONATE:
- Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 µg/24 hours; moderate
- Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 750 µg/24 hours; severe
- LD50 (oral, rat) = 6450 mg/kg

ACRYLIC POLYMER:
- Patch test on human volunteers did not demonstrate sensitization properties.

CARBON BLACK:
- Mutation in microorganisms (Salmonella typhimurium, bacteria) = 1 mg/plate
- DNA adduct (inhalation, mouse) = 6200 µg/m³/16 hours/12 weeks/intermittent

MINERAL SPIRITS:
- Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 100 ppm: Mild

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbon Black</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IARC-1: Carcinogenic to humans. IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. IARC-3: Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans. NIOSH-Ca: Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization. NTP-K: Known to be a human carcinogen. ACGIH TLV-A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans.

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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this product are not known to be human skin or respiratory sensitizers.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. The following information is available for some components.

Mutagenicity: The components of this product are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Animal or microorganism data for components are as follows: Titanium dioxide was not mutagenic to Salmonella typhimurium TA1535, TA1537, TA1538, TA97, TA98 or TA100 or to Escherichia coli WP2, either in the presence or absence of an exogenous metabolic system from the livers of uninduced and Aroclor-induced rats, mice and Syrian hamsters. Positive results for Carbon Black have been obtained in somatic cells following live animal inhalation exposure.

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product are not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: The components of this product are not reported not expected to produce teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this product are not reported to produce reproductive toxicity in humans.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

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

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

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

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided.

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

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: No component of this product is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.
U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not applicable.
U.S. Clean Air Act (CA 112r) Threshold Quantity (TQ): Not applicable.
Other U.S. Federal Regulations: Not applicable.
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): Carbon Black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning is not applicable to the Carbon Black in this product. The trace Quartz component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning is not applicable to the Quartz in this product.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: No component of this product is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
Canadian WHMIS Regulations: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class D2B (Immediate Acute Toxicity/Irritation, Limited Evidence of Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Effect) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is not classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION
WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): WARNING! MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. CONTAINS COMPOUND WITH POTENTIAL CARCINOGENIC AND MUTAGENIC EFFECT. CONTAINS SUSPECT CARCINOGEN AND MUTAGEN. CONTAINS TRACE AMOUNT OF CRYSTALLINE SILICA, A KNOWN HUMAN CARCINOGEN BY INHALATION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO2. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with polypads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.
16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard.

Classification: Carcinogenic Category 1B, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Skin Irritation Category 3

Signal Word: Warning


Precautionary Statements:
- P405: Store locked up.
- P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS08

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material 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.


DATE OF PRINTING: July 1, 2014

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a 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.

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: I: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3A: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human 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 with) 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.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):

CIC: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 10 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

ILOC: Limit of Quantitation.

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

NC: 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.

PELs: 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 1998 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338 through 35351). 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.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):

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

HAZARD RATINGS:

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.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD
• 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. Miscellaneous: Odor: essentially non-irritating, with no irritating properties. 

• Slight Hazard: Minor reversible minor irritation may occur; may irritate the skin if swallowed; may cause sensitization of the skin. Skin Irritation: Slightly irritating, with PII or Draize = 1. Miscellaneous: Odor: mild to moderately irritating, irritating but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. 

• Severe Hazard: Major irritation likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. Skin Irritation: Severely irritating; corrosive; may cause decomposition of tissue, skin, muscles, and necrosis, PII or Draize > 5, with destruction of tissue. Eye Irritation: Corrosive; irreversible, destruction of ocular tissue; Corrosive; permanent or serious physical injury. Inhalation Toxicity: LC₅₀ ≤ 10 mg/m³ with an LD₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg (Brazilian Open Cup), or LC₅₀ = 20-200 mg/kg. 

• Life-threatening: major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure; extremely toxic; irreversible; may result from brief contact. Skin Irritation: Not Appropriate. Does not rate at a 4, based on skin irritation alone. Eye Irritation: Not Appropriate. Does not rate at a 4, based on eye irritation alone. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀: Rat ≤ 1 mg/kg, Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ or Rabbit ≤ 20 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ ≤ 4 hrs Rat: ≤ 0.05 mg/L. 

• Flammable HAZARD
• Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all temperature conditions and combustion is not possible. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Materials that are readily ignitable; Materials that, under emergency conditions, will offer no hazard beyond that of a severe burn. This usually includes the following: Materials that have a flashpoint below 37°C (99°F). 

• Severe Hazard: Life-threatening: major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure; extremely toxic; irreversible; may result from brief contact. Skin Irritation: Not Appropriate. Does not rate at a 4, based on skin irritation alone. Eye Irritation: Not Appropriate. Does not rate at a 4, based on eye irritation alone. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀: Rat ≤ 1 mg/kg, Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ or Rabbit ≤ 20 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ ≤ 4 hrs Rat: ≤ 0.05 mg/L. 

• Explosive HAZARD
• Minimal Hazard: Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of a severe burn. 

• Slight Hazard: 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. 

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• Slight Hazard: Minor reversible minor irritation may occur; may irritate the skin if swallowed; may cause sensitization of the skin. Skin Irritation: Slightly irritating, with PII or Draize = 1. Miscellaneous: Odor: mild to moderately irritating, irritating but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. 

• Severe Hazard: Major irritation likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. Skin Irritation: Severely irritating; corrosive; may cause decomposition of tissue, skin, muscles, and necrosis, PII or Draize > 5, with destruction of tissue. Eye Irritation: Corrosive; irreversible, destruction of ocular tissue; Corrosive; permanent or serious physical injury. Inhalation Toxicity: LC₅₀ ≤ 10 mg/m³ with an LD₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg (Brazilian Open Cup), or LC₅₀ = 20-200 mg/kg. 

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• Flammable HAZARD
• Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. 

• Slight Hazard: Minor reversible minor irritation may occur; may irritate the skin if swallowed; may cause sensitization of the skin. Skin Irritation: Slightly irritating, with PII or Draize = 1. Miscellaneous: Odor: mild to moderately irritating, irritating but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. 

• Severe Hazard: Major irritation likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. Skin Irritation: Severely irritating; corrosive; may cause decomposition of tissue, skin, muscles, and necrosis, PII or Draize > 5, with destruction of tissue. Eye Irritation: Corrosive; irreversible, destruction of ocular tissue; Corrosive; permanent or serious physical injury. Inhalation Toxicity: LC₅₀ ≤ 10 mg/m³ with an LD₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg (Brazilian Open Cup), or LC₅₀ = 20-200 mg/kg. 

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued) 0 (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) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree 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 III 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 of 0°C (32°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) 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) or above 100 W/ml and below 1000 W/ml. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated 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 a 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. TDLs, LELs and LDs or TC, TClo, 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: AGIBI Biological Exposure Indices, represents 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 generation lines. An embryo-toxin 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 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 Kow or log Koc: 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.
- IC: Transport Canada.
- 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.