SAFETY DATA SHEET

DynaTred® Base

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>DynaTred® Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Part B For Caulking Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Polyurethane Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>DynaTred® Part B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>General Use Polyurethane 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:             | March 2011 |
| REVISION DATE:                | July 29, 2014 |

This product is sold for commercial use. This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. All United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS (Controlled Products Regulations) and the Global Harmonization Standard required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2010 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. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Eye Irritation Cat. 2B, STOT (Inhalation- Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Respiratory Sensitizer Cat. 1B, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H351, H361d, H303, H315 + H320, H335, H317, H334


Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07, GHS08

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a heavy, white paste with a mild odor characteristic of isocyanates.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May cause mild eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if ingested. May cause skin and/or respiratory sensitization and allergic reaction in persons susceptible to isocyanates. Contains trace amounts of crystalline silica, a known human carcinogen by inhalation. Contains compound that is suspect developmental toxin.

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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>GHS Classification</th>
<th>Hazard Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyisocyanate</td>
<td>30.0-60.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Skin Sensitization Cat. 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H317, H334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl Phthalate</td>
<td>68515-49-1</td>
<td>10.0-35.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H351, H361d, H303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td>10.0-25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Rheology Modifier</td>
<td>5.0-15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>471-34-1</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Synthetic Zeolite</td>
<td>3.0-7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Oxide</td>
<td>1305-78-8</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copolymer</td>
<td>25214-39-5</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of classification

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

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

Skin Exposure: If the material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes.

Eye Exposure: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle 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 cupsfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

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

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: > 93.2°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.

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 if exposed to ignition source. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. 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. Spills may be slippery.

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>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Carbonate, Natural &amp;</td>
<td>1317-65-3/471</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>34-1</td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Oxide</td>
<td>1305-78-8</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ respirable fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctyl Phthalate</td>
<td>68515-49-1</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polysisocyanate</td>
<td></td>
<td>ABIA WEEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td></td>
<td>ABIA WEEL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Rheology Modifier</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Zeolite</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copolymer</td>
<td>25214-39-5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³ Respirable Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>30 mg/m³ / % Soc2 + 2 Total Dust; 10 mg/m³ / % Soc2 + 2 Respirable Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³ (Respirable Dust)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**FORM:** Thick paste.  
**COLORS:** White.  
**MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** Mixture.  
**MOLECULAR FORMULA:** Mixture.  
**ODOR:** Mild characteristic of isocyanates.  
**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Not available.  
**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 1.37  
**VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C:** Not established.  
**RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):** Heavier than air.  
**RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY:** Insoluble.  
**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Not available.  
**MELTING/FREEZING POINT:** Not available.  
**BOILING POINT:** Not established.  
**VOC (less water and exempt):** 14 g/L  
**WEIGHT % VOC:** Not available.  
**FLASH POINT:** > 93.2°C (> 200°F)  
**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not established.  
**pH:** Not available.  
**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):** Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.  
**COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT):** Not established.  
**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (IDENTIFYING PROPERTIES):** The appearance of this product may act as an identifying property in the event of an accidental release.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. May absorb small amounts of moisture.  
**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.  
**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** This product is not compatible with strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers, ketones and isocyanates.  
**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate carbon, calcium, and nitrogen oxides, propylene glycol, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, furan, and dioxalane. Hydrolysis: Not 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 moisture in air.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:** The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:  
**Contact with Skin or Eyes:** Contact may mildly irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing. May cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in individuals susceptible to isocyanates. Refer to ‘Sensitization to the Product’ for additional information.  
**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:** Overexposure to vapors of this product generated during curing, or dusts of this product generated during use after curing may mildly irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing and sneezing. Vapors or fumes when used in an enclosed space, if heated or during curing may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Symptoms include nose irritation, dry or sore or burning throat, runny nose, shortness of breath. May cause respiratory sensitization and allergic reaction in individuals susceptible to isocyanates. Refer to ‘Sensitization to the Product’ for additional information.  
**Injection:** Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.  
**Other Health Effects:** The Diisodecyl Phthalate compound is a suspect development toxin that may cause harm to the unborn fetus or developmental effects in young children.  
**TARGET ORGANS:** Acute: Skin, eyes, central nervous system. Chronic: Skin, respiratory system, fetus.  
**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued)

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

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

CALCIUM OXIDE:
LD₅₀ (Intraportal-Mouse) 3059 mg/kg

DIISOCYCL PHthalate:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 0.1 mL: Mild
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 60,000 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 16,000 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intraportal-Mouse) > 100 mg/kg
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) > 130 mg/m³/6 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) > 130 mg/m³/6 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) > 130 mg/m³/6 hours
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 10,080 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Liver: other changes; Liver: changes in liver weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 10,500 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Liver: other changes; Liver: changes in liver weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 21,000 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 42,000 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Endocrine: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: changes in uterine weight; Related to Chronic Data: changes in ovarian weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 52,500 mg/kg/10 weeks-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,750 mg/kg/4 weeks-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 14,700 mg/kg/7 weeks-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 29,400 mg/kg/7 weeks-continuous: Endocrine: changes in spleen weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight change
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,500 mg/kg/7 weeks-continuous: Renal: changes in kidney weight
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 75 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Reproductive: viability index (measured after birth); Reproductive: effects on newborn"

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 (Natural)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Oxide</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copolymer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisocycl Phthalate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not as Carcinogen-Listed as Developmental Toxic</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polysiocyanate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Rheology Modifier</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Zeolites</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyol</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product contains a diisocyanate compound, which are known human skin and respiratory sensitizers. Exposure can cause allergic reactions. Cross-sensitization between different isocyanates may occur.

Respiratory Sensitization: Initial symptoms of respiratory reactions may appear to be a cold or mild hay fever. However, severe asthmatic symptoms can develop and include wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing and/or coughing. Fever, chills, general feelings of discomfort, headache, and fatigue can also occur. Symptoms may occur immediately upon exposure (within an hour), several hours after exposure or both, and/or at night. Typically, the asthma improves with removal from exposure (e.g. weekends or vacations) and returns, in some cases, in the form of an “acute attack”, on renewed exposure. Sensitized people who continue to work with toluene diisocyanates may develop symptoms sooner after each exposure. The number and severity of symptoms may increase. Death has occurred in sensitized individuals accidentally exposed to relatively low concentrations of toluene diisocyanate. Following removal from exposure, some sensitized workers may continue to show a slow decline in lung function and have persistent respiratory problems such as asthmatic symptoms, chronic bronchitis, and hypersensitivity for months or years. Exposure to isocyanates is likely to aggravate existing respiratory disease, such as chronic bronchitis, and emphysema.

Skin Sensitization: Repeated skin contact with toluene diisocyanate has caused skin sensitization in humans, although the condition is not common. Once a person is sensitized, contact with even a small amount can cause outbreaks of dermatitis with symptoms such as redness, rash, itching and swelling. This can spread from the hands or arms to the face and body. Some people who inhaled toluene diisocyanate developed extensive skin rashes can last weeks.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

MUTAGENICITY/EMBRYOTOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY/REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: The Diisocycl Phthalate component is a suspect developmental toxin. Refer to ‘Toxicity Data’ earlier in this Section for specific reproductive toxicity data.

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

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.
PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability.
BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.
ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity.
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 components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. SARA 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ): Not applicable.
U.S. SARA 304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.
U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.
U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.
U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT (CA 112r) THRESHOLD QUANTITY (TQ): Not applicable.
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The trace Quartz component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning is not applicable to this compound in this product. The Diisodecyl Phthalate component is on the list as a developmental toxin. WARNING! This product contains a compound known to the State of California to cause developmental harm.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSSL 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 (Irritation, Sensitization, Suspect Development Toxin) 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 Z29.1): CAUTION! MAY BE HARMFUL IF INGESTED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND/OR RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION AND ALLERGIC REACTION. CONTAINS COMPOUND THAT IS SUSPECT CARCINOGEN AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN. COMBUSTIBLE — CAN IGNITE IF EXPOSED TO DIRECT FLAME. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with 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.
GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION:

Classification: Carcinogenic Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Single Exposure Category 3, Respiratory Sensitization Category 1, Skin Sensitization Category 1

Signal Word: Danger


Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260: Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. P264: Wash contaminated tissues after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection. P284: Wear respiratory protection.

Response: P308 + P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P342 + P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/attention. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).


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

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS06, 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 REGARDLESS OF WHETHER 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 recommendations made by responsible 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

REVISED: 5/28/2014. Up-date and revise entire MSDS to include current GHS requirements. December, 2013: change in formulation.

DATE OF PRINTING: July 29, 2014

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. 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 PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutation frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. 3AB: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of animals, or which produce mutagenetic 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 potential in in vivo, in exceptional cases, substances for which 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.)

Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. Group B: Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. Group C: There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus. MAK and BAT values are observed. Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

NI: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NI 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.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):

PEL’s (continued): The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 50: 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 (TWA), (PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) 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. PIII or Draize = 0. 50 mg/kg. 0.5 mg/kg. Dermatotoxicity LRd Rats or Rabbits: > 2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity 4-LC Rs Rat: > 20 mg/L. Slightly Hazard: Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the skin if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate eczematous dermatitis. Skin Irritation: Slightly or mildly irritating. PIII or Draize > 0 < 5. Eye Irritation: Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 < 25. Oral LD100s Rats or Rabbits: > 500-5000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10 Rs Rabbit: > 2000-20000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbit: > 200-1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbit: > 0.5-5.0 mg/L. 2 Moderate Hazard: Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. Skin Irritation: Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PIII or Draize > 5, with no destruction of tissue dermal. Eye Irritation: Moderately to severely irritating; reversible; skin opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize = 26-100, with reversible effects. Oral LD100s Rs Rabbit: > 50-500 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbit: > 200-1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbit: > 0.5-5.0 mg/L. 3 Severe Hazard: Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of harm possible, lethal injury; skin and/or eye corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. PIII or Draize > 5; 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 LD100s Rs Rabbit: > 1-50 mg/kg. Dermatotoxicity LRd Rats or Rabbits: > 20-200 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbit: > 0.05-0.5 mg/L. 4 Severe Hazard: Life-threatening; major permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures; 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 LD100s Rats: < 1 mg/kg. Dermatotoxicity LRd Rats or Rabbits: < 50 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC10s Rs Rabbits: < 0.05 mg/L.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD  
Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. 1 Skilled: Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable preheating 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°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes (e.g. dry nitrocellulose, dry nitroglycerine, and OSHA Class IIB); and Ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). 2 Moderate: Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature conditions before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heat release may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C (100°F); solids and semisolids that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure; and solids with a mean burning time of less than 5 seconds and a pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%) that is equal to or greater than that for Group II packing; 3 Severe: Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that may polymerize, decompose, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure; and have a moderate or high potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. 4 Explosive: 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: Substance that have a flash hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard but, do not have a mass explosion of less than 1 g. Explosives: Substance 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS

HEALTH HAZARD: 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 mg/L. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 300 mg/L but less than or equal to 1000 mg/L. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 50 mg/L but less than or equal to 300 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 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-injuring to the skin. Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause severe, but reversible irritation to the skin and eyes. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are highly irritating to the respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 300 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 2 Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 100 ppm but less than or equal to 300 ppm. Any gas that slig...
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued):

TOXICOCLOGICAL INFORMATION (continued):
Cancer Information: National Toxicology Program. RTCS: 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. These 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 teratogen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

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


Other Information: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices. These 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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 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 estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL, and below 10 W/mL. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL, and below 100 W/mL. Materials that have an estimated 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.

2 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change 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) 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.

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) 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.

4 Materials that have an estimated 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.

5 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change 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) 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.

6 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change 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) 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.

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8 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change 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) 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.

9 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change 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) 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.