SAFETY DATA SHEET

P-53 VOC PART B

PART I  What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>P-53 VOC Part B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Polymer Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Chlorofluorinated Polymer/Solvent Mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>Silicone 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 8, 2012

REVISION DATE: August 1, 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: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Skin Irritation Cat. 3, Eye Irritation Cat. 3, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Cat. 3

Signal Word: Warning


Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a viscous, black liquid with an acrylic odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: CAUTION! May be harmful if swallowed. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. Inhalation may cause adverse effects on the central nervous system.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is flammable and can ignite if exposed to temperature of its flash point [46.1°C (115°F)] or direct flame.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product is not reactive.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. All release to the environment must be avoided.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>2</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: B2, D2B

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.
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 polymer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Chloro-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene</td>
<td>98-56-6</td>
<td>15.0-40.0</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID CAT. 3</td>
<td>Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H315, H319, H335 Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>100-51-6</td>
<td>5.0-20.0</td>
<td>Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4</td>
<td>Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4 Hazard Statement Codes: H302, H332 Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and 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>Balance</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Hazard and Precautionary Statements

PART II

What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

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. 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 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 (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup): 46.1°C (115°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 flammable and can be ignited when exposed to its flashpoint. Vapors may form explosive air/vapor conditions that can ignite in contact with ignition source. May be sensitive to static discharge. Not sensitive to mechanical impact 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. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

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.

PART III  How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

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. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Refer to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, for additional information on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors which are flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling, or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all liquid, vapors, and residue have been cleared.

PRODUCT 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:</th>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polymer</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Alcohol</td>
<td>151-51-6</td>
<td>AIHA WEEL TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Chloro-o,a,a-Trifluorotoluene</td>
<td>98-56-6</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided above.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) [continued]:

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

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

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.

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

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Thick, viscous liquid.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
ODOR: Acrylic
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.23
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not available.
MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available.
VOC (less water and exempt): 50 g/L (when mixed with Part A)
FLASH POINT: 46.1°C (115°F)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not available.
pH: Not available.
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, amines, caustics and isocyanates.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate fumes, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons and aldehydes). 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 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 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.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The p-Chloro-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene component may be absorbed via intact skin. If a large area of the skin is involved, some toxic effect may occur.

INGESTION: Ingestion is not a likely form of workplace exposure. If the product is swallowed, it may mildly irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastrointestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion may cause adverse central nervous system effects.

INHALATION: Overexposure to vapors of this product generated during curing, or dusts of this product generated during use after curing may irritate the respiratory tract and cause coughing and sneezing. Inhalation may result in adverse effects on the central nervous system with symptoms including dizziness, headache, incoordination.

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, respiratory system, central nervous system. Chronic: Skin.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

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.

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 10 pph/45 days-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), headache; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Mam) 16 mg/48 hours: Mild
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Ftg) 100%: Moderate
LD50 (Oral-Rat) 1.5 ml/kg
LD50 (Oral-Rabbit) 1660 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

BENZYL ALCOHOL (continued):

LD50 (Oral-Rat) 1230 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), excitement, coma
LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 1360 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral-Rabbit) 1040 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)
LD50 (Oral-Rabbit) 1040 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (Continued):

**BENZYL ALCOHOL (continued):**
LD₅₀ (Oral-Guinea Pig) 2500 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
LD₅₀ (Oral-Wild Bird Species) 100 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 2000 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 400 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 324 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) 1700 mg/kg; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): miosis (papillary constriction); Behavioral: coma; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) > 500 mg/m³; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) > 500 mg/m³; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
LC₅₀ (Intravenous-Dog) 50 mg/kg; Behavioral: ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Gastrointestinal: hypomotility, diarrhea
LD₅₀ (Parenteral-Dog) 9 mg/kg; Behavioral: tremor; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
LD₅₀ (Skin-Cat) 10 mg/kg; Behavioral: tremor, muscle weakness; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of salivary glands
LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 550 mg/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1000 ppm/8 hours
TC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 60 mg/m³; Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: alteration of classical conditioning
TC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 42 mg/m³/122 days-intermittent; Cardiac: other changes; Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2100 mg/kg/21 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 13 mg/kg/13 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 24 mL/kg/12 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
TD₅₀ (Oral) 103,000 mg/kg/100 weeks-continuous: Endocrine tumors, Tumorigenic: active as anti-cancer agent
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 25.200 mg/kg/6 weeks-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolism: metabolic acidosis
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 52,000 mg/kg/13 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 20,000 mg/kg/13 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Related to Chronic Data: death

**BENZYL ALCOHOL (continued):**
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 20,000 mg/kg/103 weeks-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 10,000 mg/kg/16 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 12 gm/kg/16 days-intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 10,000 mg/kg/16 days-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 52,000 mg/kg/13 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay)
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 6000 mg/kg/8 days-intermittent: Behavioral: ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Related to Chronic Data: death
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 6 gm/kg; female 6-13 days) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryonic Development and Early Postnatal Development: Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.: reduced weight gain)
TD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 514 mg/kg; Behavioral: ataxia; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
DNA Repair (Bacteria-Bacillus subtilis) 21 mg/dsc
DNA Damage (Rat-Liver) UC: 500 mg/kg
Mutation in Microorganisms (Mouse-Lymphocyte) 250 mg/L
Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster-Ovary) 4 µg/L
Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified (Oral-Drosophila melanogaster) 50 mmol/L
DNA Damage (Human-Liver) 0.1 mm/L/48 hours
p-CHLORO-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene:
LD₃₀ (Oral-Rat) 13 gm/kg
LD₃₀ (Oral-Mouse) 11500 mg/kg
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 22 gm/m³
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 20 gm/m³
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5600 mg/kg/14 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 28 gm/kg/28 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 14 gm/kg/14 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 440 mg/m³/24 hours/17 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TD₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 520 ppm/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Nutritional and Gross Metabolism: changes in calcium; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TD₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 250 ppm/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent:Liver: other changes, changes in liver weight
Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Human Embryo) 1 gm/L

PROPRIETARY POLYMER:
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3400 gm/kg
LD₅₀ (Dermal-Rabbit) > 2000 gm/kg

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

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

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (e.g. carbon tetrachloride), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. xylene) or dithiocarbamates (e.g. disulfiram) and the Benzyl Alcohol component.

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

Mutagenicity Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity/Reproductive Toxicity: No information is available.

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

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product.

<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>Benzyl Alcohol</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>p-Chloro-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

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

**BENZYL ALCOHOL:** Experimental Koc values for Benzyl Alcohol are < 5 for three different soils; Apison (0.11% organic carbon), Fullerton (0.06% organic carbon), and Dormont (1.2% organic carbon). An experimental Koc of 15 was determined for Benzyl Alcohol on a red-brown Australian soil (1.09% organic carbon). According to a classification scheme, these Koc values suggest that Benzyl Alcohol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

p-CHLORO-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene:
The Koc of this compound is estimated as approximately 2,200, using an estimated log Kow of 3.6 and a regression-derived equation.

According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that this material is expected to have slight mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for some components.

**BENZYL ALCOHOL:** If released to air, a vapor pressure of 0.094 mm Hg at 25°C indicates Benzyl Alcohol will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase Benzyl Alcohol will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 17 hours. If released to soil, Benzyl Alcohol is expected to have very high mobility based upon Koc values of less than 5 to 15 measured in various soils. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.1X10⁻⁷ atm·cm³/mole. Benzyl Alcohol is not expected to volatilize rapidly from dry soil surfaces based on its vapor pressure. Benzyl Alcohol is expected to undergo biodegradation under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions based upon results in a number of aqueous biodegradation tests. If released into water, Benzyl Alcohol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the Koc data. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 75 days and 2.2 years, respectively. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since Benzyl Alcohol lacks hydrolyzable functional groups.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY (continued):

**p-CHLORO-a,a,a-TRIFLUOROTOLUENE:** If released to air, a vapor pressure of 7.63 mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material will be degraded slowly in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 67 days. If released to soil, this material is expected to have slight mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 2,200. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces may be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 3.5X10^-2 atm-cu m/mole. This compound may potentially volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. However, adsorption to soil is expected to attenuate volatilization. 64% degradation occurred over 59 days in an anaerobic screening test, suggesting biodegradation of this material may be an important fate process in soil and water under anaerobic conditions. If released into water, this compound is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces may be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 4.0 hours and 5.3 days, respectively. However, volatilization is expected to be attenuated by adsorption to suspended solids and sediment in the water column.

**BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:** This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The estimated BCFs for Benzyl Alcohol is 1 and 320 for the p-Chloro-a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene, indicating these compounds have a low bio-concentration potential.

**ECOTOXICITY:** This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. No data are available for components. The following are aquatic toxicity data available for some components. Only select data are presented in this SDS due to the large amount of data available. Contact Pecora for more information on other data available.

**BENZYL ALCOHOL:**
- **LC50 (Pimephales promelas fathead minnows):** 96 hours = 460 mg/L (static bioassay in Lake Superior water at 18-22°C)
- **LC50 (Lepomis macrochirius bluegill sunfish):** 96 hours = 10 ppm/L (static bioassay in fresh water at 23°C, mild aeration after 24 hours)
- **LC50 (Daphnia):** 24 hours = 55; 400 mg/L

**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 be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. It has the characteristic of Ignitibility. 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:** D001

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:** This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

- **UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1263
- **PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Paint, flammable liquid
- **HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 3 (Flammable)
- **PACKING GROUP:** PG III
- **DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)
- **NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2012):** 127

**MARINE POLLUTANT:** The components of this product are not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101).

**TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS:** This product is classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

- **UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1263
- **PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Paint, flammable liquid
- **HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION:** 3 (Flammable)
- **PACKING GROUP:** PG III
- **HAZARD SHIPPING LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)
- **SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** 59, 83
- **EXPLOSIVE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX:** 5
- **ERAP INDEX:** None
- **PASSERGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX:** None
- **PASSERGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX:** 60

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA):** This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

- **UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1263
- **PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Paint, flammable liquid
- **HAZARD CLASS or DIVISION:** 3 (Flammable)
- **HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED:** Class 3 (Flammable)
- **PACKING GROUP:** III
- **EXCEPTED QUANTITIES:** E1
- **PASSERGGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT PACKING INSTRUCTION:** 355
- **PASSERGGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 10 L
- **PASSERGGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY PACKING INSTRUCTION:** Y344
- **PASSERGGER and CARGO AIRCRAFT LIMITED QUANTITY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 60 L
- **CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY PACKING INSTRUCTION:** 364
- **CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY MAXIMUM NET QUANTITY PER PKG:** 220 L
- **SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** A3, A72
- **ERG CODE:** 3L
14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

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<tr>
<td>PROPER SHIPPING NAME:</td>
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<td>Instructions: IBC03; Provisions: None</td>
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<td>TANKS:</td>
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<td>F-E, S-E</td>
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<td>STOWAGE CATEGORY:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARINE POLLUTANT:</td>
<td>No component of this product is designated by the IMO to be a Marine Pollutant.</td>
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</table>

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. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: Yes; 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): No component of this product is on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
- CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION) are listed on the DSL 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 Classes B2 (Flammable), D2B (Immediate Acute Toxicity/Irritation) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
- MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as a flammable liquid.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. MAY CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM 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 poly pads 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 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with the Global Harmonization Standard.
- Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) Category 3
- Signal Word: Warning
GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION (continued):

Precautionary Statements:
Response: P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use materials appropriate for surrounding fire for extinction. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Specific treatment (remove from exposed area) P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P305 + P351 + P338 + P310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07

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

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

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

REVISION DETAILS: February 2013: Change of shipping classification. Review and up-date of entire SDS for current GHS compliance.

DATE OF PRINTING: August 1, 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 work 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) value.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutants that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. 2: Germ cell mutants that have been shown to increase the number of chromosomal aberrations in exposed humans. 3: Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of humans, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals; when given to rats they 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 solid cell in vivo; in exceptional cases, substances for which there is no in vivo data, but that are clearly mutagenic in vitro and structurally related to 3B germ cell mutagens. 4: Substances that can easily delay the skin aging of mammals. Materials in this category are materials that are not germ cell mutagens, those with non-genotoxic mechanism 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 created for materials that act on reproductive organs. (Genotoxic substances or germicidal substances) if research results make this seem sensible; 5: Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

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

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

NIC: NotIncluded in CSHIA; Not Included in CSHIA.

NOSHE 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 to be a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday).

NOSHE RELs: NIOSH’s Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA’s Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except in that it is relative to the term “PEL” by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the PELs that are expected to be expected. 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 TWA-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

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.

WELL: 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 hazard.

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. P110 or D110 = 0. Eye Irritation: Not significant. P112 = 0. Flammability Hazard: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn or will burn only slowly. P113 = 0. [(Flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 1 Slight Hazard: Materials that may burn slowly and give off flammable vapors. P113 = 1. ((flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 2 Moderately Severe Hazard: Materials that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp). P113 = 2. (flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 3 Severe Hazard: Materials that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp). P113 = 3.

KEY ACRONYMS (continued):

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. This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazard.

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. P110 or D110 = 0. Eye Irritation: Not significant. P112 = 0. Flammability Hazard: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn or will burn only slowly. P113 = 0. [(Flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 1 Slight Hazard: Materials that may burn slowly and give off flammable vapors. P113 = 1. ((flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 2 Moderately Severe Hazard: Materials that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp). P113 = 2. (flammable, solid, semisolid or liquid that may burn very rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres when mixed with air.) Flammability Hazard: 3 Severe Hazard: Materials that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp). P113 = 3.
**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)**

**FLAMMABILITY MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):**

**FLAMMABLE** (hazardous concentration): 3. **Spray Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under specific conditions from discharge of electrical energy. Materials consist of flammable liquids and solids under ambient conditions that have a flash point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB & IV); and solids that have an estimated instantaneous power greater than 0.05 W/mL (482°F) below 10 W/mL; and below 10 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL.

**Reactive** (hazardous reaction): 4. **Reactivity:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree will not burn under normal conditions, but will burn at elevated temperatures when exposed to an ignition source. Materials in this degree may react violently with water. Substances that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):**

**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 or oxygen. Flash point is the temperature at which fuel or solvent will ignite, but that the resulting flame will not propagate. Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas that requires or induces the generation of flammable or combustible mixtures with air.

**Human and Animal Toxicology:** Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or empirical observations. Toxicity can consist of exposure to an irritant, sensitizer, or irritant-sensitizer that can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 5 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1000 ppm but less than or equal to 2000 ppm. Materials with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 20 mg/kg.

**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 150°F (656°C) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. This degree will be assigned to materials with a very low degree of hazard, including those that will not burn under typical fire conditions, but can cause severe preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur.

**MBTI** (Material Breakdown Index): Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 150°C (302°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. These materials will not burn in air when tested at 150°C (302°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. These materials will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 150°C (302°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than 10 times its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 0.1 ppm and below 0.05 mg/L (20°C (68°F)). Liquids with an LD50 for acute dermal toxicity less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD50 for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

**MBTI** (Material Breakdown Index): Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 150°F (656°C) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. This degree will be assigned to materials with a very low degree of hazard, including those that will not burn under typical fire conditions, but can cause severe preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur.

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

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

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:
EC: Effect concentration in water. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. TLm: Median threshold limit. log 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. TC: Transport Canada. SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. TSCA: U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material’s package label.
CANADA: