1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>Weather-Clad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Latex Paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Acrylic Latex Polymer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>01250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEVANT USE:</td>
<td>Latex Paint</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:            | January 1, 2012 |
| REVISION DATE:               | May 22, 2013 |

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 Z400.1-2008 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per GHS Standards.
- **Classification:** Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Eye Irritation Cat. 2B
- **Signal Word:** Warning
- **Hazard Statement Codes:** H361d, H303, H320
- **Hazard Symbols/Pictogram:** GHS07, GHS08

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:
- **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** This product is a viscous, colored liquid with a characteristic odor of latex.
- **HEALTH HAZARDS:** CAUTION! May be harmful if ingested. Direct eye contact may cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause irritation. Contains compound with limited evidence of potential harm to fetus, based on animal data.
- **FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:** This product not normally flammable or combustible, but may decompose to produce irritating fumes and gases, including ammonia, acetic acid, aluminum, titanium, carbon and nitrogen oxides.
- **REACTION HAZARD:** This product is not reactive.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD:** This product has not been tested for environmental impact; release of large quantity may cause harm to marine or terrestrial organisms. Contains trace amount of compound acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>1</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>Nepheline Syenite</td>
<td>37244-96-5</td>
<td>20.0-40.0</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>15.0-40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>4.0-10.0</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Hazard Statement Codes: H302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexanoic Acid</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>SELF CLASSIFICATION: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Hazard Statement Codes: H315, H319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and other trace 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) or is considered to be non-hazardous.</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</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. 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. 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.

**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 swallowed. 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 overexposure to this product.

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

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** Not available. **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 not normally flammable or combustible but can decompose if highly heated for a prolonged period. Irritating gases and fumes including ammonia, acetic acid, aluminum, carbon, nitrogen and titanium oxides may be produced.
- **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.

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 1-60°C (34-140°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>2-Ethylhexanoic Acid</td>
<td>149-57-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m³ (IVF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV STEL/CEILING</td>
<td>100 mg/m³ (ceiling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL/CEILING</td>
<td>Vacated 1989 PEL: 125 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG PEAK TWA</td>
<td>2 x MAK 15 minute average, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG PREGNANCY RISK CAT.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepheline Syenite</td>
<td>37244-96-5</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Acrylic Polymer</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ NIC: 1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ total dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
<td>Lowest feasible concentration (LOQ 0.2 mg/m³)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NE = Not Established. IVF = Measured as Inhalable Fraction and Vapor. NIC = Notice of Intended Change. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.


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

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations and standards.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) [continued]:

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

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

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**FORM**: Viscous liquid.

**MOLECULAR WEIGHT**: Mixture.

**ODOR THRESHOLD**: Not available.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY**: 1.37-1.39

**RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY** (air = 1): Heavier than air.

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER**: Insoluble.

**MELTING/FREEZING POINT**: Not available.

**VOC (less water and exempt)**: 100 Gms/L, 0.8 lbs/gal

**FLASH POINT**: Not available.

**PH**: Not available.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS** (in air by volume, %): Lower: Not established; Upper: Not established.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY**: Not available. **ODOR**: Characteristic of latex. **COLOR**: Colored. **MOLECULAR FORMULA**: Mixture. **VAPOUR PRESSURE**, mm Hg @ 20°C: 0.05

**EVAPORATION RATE** (BuAc = 1): < 1

**OTHER SOLUBILITIES**: Not available.

**BOILING POINT**: 93.4-104.3°C (200-220°F)

**WEIGHT % VOC**: 48-11

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE**: Not established.

**WEIGHT PER GALLON**: 11.5-11.7 lbs

**MELTING/FREEZING POINT**: Not available.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**CHEMICAL STABILITY**: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID**: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS**: This product is not compatible with strong acids and oxidizers and materials incompatible with water.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS**: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate dusts, irritating fumes, and toxic gases (e.g., ammonia, acetic acid, aluminum, titanium, carbon and nitrogen oxides). **Hydrolysis**: None known.

**POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION**: This product is not expected to undergo hazardous polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity.

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 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**: No information is available on possible hazards by skin absorption.

**INGESTION**: May be harmful if swallowed. 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.

**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.

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

**TARGET ORGANS**: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory 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.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL**:

- **Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 0.012% 3 days**: Not available.
- **Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours**: Mild
- **Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg/1 hour**: Mild
- **Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 0.012 ppm/3 days**: Not available.
- **Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 1440 mg/6 hours**: Moderate
- **Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 555 mg**: Mild
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 22 mg/m3**: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: proteinuria
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 140 mg/m3/30 days-intermittent**: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory stimulation; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
- **TDLo (Oral-Child) 5500 mg/kg**: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory stimulation; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 16 gm/kg**: Behavioral: coma; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: metabolic acidosis
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 24 gm/kg**: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: ataxia, coma
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 150 mg/kg**: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: sensory change involving peripheral nerve; Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from small intestine; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 1195 mg/kg**: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: sensory change involving peripheral nerve; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 24 gm/kg**: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 14 gm/kg**: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: ataxia, coma
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 150 mg/kg**: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: sensory change involving peripheral nerve; Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from small intestine; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 1195 mg/kg**: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: sensory change involving peripheral nerve; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: renal function tests depressed
- **TDLo (Oral-Man) 24 gm/kg**: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL (continued)**:

- **TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 398 mg/kg**: Behavioral: headache; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting; Liver: other changes
- **TDLo (Oral-Human) 1.43 mL/kg**: Not available.
- **TDLo (Unerported-Man) 1637 mg/kg**: Not available.
- **TDLo (Unerported-Man) 70 mg/kg**: Cardiac: change in rate; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema; Liver: other changes
- **TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 22 mg/m3**: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: proteinuria

Weather Clad SDS Page 4 of 11 May 23, 2013
ETHYLENE GLYCOL (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 0.02 gm/45 days- intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: recording from peripheral motor nerve

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 0.02 gm/61 days- intermittent: Blood: changes in bone marrow (not otherwise specified); Blood: changes in other cell count (unspecified)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2500 mg/m²/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system; other developmental abnormalities

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 10 mg/m³/122 days- intermittent: Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1 mg/m³/122 days- intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Behavioral: irritability; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1 mg/m³/154 days- intermittent: Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 0.003 gm/61 days- intermittent: Behavioral: aggression; Vascular: other changes; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory stimulation

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 0.003 gm/30 days- intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: recording from peripheral motor nerve

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 0.003 gm/122 days- intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: emphysema; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubes (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1000 mg/m²/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina, other effects; Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. fertilization in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corporate uterus)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1000 mg/m³/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Effects on newborn: sex ratio; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 2010 mg/m³/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea), post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 2100 mg/m³/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. fertilization in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corporate uterus)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 5000 mg/m³/6 hours: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 4 mg/m³/2 hours: Behavioral: alteration of classical conditioning

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 12 mg/m³: Sensory Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 12 mg/m³/8 hours/90 days- intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): corneal damage, effect, not otherwise specified; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 1 mg/m³/122 days- intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Behavioral: irritability; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 1 mg/m³/154 days- intermittent: Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/77 days- intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/45 days- intermittent: Behavioral: excitement; Liver: liver function tests decreased

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/76 days- intermittent: Behavioral: aggression

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/106 days- intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/61 days- intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: recording from peripheral motor nerve

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/183 days- intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Vascular: other changes in vessels; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi

TCLo (Inhalation-Cat) 500,000 mg/m³/24 hours- intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: general anesthetic

TCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 256 mg/m³/28 days- intermittent: Liver: liver function tests impaired

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/61 days- intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine production increased

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 0.003 gm/66 days- intermittent: Vascular: claudication; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubes (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Related to Chronic Data: death

TClo (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 20 mg/m³/5 years- intermittent: Cardiac: other changes; Vascular: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1110 mg/kg: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 5000 mg/kg: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: tetany; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1000 mg/kg: Brain and Coverings: increased intracranial pressure; Liver: other changes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 130 mg/kg/24 hours- intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 12 mg/kg/24 hours- intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 438 mg/kg/2 years-continuous: Behavioral: fluid intake; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubes (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 85.230 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Nutritional and Gross Metabolism: changes in phosphorus

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 12 mL/kg: Vascular: claudication; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued):

ETHYLENE GLYCOL (continued):
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 12.5 gm/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 25 gm/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: uterus, cervix, vagina; Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 33,750 mg/kg: female 6-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: parturition; Specific Developmental Abnormalities: urogenital system
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 25,000 mg/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 88,270 mg/kg/8 days-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 8800 mg/kg/2 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Liver: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,000 mg/kg/10 days-continuous: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 7500 mg/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 84 gm/kg: female 1-21 days after conception lactating female 21 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: live birth index (measured after birth), growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain), delayed effects
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 88,720 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,000 mg/kg/10 days-continuous: Skin and Appendages: hair; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 100 gm/kg/7 days-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death; Behavioral: fluid intake; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: urine volume increased
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 146 gm/kg: years-continuous: Behavioral: food intake (animal); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 42 mg/kg/8 weeks-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition, other changes
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 82,530 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1200 mg/kg Cytogenetic Analysis (Oral-Rat) 1200 mg/kg
TDLo (Unreported-Mouse) 7500 mg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
TDLo (Unreported-Mouse) 7500 mg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 15 gm/kg: male 7 day(s) pre-mating female 7 day(s) pre-mating 21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 59.5 gm/kg: male 7 day(s) pre-mating female 7 day(s) pre-mating 21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 98 gm/kg: male 7 day(s) pre-mating female 7 day(s) pre-mating 21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 294 mg/kg: female 15 week(s)-pre-mating: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 15 gm/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: other measures of fertility, post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 52,500 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), other developmental abnormalities
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 82,000 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 82,000 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 79,650 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 8500 mg/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 79,650 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), other developmental abnormalities
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 52,500 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Liver: hepatitis (hepatocellular necrosis), other developmental abnormalities
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 82,000 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 8500 mg/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 28,000 mg/kg/14 days-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis); Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 28 gm/kg: female 6-19 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: abortion; Effects on Newborn: stillbirth
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 31.41% Fetal Mortality (skin-rabbit) 630 µL/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 630 µL/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 1260 µL/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 630 µL/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 1260 µL/kg

3-ETHYLENHEXANOIC ACID:
Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 10 mg/24 hours
Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 450 mg: Mild Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 20 mg: Severe
LD50 (Oral-Rat) 1600 mg/kg
LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) 1260 µL/kg
LD50 (Skin-Guinea Pig) 6300 µL/kg
LD50 (Inhalation-Rat) > 400 ppm/6 hours
LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) > 400 ppm/6 hours
LD10 (Oral-Rat) 25,200 mg/kg/3 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8800 mg/kg/2 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Liver: changes in liver weight; Skin and Appendages: hair
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 82,530 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15,000 mg/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 5,000 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 1830 mg/kg/12 days after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular (circulatory) system, urogenital system
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 5 gm/kg: female 6-15 days after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8116.1 mg/kg/2 weeks-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 79,050 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
Sister Chromatid Exchange (Human Lymphocyte) 630 µmol/L
TOXICITY DATA (continued):

TIXTATIUM DIOXIDE:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 µg/3 days-intertemnent: Mild
TC (Inhalation-Rat) 10 mg/m³/18 hours/2 years-intertemnent: Tumorogenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
LD (Intrastrateal-Rat) = 100 µg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood of tissue levels; other: Enzymes
TD (Intrastrateal-Rat) 260 mg/kg/84 weeks-intertemnent: Tumorogenic: equivocal tumorogenic agent by RTECS criteria; Blood: lymphoma, including Hodgkin's disease; Tumorogenic: tumors at site of application
TLDo (Oral-Rat) 60 gm/kg: Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea, other changes
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 360 mg/kg/2 years-intertemnent: Tumorogenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Blood: lymphoma, including Hodgkin's disease; Tumorogenic: tumors at site of application
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 1.25 mg/kg: Vascular: regional or general arteriolar constriction; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
TDLo (Intrastrateal-Rat) 3.6 mg/kg/2 years-intertemnent: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors
TDLo (Intrastrateal-Rat) 1.25 mg/kg: Vascular: regional or general arteriolar constriction; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Mouse) 100 mg/kg: Tumorogenic: increased incidence of tumors in susceptible strains
TC (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/kg: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TC (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m³/6 hours/4 weeks-intertemnent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema, other changes
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 50 mg/m³/6 hours/13 weeks-intertemnent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 10 mg/m³/6 hours/13 weeks-intertemnent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: fibrosis (interstitial), other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 10 mg/m³/13 weeks-intertemnent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediate): effect on inflammation or medication of inflammation
TDLto (Intrastrateal-Rat) 50 mg/m³/13 weeks-intertemnent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: sputum; Blood: changes in cell count (unspecified); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: dehydrogenases
CHEMICAL
EPA
IARC
NTP
NIOSH
ACGIH
OSHA
PROP 65
2-Ethylhexanoic Acid
No
No
No
No
No
No
No
Ethylene Glycol
No
No
No
No
A4
No
No
Naphthylene Stryrene
No
No
No
No
No
No
No
Proprietary Acrylic Polymer
No
No
No
No
No
No
No
Titanium Dioxide
No
2B
No
Ca
A4, NIC: A3
No
No
4
No
No
IARC 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. ACGIH TLV-A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen. ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen. NIOSH-Ca (Potential Occupational Carcinogen with No Further Categorization)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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.

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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No component of this product is known to cause skin or respiratory sensitization in humans.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. No component is known to have mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic or reproductive toxicity effects in humans.

BIOLICAL 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.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. The following data are available for the SOME component:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL:
LDto (Carassius auratus goldfish) 24 hours = > 5,000 mg/L modified ASTM D 1345
LC50 (Poeia reticulata Guppies) 7 days = 49,300 ppm/Conditions of bioassay not specified
LCso (Rainbow trout) 90 days = > 18,500 mg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified
LCso (Rainbow trout) 90 days = 41,000 mg/L at 20°C/Conditions of bioassay not specified
LC50 (Crangon crangon Brown shrimp) 48 hours = >100 mg/L aerated salt water
LC50 (Goldfish) 24 hours = 500 mg/L at 20°C/Static conditions
Toxicity Threshold-Cell Multiplication Inhibition Test (Pseudomonas putida Bacteria) 10,000 mg/L
Toxicity Threshold-Cell Multiplication Inhibition Test (Entosiphon sulcatum Protozoa) and (Uronema parduusi Chattton-Lwoff) >10,000 mg/L
Toxicity Threshold-Cell Multiplication Inhibition Test (Microcystis aeruginosa Algae) 2,000 mg/L
Toxicity Threshold-Cell Multiplication Inhibition Test (Scenedesmus quadricauda Green algae) > 10,000 mg/L

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)
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 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): No component is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals.
ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: No component of this product is on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, D2B (Immediate Acute Toxicity/Irritation) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION
WARNINGS (per ANSI Z129.1): WARNING! HARMFUL IF INGESTED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION, ESPECIALLY IF EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. CONTAINED COMPOUND WITH LIMITED EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE HARM TO FETUS, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. COMBUSTIBLE-MAY IGNITE IF HIGHLY HEATED FOR PROLONGED PERIOD OR IF SUBJECTED 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 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: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Eye Irritation Category 2B
Signal Word: Warning
Hazard Statements: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H302: May be harmful if swallowed. H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P301 + P312: IF swallowed, Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P330 + P331: Rinse mouth. P332 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P332 + P313: IF skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes if contact occurs and remove any contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P337 + P313: IF eye irritation persists: get medical advice/attention. P331: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). Refer to other portions of precautionary text on this label, SDS or other product information sheets, as appropriate.

Storage: P405: Store locked up

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

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. P11: or Draize ≥ 20 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/L. 1 Slight Hazard: Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. Skin Irritation: Slightly mildly irritating. P2 or Draize > 0 < 5. Eye Irritation: Slightly mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize ≥ 0 > 25. Oral LD50 DRL Rat or Rabbit: > 50–5000 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 2000–5000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: > 1000–2000 mg/L. Inhalation Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: > 20–200 mg/L. 2 Moderate Hazard: Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. Skin Irritation: Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer; P2 or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. Eye Irritation: Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8–21 days. Draize = 26–100, with reversible effects. Oral Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 50–500 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 200–1000 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: > 0.5–2 mg/L. 3 Serious Hazard: Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. Skin Irritation: Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and dermal necrosis. P2 or Draize > 5–8, with destruction of tissue. Eye Irritation: Corrosive; irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with irreversible effects in 21 days. Oral LD50 Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: > 1–50 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 20–200 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: > 0.05–0.5 mg/L. 4 Severe Hazard: Life-threatening; major or 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 Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: > 1 mg/kg. Dermal Toxicity LD50 Rat or Rabbit: ≤ 20 mg/kg. Inhalation Toxicity LC50 Rat or Rabbit: ≤ 0.05 mg/L. FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. 1 Small Hazard: Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or below 93.3°C (200°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.) 2 Moderate Hazard: Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 73.8°C (100°F).
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp); and solids that are inherently viscous, slow to ignite, slow to sustain and/or slow to dissipate into non-flammable vapors.

Serious: Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure.

This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F); and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and boiling points below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water.

Explosives: Substances that are Non-Explosive. Compressed Gases: No rating. Pyrophoric: No Rating. Oxidizers: No rating. Unstable Reactives: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. 1 Water Reactivity: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressure, and materials that react or decompose violently. Explosives: Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that may decompose condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. 3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that do not form explosive reactions with water. Pyrophoric: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentrated or diluted form, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.

Reactive: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. 4 Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure. Explosives: Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load of the material under consideration.

Pyrophoric: Add to the definition of Flammability Hazards. 4 Oxidizers: No 0 rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentrated or diluted form, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.

Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids and solids that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

WATER REACTIVITY: Materials that react explosively with water. Materials that can form explosive mixtures with water.

Water Reactivity: Materials that will rapidly or condense, or self-react at ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water.

Explosives: Substances that are Non-Explosive. Compressed Gases: No rating. Pyrophoric: No Rating. Oxidizers: No rating. Unstable Reactives: Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. 1 Water Reactivity: Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressure, and materials that react or decompose violently. Explosives: Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that may decompose condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature. 3 Water Reactivity: Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. Organic Peroxides: Materials that do not form explosive reactions with water. Pyrophoric: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentrated or diluted form, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.

Reactive: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a moderate potential (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. 4 Water Reactivity: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressure. Explosives: Division 1.1 & 1.2 explosives. Explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load of the material under consideration.

Pyrophoric: Add to the definition of Flammability Hazards. 4 Oxidizers: No 0 rating. Oxidizers: Packing Group I oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentrated or diluted form, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2.3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.

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WATER REACTIVITY: Materials that react explosively with water. Materials that can form explosive mixtures with water.

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Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. 4: Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).  Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used.

Autoignition Temperature: Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition.  LFL: Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.  UEL: Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented.  LD₅₀: Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals.  LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals.  ppm: Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water.  mg/kg: Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg.  TDI: Threshold limit value.  ID₅₀: Lethal dose that causes a symptom.  TCLₙ: Lowest concentration to cause a symptom.

Cancer Information: IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.  NTP: National Toxicology Program.  RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.  IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4.  Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used.  Other Information: BEI: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. A teratogen 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.  Tmax: Median threshold limit.  log K_{ow} or log K_{oc}: Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance’s behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: 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: