

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Pecora-Deck™ P-808 PART A

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

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):	Pecora-Deck™ P-808 Primer Part A
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:	Primer
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:	Solvent Bisphenol Mixture
SYNONYMS:	P-808 Primer
RELEVANT USE:	Part A for Two-Part Epoxy Primer
USES ADVISED AGAINST:	Other Than Relevant Use

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 2004
REVISION DATE:	October 27, 2014

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

Signal Word: Danger
Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H332, H303 + H313 + H333, H361fd, H373, H315, H319, H335, H336, H317
Precautionary Statement Codes: P201, P202, P210, P233, P240, P241, P242, P243, P261, P264, P270, P271, P272, P280, P370 + P378, P308 + P313, P303 + P361 + P353, P304 + P312, P302 + P352, P333 + P313, P362 + P364, P305 + P351 + P338, P337 + P313, P321, P403 + P233 + P235, P405, P501

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a colorless, highly flammable, viscous liquid with a sweet, aromatic odor.

HEALTH HAZARDS: DANGER! Flammable liquid. This product may cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation. Eye irritation may severe, depending on duration and concentration of exposure. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause toxic systemic effects by skin absorption. Exposure may cause adverse central nervous system effects. Can cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Contains compounds that are suspect teratogens and carcinogens.

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

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product may have some sensitivity to water. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture on prolonged exposure to heat or if contaminated with water.

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

Health	2*
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	1

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 and Class B2. See Section 15 (Regulatory Information) for all classification details.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (Continued)

Chemical Name	CAS #	W/W%	GHS Classification Hazard Statements
Methyl Acetate	79-20-09	40-50	Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Eye Irritant Cat. 2B, STOT SE (Inhalation- Central Nervous System) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H319, H336
Polymer of Epoxy Resin & Bisphenol A	25036-25-3	30-40	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation) SE Cat. 3, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H319, H315, H332, H317 Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07
Toluene	108-88-3	10-20	Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1, STOT RE Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Central Nervous System) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H361df, H304, H373, H315, H336
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	79-20-9	2-5	Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H319, H336

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. Fire protective gear may be necessary.

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

Inhalation: If mists, sprays or fumes 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: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions, and central nervous system conditions or skin problems may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (TCC): -5°C (23°F)

AUTOIGNITION: Not known for product. For Methyl Acetate: 454°C (850°F);

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Not known for product.

For Methyl Acetate: LEL: 3.1% UEL: 16.0%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

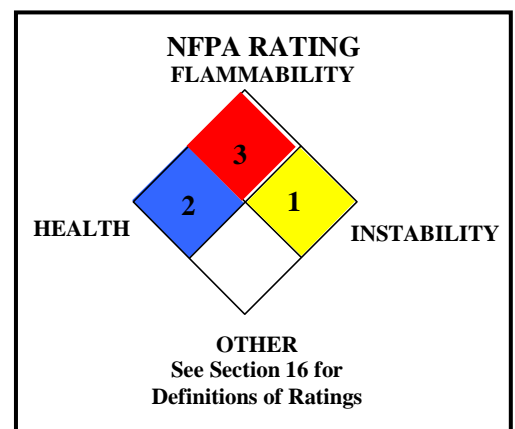
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use materials appropriate for surrounding materials.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This is a highly flammable liquid. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Vapors may form explosive mixtures in air. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in confined spaces creating a toxicity and explosion hazard. Vapors can travel long distances and flashback to ignition source. Can undergo hazardous polymerization when exposed to aliphatic amines, with considerable release of heat; closed containers may rupture violently when heated. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire or if contaminated with water.

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. Avoid contact with water.

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. Absorb spilled liquid with clay, sand, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials. 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. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area. Purge equipment with inert gas prior to reuse.

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. Contaminated clothing needs to be laundered prior to reuse. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Decontaminate empty containers by filling with water or a solution of ammonium hydroxide (0-10%), detergent (2-5%), isopropanol (0-20%: may create a fire or vapor hazard in some situations, e.g. confined spaces; if so, do not use), water (balance of solution). Heat and CO₂ gas are released when isocyanates reacts with water or solution. Let stand uncovered or loosely covered for at least 24 hours. Decontaminate (using above solution) and clean isocyanate handling equipment after use. Stand upwind of all opening, pouring and mixing operations. Keeping work areas clean is essential. Use work surfaces that can be easily decontaminated. Maintain good personal hygiene.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. 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. **Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of this product on site. Storage and processing areas of this product should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance.** Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

PRODUCT USE: This product is used as a primer. 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, explosion proof ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided above.

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Chemical Name	CAS #	Guideline	Value
Polymer of Epoxy Resin & Bisphenol A Exposure limits given are for Bisphenol A (CAS# 80-05-7)	25036-25-3	DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK	5 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction) 2•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift (danger of photo-contact sensitization)
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	ACGIH TLV TWA ACGIH TLV STEL OSHA PEL TWA OSHA PEL STEL NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK	200 ppm 205 ppm 200 ppm 205 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL) 200 ppm 250 ppm 100 4•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	ACGIH TLV TWA ACGIH TLV STEL OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class	200 ppm 300 ppm 200 ppm 200 ppm 300 ppm 200 (skin) 1•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift C
Toluene	108-88-3	ACGIH TLV TWA OSHA PEL TWA OSHA PEL STEL NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK	20 ppm 200 ppm; 100 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL) 300 ppm (ceiling) 10 minute peak per 8-hr shift; 150 (vacated 1989 PEL) 100 ppm 150 ppm 50 (skin) 4•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), Eye Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.13, the Hand Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.138, and the Foot Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.136), equivalent standards of Canada (including the Canadian CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-93-02, the CSA Eye Protection Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and the Canadian CSA Foot Protection Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

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. The following are NIOSH respiratory equipment guidelines are presented for additional assistance in respiratory protective equipment selection.

METHYL ACETATE

CONCENTRATION

Up to 2000 ppm:

Up to 3100 ppm

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Air-Purifying Half-Mask Respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR).

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Air-Purifying Full-Facepiece Respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

CONCENTRATION

Up to 3000 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, any PAPR with organic vapor cartridge(s), any chemical cartridge respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, any SCBA with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece. (continued on next page)

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) [continued]:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (continued):

TOLUENE

CONCENTRATION

Up to 500 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned entry into Unknown concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape:

Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Viscous liquid.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Sweet, aromatic.

ODOR THRESHOLD: For Methyl Acetate: 180 ppm (detection); 300 ppm (recognition)

VAPOR DENSITY: (air = 1) > 1

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not available.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 8.10 lb/gal

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20°C: 70 mmHg

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not available

COLOR: Colorless.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

VISCOSITY: Not available.

BOILING POINT: 76.6°C (170°F)

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

pH: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): > 1

VOC CONTENT: 337 g/L

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES): The odor of this product is not a good warning property in the event of an accidental release, as the odor threshold of Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is near its TLV.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Prolonged (12 months) exposure to air and heat, and/or prolonged storage may produce explosive peroxides, due to Methyl Ethyl Ketone component.

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

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Based upon component incompatibility, this product may be incompatible with oxidizers, amines, reducing agents, strong bases, potassium t-butoxide, strong mineral acids, lewis acids, potassium chlorate, nitrogen tetroxide, tetranitromethane, silver perchlorate, sulfur dichloride, uranium hexafluoride, and 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin). This product may attack some plastics.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate carbon, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons, low molecular weight aldehydes, and explosive peroxides such as methyl isobutyl peroxide. Hydrolysis: None known.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: This product may undergo uncontrolled exothermic polymerization upon contact amines or if heated. The resulting pressure build-up could rupture closed containers.

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: The most significant routes of occupational exposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes.

The symptoms of exposure to this product are as follows:

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Depending on the duration of skin contact, skin exposures can cause reddening, discomfort or irritation. Prolonged contact may cause inflammation, redness, rash, swelling and blistering. Repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. Skin contact may result in sensitization and allergic reaction. Brief contact with the liquid or vapors from this product and the eyes can cause irritation, reddening and watering. Eye contact will cause moderate to severe irritation, depending on the duration and concentration of exposure.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact may cause adverse systemic toxicity by skin absorption as described under ingestion or inhalation.

Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, it can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea as well as adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms can include dizziness, vomiting and incoordination. Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful and cause systemic toxicity.

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of this product can moderately irritate the tissues of the nose, mouth, throat, and upper respiratory system. Symptoms of overexposure may include coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing. Coughing with chest pain or tightness may also occur, frequently at night. These symptoms may occur during exposure or may be delayed several hours. Inhalation of high concentrations of this product (as may occur in a poorly ventilated area) may be fatal. Inhalation can also lead to adverse central nervous system effects, including dizziness, incoordination, nausea and vomiting. High aerosol concentrations could cause inflammation of the lungs (chemical pneumonitis), chemical bronchitis with severe asthma-like wheezing, severe coughing spasms and accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which could prove fatal. Symptoms of pulmonary edema may not appear until several hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion.

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. Chronic: Skin, respiratory and central nervous systems.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicology data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration. Due to the large amount of data, only human data, LD50 Oral-Rat or Mouse, LD50 Skin-Rat or Mouse, LC50 Inhalation-Rat or Mouse and skin irritation data are provided in this SDS. Contact Pecora for more information.

METHYL ACETATE:

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 15,000 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): lacrymation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough, other changes
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 20 mg/24 hours: Moderate
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 5 gm/kg
 LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 200 ppm/15 minutes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Man) 2290 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4100 mg/m³: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: general anesthetic
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 800 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 12 mg/m³: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cough
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 40 mg: Severe
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 µL/24 hours: Moderate

METHYL ETHYL KETONE (continued)

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 100 gm/m³
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 23,300 mg/m³
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 23,300 mg/m³: Brain and Coverings: increased intracranial pressure; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: fatty liver degeneration
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2080 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 4600 mg/kg; Brain and Coverings: increased intracranial pressure; Liver: fatty liver degeneration; Blood: changes in spleen
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 1900 mg/kg
TOLUENE:
 Eye Irritancy (human) = 300 ppm
 Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 435 mg; mild
 Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500; moderate
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 870 mg; mild
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 2 mg/24 hours; severe
 Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 100 mg/30 seconds/rinse; mild
 LDLo (oral, human) = 50 mg/kg
 TCLo (inhalation, man) = 100 ppm; Central nervous system effects
 TCLo (inhalation, human) = 200 ppm; Brain, Central nervous system, Blood effects
 LD₅₀ (oral, rat) = 5000 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (skin, rabbit) = 12,124 mg/kg
 LC₅₀ (inhalation, mouse) = 400 ppm/24 hours

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.

CHEMICAL	IARC	EPA	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	PROP 65
Methyl Acetate	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	No	I	No	No	No	No	No
Polymer of Epoxy Resin & Bisphenol A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Toluene	3	II	No	No	A4	No	Yes

IARC-3: Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans. EPA-I: Data are Inadequate for and Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential. EPA-II: Inadequate Information to Assess Carcinogenic Potential. ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating by all routes of exposure.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin sensitivity and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms can include itching, redness, swelling, welts and rash.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: In animal studies, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone has been shown to potentiate the hepatotoxicity of haloalkanes, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and 1,2-dichlorobenzene. Combined exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and Methyl Isobutyl Ketone caused increased behavioral responses in baboons. Combined exposure to toluene and noise, Toluene and n-hexane, Toluene and aspirin or toluene, ethyl benzene and noise has caused a synergistic loss of hearing in animal studies. Increased hearing loss has also been observed in workers in some studies following long-term exposure to Toluene and noise.

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

Mutagenicity: Both positive and negative results have been obtained in studies for various mutagenic effects in peripheral blood lymphocytes of workers exposed to Toluene; mutagenicity cannot be determined. Negative results were obtained in studies involving the Methyl Ethyl Ketone component.

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: In general, animal studies involving the Methyl Ethyl Ketone component have shown slight fetotoxicity (e.g. skeletal anomalies, reduced fetal weight) at concentrations that produced mild maternal toxicity. Toluene is a developmental toxicity hazard, based on information obtained from animal studies. Fetotoxicity (reduced fetal weight), behavioral effects (effects on learning and memory) and hearing loss (in males) have been observed in the offspring of rats exposed by inhalation to 1200 or 1800 ppm toluene. These effects were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, the following BEI’s have been established for some components.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Methyl Ethyl Ketone • 2,5-Hexanedione in Urine	• End of shift at end of workweek	• 0.4 mg/L
Toluene • Toluene in Blood • Toluene in Urine • o-Creosol in urine	• Prior to Last Shift of Workweek • End of shift • End of shift	• 0.02 mg/L • 0.03 mg/L • 0.3 mg/L creatine

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 the main solvent components.

METHYL ACETATE: The Koc is estimated as approximately 30, using a log Kow value of 0.18 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that this compound is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for this compound in silt loams. Based on a recommended classification scheme, this material is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

TOLUENE: In association with clay minerals, Toluene's adsorption is inversely proportional to the pH of the soil. The reported Kocs are 178 in a sandy soil and as 37 (Wendover silt loam), 160 (Grimsby silt loam), 160 (Vaudreil sandy loam) and 46 (sandy soil), 166 in lake sediment. According to a classification scheme, this Koc data suggests that Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil. Also, based on a classification scheme, Koc values of 37-178 measured in soil indicates that Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil.

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

METHYL ACETATE: If released to air, a vapor pressure of 216 mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material 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 47 to 94 days. If released to soil, this compound is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 30. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 1.15×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Volatilization from dry soils may occur based on the vapor pressure of this compound. Limited data suggest that the compound is expected to biodegrade in both soil and water under both aerobic (5 day BOD from 26 to >95% biodegradation) and anaerobic (rate of biodegradation= 16.6 ppm C/day) conditions. Hydrolysis of this material in soil and water is not expected to be a significant process except in highly basic soils with a pH >9. If released into water, this compound is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based on the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based on its Henry's Law constant. The half-life for volatilization from a model river and a model pond is 9 hr and 5 days, respectively.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: Based on an experimental vapor pressure of 91 mm Hg at 25°C, this compound is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric half-life of about 14 days. This compound is also expected to undergo photolysis in the atmosphere by natural sunlight. Photochemical degradation of this compound by natural sunlight is expected to occur at approximately 1/5 the rate of degradation by photochemically produced hydroxy radicals. This material is expected to have very high mobility in soils based upon measured Koc values of 29 and 34 obtained in silt loams. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected based upon the vapor pressure of this compound. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is also expected based upon the measured Henry's Law constant of 4.7×10^{-5} atm-cu m/mol. The volatilization half-life of this compound from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. This compound is expected to biodegrade under aerobic and anaerobic conditions. In water, this material is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids or sediment based upon its measured Koc values. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important environmental fate process given its Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 19 and 197 hours, respectively.

TOLUENE: Volatilization of Toluene from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 6.64×10^{-3} atm-cu m/mole. This compound may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based on a vapor pressure of 28.4 mm Hg at 25°C. Complete biodegradation of Toluene was observed in lab microcosm tests during a 40 hour incubation period using soils previously exposed to this material. The biodegradation half-life in various soils was reported as several hours to 71 days. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 6.64×10^{-3} atm-cu m/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 1 hour and 4 days, respectively. The half-life of Toluene this material in aerobic and anaerobic water was reported as 4 and 56 days, respectively. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, Toluene, which has a vapor pressure of 28.4 mm Hg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals, nitrate radicals and ozone molecules. The half-life for the reaction with hydroxyl radicals is estimated to be 3 days, calculated from its rate constant of 5.96×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C. The half-life for the nighttime reaction with nitrate radicals is estimated as 491 days calculated from its rate constant of 6.8×10^{-17} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C. The half-life for the reaction with ozone is estimated as 27,950 days calculated from its rate constant of 4.1×10^{-22} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The BCF for Methyl Acetate is 0.8. The BCFs of the Toluene component in eels is 13 and in golden ide 90. The calculated value for Methyl Ethyl Ketone is 1. These values indicate low bioconcentration potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for some components. Only select data are given due to the large amount of data available. Contact Pecora for more information.

METHYL ACETATE:

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnows) 96 hours = 320 mg/L (confidence limit 295-348 mg/L) /Conditions of bioassay not specified

EC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnows) 96 hours = 320 mg/L (confidence limit 295-348 mg/L) Hemorrhaging occurred along the flesh line above swim bladder in stressed & dead fish. Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death. /Conditions of bioassay not specified

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

EC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow) 96 hours = 3200 mg/L/From table; pH 7.5, temp 25°C, hardness 42.2 mg/L calcium carbonate

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill) 24 to 96 hours = 5,640-1,690 mg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina* brine shrimp) 24 hours = 1,950 mg/L/From table; bottles not sealed and may have lost MEK during experiment; water pH, temp, and hardness not specified

LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* water flea) 48 hours = < 520 mg/L/From table; pH 8 and hardness 173; temp not specified

LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* water flea) 24 hours = 8890 mg/L/From table; pH 7.6-7.7, temp 20-22°C, hardness 16

LC₅₀ (*Lebistes reticulatus* guppy) 24 hours = 5700 mg/L/From table; pH not given, temp 20°C, hardness 27.5 mg/L CaCl₂

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus* Goldfish) 24 hours = 2400 mg/L; static, freshwater

LC₅₀ (*Gambusia affinis* mosquito fish) 96 hours = 5600 mg/L

TOLUENE:

LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 11.5 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Mysidopsis bahia*) 96 hours = 56 mg/L

LC₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = 58 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead) 24-96 hours = 56-34 mg/L

LC₅₀ (bluegill) 24-96 hours = 24 mg/L

LC₅₀ (mosquito fish) 24-96 hours = 1,340-1,280 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* 30 days) 96 hours = 18-30, 34-42 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 96 hours = 13 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) 96 hours = 5.5 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hours = 15 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) 40 days = 2.8 mg/L (growth inhibition)

EC₅₀ (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) 28 days = 7.7 mg/L (growth inhibition)

EC₅₀ (*Salmo gairdneri*) 4 days = 5.8 mg/L (growth inhibition)

EC₅₀ (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) 3 days = 12 mg/L (growth inhibition)

EC₅₀ (*Poecilia reticulata* guppy) 14 days = 2.87 mmol/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 1866
Proper Shipping Name: Resin solution, flammable
Hazard Class Number and Description: 3 (Flammable)
Packing Group: PG II
DOT Label(s) Required: Class 3 (Flammable)
North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number (2008): 127

MARINE Pollutant: The components of this product 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 1866
Proper Shipping Name: Resin solution, flammable
Hazard Class Number and Description: 3 (Flammable)
Packing Group: PG II
Hazard Shipping Label(s) Required: Class 3 (Flammable)
Special Provisions: 83
Explosive Limit & Limited Quantity Index: 5
ERAP Index: None
Passenger Carrying Ship Index: None
Passenger 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 1866
Proper Shipping Name: Resin solution, flammable
Hazard Class or Division: 3 (Flammable)
Hazard Label(s) Required: Class 3 (Flammable)
Packing Group: II
Excepted Quantities: E2
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Packing Instruction: 353
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Packing Instruction: Y341
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 1 L
Cargo Aircraft Only Packing Instruction: 364
Cargo Aircraft Only Maximum Net Quantity per Pkg.: 60 L
Special Provisions: A3
ERG Code: 3L

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

UN No.: 1866
Proper Shipping Name: Resin solution, flammable
Hazard Class Number: 3 (Flammable)
Labels: Class 3 (Flammable)
Packing Group: II
Special Provisions: None
Limited Quantities: 5 L
Excepted Quantities: E2
Packing: Instructions: P001; Provisions: PP1
IBCs: Instructions: IBC02; Provisions: None
Tanks: Instructions: T4; Provisions: T1, TP8
EmS: F-E, S-E
Stowage Category: Category B.

Marine Pollutant: No component of this product is designated by the IMO to be a Marine Pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: The following 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.

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 RQ (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 TRI (threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	No	No	Yes
Toluene	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; 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): Methyl Ethyl Ketone = 5000 lb (2270 kg); Toluene = 1000 lb (454 kg)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

U.S. Clean Air Act (CA 112r) Threshold Quantity (TQ): The Methyl Ethyl Ketone component is listed as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) generally known or suspected to cause serious health problems. The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, directs EPA to set standards requiring major sources to sharply reduce routine emissions of toxic pollutants. EPA is required to establish and phase in specific performance based standards for all air emission sources that emit one or more of the listed pollutants. This chemical is included on this list. Although the Diphenylmethane 4,4-Diisocyanate compound has no TQ, it is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) generally known or suspected to cause serious health problems under the Clean Air Act.

U.S. Clean Water Act Requirements: Toluene is designated as hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of these substances. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing this substance. Toluene is a Toxic Pollutant designated pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and is subject to effluent limitations.

California Safe Drinking Water And Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): The Toluene component is on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer or developmental harm.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of this product are on the DSL Inventory.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: The Toluene component is on the CEPA Priority Substances 1 list, not considered as "TOXIC" under Section 64 of CEPA.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone is a Substance With Greatest Potential For Human Exposure Substance on Environment Canada/Health Canada Pilot Project List (CEPA 1999, Section 73). Meets the categorization criteria: *may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure; or *are persistent or bio-accumulative in accordance with the regulations, and inherently toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, as determined by laboratory or other studies.

Canadian WHMIS Regulations: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes B2 (Flammable Liquid); and D2B (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other effects/Toxic: Eye Irritation, Skin Irritation, Respiratory Tract and Skin Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.



ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:

Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. ANSI STANDARD LABELING (Precautionary Statements): DANGER! FLAMMABLE LIQUID. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR INGESTED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION; EYE IRRITATION MAY BE SEVERE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. CONTAINS COMPOUNDS THAT ARE SUSPECT CARCINOGENS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS. POSES ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapors or fume. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spilled product with polypads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION:

Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 5, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 2, Skin Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Central Nervous System, Respiratory Irritation) Single Exposure Category 3, Skin Sensitization Category 1B

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H303 + H313 + H333: May be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261: Avoid breathing mists, sprays, fume. P264: Wash contaminated tissues after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use materials appropriate for surrounding fire for extinction. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P312: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: get medical advice/attention. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: P403 + P233 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.

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

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07, GHS08

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

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

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

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

REVISION DETAILS: September 2012: Up-date and revise entire SDS to include current GHS requirements; change in formulation. January 2013: Revision due to formulation change. October 2014: Change of formulation.

DATE OF PRINTING

October 28, 2014

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these, which are commonly used,

KEY ACRONYMS:

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a 24-hour emergency information and/or emergency assistance to emergency responders.

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances that are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **4:** Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working 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.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): Group D: Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

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

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. 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 vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL" is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

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

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AHA.

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. PII or Draize = 0. **Eye Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0.

Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 5000 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 or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. **Eye Irritation:** Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days.

Draize > 0 ≤ 25. Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat: > 500-5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 1000-2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 2-20 mg/L. **2 Moderate Hazard:** Temporary or transitory injury may occur; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. **Skin Irritation:** Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII 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:** > 50-500 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 200-1000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 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. PII 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 effects irreversible in 21 days. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 1-50 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 20-200 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 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:** ≤ 1 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** ≤ 20 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight 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 above 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 will 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 37.8°C (100°F); Solid materials in the form of course 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 and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. 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 below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IB and IC); Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids); and Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). **4 Severe Hazard:** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. 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. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No 0 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 pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy violently. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. Substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III oxidizers; Solids: any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 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 nitric acid (65%) / cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors. **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 explosives. Explosive substances which the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II oxidizers; Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, 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 are not met. Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%) / cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **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 are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.3 explosives. Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group I oxidizers; Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. Liquids: any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%) / cellulose mixture. **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. **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 pressures. **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 instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability 4. **Oxidizers:** No 4 rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 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 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85% by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup*, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids). Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures with air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air, Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that have an instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. 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. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **ppm:** Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water. **mg/m³:** Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. **mg/kg:** Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TDo, LDLo, and LD₀, or TC, TC₀, LCLo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI:** 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 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 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:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.