

SAFETY DATA SHEET



STI Marine Firestop Sealant (MFS)

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	STI Marine Firestop Sealant (MFS)
<u>RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE:</u>	Firestop and Sound Transmission
<u>USES ADVISED AGAINST:</u>	None

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	STI Marine Firestop: A division of Specified Technologies Inc.
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	210 Evans Way, Somerville, NJ 08876
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	US, Canada : (800) 255-3924 (24 hour), International : +1-813-248-0585 (Collect-24 hour)
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	(800) 992-1180 (Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM ET)

<u>PREPARATION DATE:</u>	December 4, 2013
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	July 26, 2018

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP) (Directive EC 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC as amended)

Classification: Eye Irritation Cat. 2, Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 3

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: Eye Irritation Cat. 2, Aquatic Acute Toxicity Category 3

2.2 Label Elements

Label in accordance with (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: H319: Causes eye irritation. 412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements: P264, P305 + P351+ P338, P337+P313, P201, P202, P273, P280, P308 + P313, P405, P501

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash hands after handling; P280: Wear eye protection. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P305 + P351+ P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308, P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists, or you were exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P405: Store in a secure location.

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

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms:



3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS #	EC #	W/W%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS Classification Hazard Statements
Proprietary Silyl Terminated Polyether Mixture	Confidential Business Information	Confidential Business Information	25.0-35.0	Classification: Does not meet the criteria for classification as per Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging or substances and mixtures
Aluminum Trihydrate	21645-51-2	244-492-7	12.0-15.0	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Eye Irritation Cat. 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H319
Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated	471-34-1	207-439-9	30.0-50.0	Classification: Does not meet the criteria for classification as per Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging or substances and mixtures
Tris(2-Chloroisopropyl Phosphate)	13674-84-5	237-158-7	8.0-15.0	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 4, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H302, H412
Vinyltrimethoxysilane	2768-02-7	220-449-8	1.0-5.0	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H332
Stearic Acid	57-11-4	200-313-4	0.1-2.0	Classification: Does not meet the criteria for classification as per Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging or substances and mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use and flush contaminated area.

Inhalation: If fumes or vapors are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory disorders may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not determined.

AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

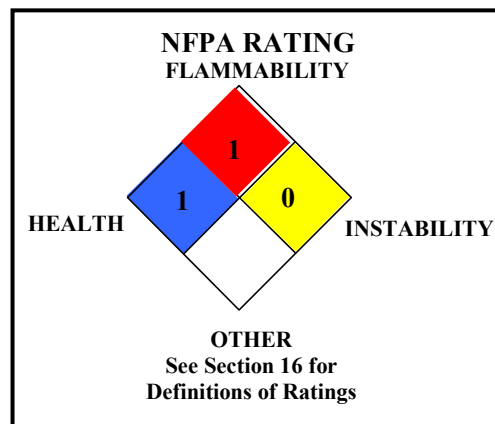
Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing material suitable to surrounding materials, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide, water spray and dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

Special Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product may be combustible and may ignite if exposed to direct flame or if highly heated for a prolonged period. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions.

Special Protective Actions For Fire-Fighters: No Special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Due to small quantity of individual containers, release of a single container does not pose a significant hazard. Release of a large amount of containers should be considered an uncontrolled release and should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition.

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 container 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, safety glasses.

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 product 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.

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.

OTHER INFORMATION: U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this product 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.

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. Do not taste or swallow. Contaminated clothing needs should 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.

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. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

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 in this section.

Occupational/Workplace Exposure Limits/Guidelines:

Chemical Name	CAS #	EC #	Guideline	Value
Aluminum Trihydrate	21645-51-2	244-492-7	Germany TWA Switzerland TWA	4 mg/m ³ Inhalable Fraction 0.5 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction 3 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction
Particulate Not Otherwise Specified Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	207-439-9	OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA Belgium TWA	15 mg/m ³ Total Dust; 5 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction 10 mg/m ³ Total Dust; 5 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction 3 mg/m ³ Total Dust;
Proprietary Silyl Terminated Polyether Mixture			NE	NE
Stearic Acid	57-11-4	200-313-4	NE	NE
Tris(2-Chloroisopropyl Phosphate)	13674-84-5	237-158-7	NE	NE

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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).

Body Protection: Under normal application situation, the use of body protection is not warranted.

Respiratory Protection: Under normal application situation, the use of body protection is not warranted.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Paste.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Mild

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.56

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

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

VOC: 0.2 Grams/Liter

PERCENT SOLIDS: 100%

FLASH POINT: Not available.

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

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES): The appearance of this product may act as warning properties in the event of an accidental release.

COLOR: Red.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C: Not established.

EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): < 1

OTHER SOLUBILITIES: Not available.

BOILING POINT: 270°C (518°F)

WEIGHT % VOC: 0%

VISCOSITY: Not available.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

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 bases, strong acids, and powerful oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Thermal decomposition of this product can generate aluminum, calcium, carbon, iron and nitrogen oxides, formaldehyde, and unknown hydrocarbons). Hydrolysis: None known.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POYMERIZATION: This product is not reactive.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: The most significant routes of occupational exposure are inhalation and contact with eyes. The symptoms of exposure to this product are as follows:

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Contact may mildly irritate the skin and cause redness and discomfort. Direct eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing.

Skin Absorption: No information is available on possible skin absorption. No component is known to be absorbed via intact skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion is not anticipated as a route of exposure under normal use.

Inhalation: Due to viscosity, inhalation is not a significant route of exposure.

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: eyes. .

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.

ALUMINUM TRIHYDRATE:

TDLo (Oral-Child) 79 mg/kg/2 years-intermittent: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay), muscle contraction or spasticity; Musculoskeletal: osteomalacia

TDLo (Oral-Child) 122 mg/kg/4 days: Gastrointestinal: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: body temperature increase

TDLo (Oral-Infant) 68040 mg/kg/24 weeks-intermittent: Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain, changes in phosphorus.

TDLo (Oral-Woman) 73912.5 mg/kg/26 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis; Nutritional and Gross: Metabolic: changes in phosphorus

TDLo (Oral-Woman) 84 gm/kg: female 1-40 week(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: physical

TDLo (Unreported-Infant) 39 gm/kg/24 days-intermittent: Musculoskeletal: osteomalacia

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 15 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: other changes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8040 mg/kg/67 days-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in phosphorus

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 80,880 mg/kg/23 weeks-continuous: Liver: other changes; Musculoskeletal: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in metals, not otherwise specified

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 150 mg/kg

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 6240 mg/kg/26 weeks-intermittent: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain, changes in iron

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1920 mg/kg/8 weeks-intermittent: Blood: microcytosis with or without

anemia

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 960 mg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 750 µg/24 hours: Severe

TDLo (Oral-Human) 4.08 gm/kg/30 days-intermittent: Vascular: BP elevation not characterized in autonomic section; Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of endocrine pancreas;

Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 6450 mg/kg

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 60 gm/kg: Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea, other changes

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 10 mg/kg: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or

mediation of inflammation

STEARIC ACID:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 75 mg/3 days-intermittent: Mild

LD₅₀ (Oral-Human) 14,286 mg/kg

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 4600 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 21,500 µg/kg: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold;

Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(continued)

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 23 mg/kg; Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
LDLo (Oral-Rat) 4640 mg/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 313 gm/kg/30 weeks-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8400 gm/kg/24 weeks-intermittent: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 31,500 mg/kg/30 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: food intake (animal); Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 157.5 gm/kg/6 weeks-intermittent: Blood: change in clotting factors, changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 252 gm/kg/3 weeks-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 1260 gm/kg/3 weeks-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Intramuscular-Rat) 31,500 mg/kg/30 weeks-continuous: Behavioral: food intake (animal); Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Related to Chronic Data: death
TDLo (Implant-Mouse) 400 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: tumors
DNA Damage (Human Liver) 10 mg/L/20 hours

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 1500 mg/kg; Behavioral: tremor, convulsions or effect on seizure threshold
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 56 mg/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 7 gm/kg/7 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in bladder weight; Related to Chronic Data: death
VINYLTRIMETHOXSILANE:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 7340 µL/kg: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Skin and Appendages: hair
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 3360 µL/kg: Behavioral: somnolence, (general depressed activity) ataxia; Skin and Appendages: dermatitis, other (after systemic exposure)
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 2773 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): lacrymation; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Skin and Appendages: hair
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 400 ppm/14 weeks-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 750 ppm/6 hours/9 days-intermittent: Behavioral: fluid intake; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: hematuria; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No component is known to cause sensitization effects.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

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

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no BEI's established for any component of this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

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

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

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

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. A component of this product can cause long-term harm to aquatic organisms. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the Tris(2-Chloroisopropyl) Phosphate component of this product.

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE:

EC₅₀ (*Selenastrum capricornium* algae) 96 hours = 47-73 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna* Water flea) 96 hours = 131 mg/L

TRIS(2-CHLOROISOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE:

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Mayfly, Fathead minnow) 96 hours = 51 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill sunfish) 96 hours = 131 mg/L

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

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal laws and 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: The components of this product are NOT subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FLAMMABILITY: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: All components 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.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): No component is on the California Proposition 65 list.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: The components of this product listed by CAS# in Section 3 (MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION) are listed on the DSL Inventory.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: Not applicable.

Canadian WHMIS Regulations:



16. OTHER INFORMATION

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: July 26, 2018

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.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

KEY ACRONYMS:

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

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

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

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: 1: Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the 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 of 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. **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 AIHA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by STI Marine Firestop Sealant (MFS)

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 exposure; 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.

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 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 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 IIB 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 where the explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time 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:* Packaging 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 **HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued):** 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 greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases 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 according 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 according 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.**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

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.

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.

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 100W/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. **TDLo, LDLo, and LDLo,** or **TC, TCLo, LCLo, and LCLo:** 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. **BCE:** 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.