1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

TRADE/MATERIAL NAME: Marine Firestop Foam (Part B)

CHEMICAL NAMES: Proprietary RTV Silicone Foam Part B

SYNONYMS: None

RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE: Sealant

USES ADVISED AGAINST: Other than Relevant Use

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME (USA/Canada): Specified Technologies, Inc.

Address: 210 Evans Way, Somerville, New Jersey 08876

Business Phone: (908) 526-8000 (8:00am to 5:00pm Eastern Standard Time)

Emergency Phone: U.S., Canada: 1-800-255-3924 (24 hrs)

International: +1-813-248-0585 (collect-24 hrs)

EMAIL of Competent Person for Information on SDS: techserv@stifirestop.com

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations], Mexican NOM018-STPS 2000, SPRING Singapore, and Japanese JIS Z7250 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 AND JAPANESE JIS Z7253 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per UN GHS Standards under U.S., Japanese and other applicable regulations that require Global Harmonization compliance.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Skin Irritation Category 2

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H303 + H333: May be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary Statement Codes:

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: P405: Store locked up.

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

Hazard Symbols: GHS07, GHS08

KOREAN ISHA (Notice 2009-68) LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with ISHA Notice 2009-68. Under ISHA, the following differences in classification are applicable.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Skin Irritation Category 2

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement Codes: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H315: Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary Statement Codes:

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: P405: Store locked up.

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

Hazard Symbols: GHS07, GHS08
3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Chinese IECSC Inventory</th>
<th>Japanese ENCS #</th>
<th>Korean ECL Inventory #</th>
<th>Taiwan NESCI ECS Inventory</th>
<th>WT%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>3-3, 3-60</td>
<td>KE-35427</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>0.1-1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUBLISHED and SELF-CLASSIFICATION

GHS & Japanese JIS Z7253:
- Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1

KOREAN ISHA:
- Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1
- Hazard Codes: H361d, H226, H312 + H332, H336, H304

Other Unknown Ingredients

See Section 16 for full text of Classification

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take a copy of this SDS to health professional with victim. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

Skin Exposure: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use and flush contaminated area. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:
- Inhalation: If fumes or vapors are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.
- Eye Exposure: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.
- 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. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: It is currently not known if any pre-existing conditions 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 (closed cup): 177°C (350.6°F)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not available.
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing materials suitable for the surrounding area.
UNSUITE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is combustible and may ignite if highly heated for a prolonged period or if subjected to direct flame. If involved in a fire, this product will release smoke, acrid vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon and metal oxides, per manufacturer). Measurements at temperatures above 150°C in presence of air (oxygen) have shown that small amounts of formaldehyde are formed due to oxidative degradation, per manufacturer.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: May be sensitive for concentrated vapors.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse this product's vapors and to protect 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: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666). 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Proper protective equipment should be used. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment.

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

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), boots, Tyvek or similar protective clothing, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Spills of this product present minimal hazard.

Small Spills: Small releases can be carefully swept up or cleaned up using a damp sponge or poly pads.

Large Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. For large spills, dike or otherwise contain spill and sweep-up or vacuum with non-sparking vacuum.

All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Close off sewers and take other measures to protect human health and the environment as necessary. Rinse area with soap and water solution and follow with a water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and USE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this material ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or containers of this product. Avoid breathing fumes or vapors generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat. Containers should be grounded and separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). The recommended storage temperature is < 27°C (< 80°F).

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is for use as a sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely, if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, and local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below (if applicable). Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection.

Workplace Exposure Limits/Control Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLVs</th>
<th>OSHA-PELs</th>
<th>NIOSH-RELs</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA ppm</td>
<td>STEL ppm</td>
<td>TWA ppm</td>
<td>STEL ppm</td>
<td>IDLH ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150 (vacated 1989 PEL)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Ingredient</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Available Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

International Occupational Exposure Limits: Currently, the following additional exposure limit values have been established by various countries for the known component of this mixture. More current limits may be available; individual countries should be consulted to determine if newer limits are available.

XYLENE:

Arab Republic of Egypt: TWA = 0.5 ppm (0.9 mg/m³), JAN 1993
Australia: TWA = 80 ppm (350 mg/m³), STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³), JUL 2008
Belgium: TWA = 50 ppm (221 mg/m³), MAR 2002
Belgium: STEL = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), Skin, MAY 2011
Denmark: TWA = 25 ppm (109 mg/m³), skin, MAY 2011

XYLENE (continued):

EC: TWA = 221 mg/m³ (50 ppm); STEL = 442 mg/m³ (skin), FEB 2006
Finland: 50 ppm (220 mg/m³), STEL = 100 ppm (440 mg/m³), Skin, NOV 2011
France: VME = 50 ppm (221 mg/m³), VLE = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), Skin, FEB 2006
Germany: MAK = 100 ppm (440 mg/m³), 2011
Hungary: TWA = 221 mg/m³; STEL = 442 mg/m³, Skin, SEP 2000

Marine Firestop Silicone Foam Part B SDS PAGE 3 OF 9 EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 17, 2015
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

International Occupational Exposure Limits (continued):

| Country | TLV* (Units) | Standard | Date
|---------|-------------|----------|-------
| Iceland: | TWA = 25 ppm (109 mg/m³), STEL = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), Skin, Nov 2011 |
| Japan: | OEL = 50 ppm (217 mg/m³), May 2012 |
| Mexico: | TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³), 2004 |
| The Nethelands: | MAC-TGG = 210 mg/m³, June 2000 |
| New Zealand: | TWA = 50 ppm (217 mg/m³), Jan 2002 |
| Norway: | TWA = 25 ppm (108 mg/m³), Jan 1999 |
| Peru: | TWA 100 ppm (434 mg/m³); STEL = 150 ppm (651 mg/m³), Jul 2005 |
| The Philippines: | TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, Jan 1993 |
| Poland: | MAC/TWA = 100 mg/m³; MAC/STEL = 350 mg/m³, Jan 1999 |

*TLV = Threshold Limit Value

**XYLENE (continued):**

Russia: **TWA** = 50 mg/m³, STEL = 150 mg/m³, Jun 2003

Sweden: **TWA** = 50 ppm (200 mg/m³); STEL = 100 ppm (450 mg/m³), Skin, Jun 2005

Switzerland: MAK-W = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), KZG-W = 200 ppm (870 mg/m³), Skin, Jan 2011

Thailand: **TWA** = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), Jan 1993

Turkey: **TWA** = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), Jan 1993

United Kingdom: **TWA** = 50 ppm (220 mg/m³); STEL = (441 mg/m³), skin, Oct 2007

In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**FORM:** Liquid.

**MOLECULAR FORMULA:** Mixture.

**ODOR:** Faint.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS** (in air by volume, %): Not available.

**DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:** Not available.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not available.

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

**VAPOR PRESSURE:** Not available.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (w/w):** < 1%

**EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1):** > 1

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Negligible.

**COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:** Not established.

**PH:** Not available.

**VISCOSITY:** Dynamic: Not available. Kinematic @ 40°C: Not available.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties in event of accidental release):** The off-white coloration may be a characteristic to distinguish a release of this product.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** This product is stable when properly stored at normal temperature and pressures (see Section 7, Handling and Storage).

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Combustion: Carbon and metal oxides and formaldehyde. Hydrolysis: None known.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to employees using this product in an occupational setting. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

Inhalation: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs and cause coughing. Removal to fresh air should relieve symptoms. Chronic inhalation may cause systemic effects.

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Direct eye contact may cause transient irritation, redness, and tearing from irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin exposures may cause dermatitis (dry red skin).

Skin Absorption: The Xylene component can be absorbed through intact skin.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational exposure and is unlikely to occur. If this product is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus and other tissues of the digestive system may occur. Symptoms of ingestion may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Injection: Accidental injection of this product, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object can cause redness at the site of injection.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis (dry red skin). This product contains a trace compound that may have adverse effect on fertility, or the fetus, based on animal data.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Central nervous system, possible harm to fetus.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, the following toxicological data are available for the only component known.

**XYLENE:**
- Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 200 ppm
- LDLo (Oral-Human) 50 mg/kg
- LC50 (Inhalation-Human) 10,000 ppm/6 hours: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis; Blood: other changes
- TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 200 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
- Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 100%; Moderate
- Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 µg/24 hours: Moderate
- Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 67 µL/g: Mild
- Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 5 µg/24 hours: Severe
- Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rat) 60 µL/8 hours: Mild
- LC50 (Inhalation-Rat) 5000 ppm/4 hours
- LC50 (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 30 g/m³
- LD50 (Oral-Rat) 4300 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
- LD50 (Oral-Mouse) 2119 mg/kg
- LD50 (Oral-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 4300 mg/kg
- LD50 (Skin-Rabbit) > 1700 mg/kg
- LD5 (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2459 mg/kg
- LD50 (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 1548 mg/kg
- LD50 (Subcutaneous-Rat) 1700 mg/kg
- LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 129 mg/kg
- LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig) 2 g/kg: Liver: fatty liver degeneration; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels; other transfersases
- LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 2 g/kg: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: flaccid paralysis without anesthesia (usually neuromuscular blockage); Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, irritability
- TCLo (Oral-Rat) 28 mg/kg/14 days-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death
- TCLo (Oral-Rat) 63 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in liver weight; Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
- TCLo (Oral-Mouse) 28 g/kg/14 days-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
- TCLo (Oral-Mouse) 20,800 µg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
- TCLo (Oral-Mouse) 31 µg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue)
- TCLo (SkIn-Rat) 920 µL/kg/1 hour: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)
- TCLo (Skin-Rat) 909.1 µL/kg/2 hours: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other

**XYLENE (continued):**
- TCLo (Skin-Rat) 960 µL/kg/4 days-continuous: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)
- TCLo (Skin-Rat) 960 µL/kg/4 days-continuous: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation of skin or tissue
- TCLo (Oral-Rat): 63 mg/kg/90 days-continuous: Liver: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases, Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases
- TCLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 1218 mg/kg/3 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptides
- TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 450 ppm: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: fatty liver degeneration
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1600 ppm/20 hours/7 days-continuous: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Related to Chronic Data: death
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 15 mg/m³/24 hours/85 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 800 ppm/14 hours/6 weeks-continuous: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Ear): change in acuity
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 200 ppm/6 hours: female 4-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system; Effects on Newborn: behavioral
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m³/6 hours: female 1-21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system, other developmental abnormalities; Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g. 5%, reduced weight gain)
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m³/6 hours: female 1-21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m³/24 hours: female 7-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system
- TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2000 ppm/6 hours/6 days-continuous: Behavioral: food intake (animal)
- TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1250 mg/m³/2 hours/60 days-continuous: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases; Related to Chronic Data: changes in testicular weight
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL:</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Methylhippuric Acid in Urine</td>
<td>End of Shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/g Creatinine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEGREE OF EFFECT TO THE HEALTH OF THE POLLUTING AGENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF WORK (per Mexican NOM-010 STPS-1999): 0

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. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. No aquatic toxicity data is available for the product or other unknown components. The following data are for the Xylene component.

XYLENE:

LD<sub>50</sub> (goldfish) 24 hours = 13 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

LC<sub>50</sub> (rainbow trout) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 42 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)

LC<sub>50</sub> (fathead minnow) 24-96 hours = 46 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)

LC<sub>50</sub> (Carassius auratus goldfish) 96 hours = 16.9 ppm (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The known component is not listed as having ozone depletion potential. No information is available on other unknown components.

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

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: 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 (IATA): This product is not classified as dangerous goods under rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN STANDARD; REGULATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND RESIDUES: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per transport regulations of Mexico.

SINGAPORE STANDARD 286: PART A: This product has no requirements under the Specification for Caution Labeling for Hazardous Substances, Part 4: Marking of Packages, Containers and Vehicles, as it does not meet the criteria for any hazard class under this regulation.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: See the information under the individual jurisdiction listings for IBC information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This material does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN) and is not listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: It cannot be determined if the unknown components are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The following are requirements for the Xylene component.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ) (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)</th>
<th>SECTION 304 RQ (40 CFR Table 302.4)</th>
<th>SECTION 313 TRI (Threshold) (40 CFR 372.65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): Delayed (chronic) health hazard. U.S. CERCLA

Reportable Quantity (RQ): Xylene = 100 kg (45.4 kg)

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: The Xylene component is listed.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65):

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: It cannot be determined if components other than Xylene are on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: The Xylene component is listed as follows: PSL1 Substances not considered as "TOXIC" under Section 64 of CEPA 1999.

Canadian WHMIS Classification and Symbols: Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

CHINESE REGULATIONS:

Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemicals Status: All components are listed or exempted.

JAPANESE REGULATIONS:

Japanese ENCS: All components are listed or exempted. Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) Status: The Xylene component is a Class I Designated Substance. It cannot be determined if other components are listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese METI.

KOREAN REGULATIONS:

Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL) Status: All components are listed or exempted.

TAIWANESE REGULATIONS:

Taiwan Existing Chemical Substances Inventory Status: Not determined.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) U.S. ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MOST COMPONENTS ARE UNKNOWN/ MAY CAUSE MILD IRRITATION BY INHALATION AND EYE CONTACT. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. INHALATION OF VAPORS OR FUMES IN HIGH CONCENTRATION MAY CAUSE ADVERSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. CONTAINS XYLENE, A SUSPECT CARCINOGEN AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN. Avoid breathing fumes or vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate eye, hand, and body protection. Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures.

FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes while removing 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
16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

**1.7.8.** D.R. + Draize ≤ 25:
- Materials that are slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25.
- Materials that are essentially non-irritating. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize ≤ 0.

**2.8.** D.R. > 25:
- Materials that are irritating. PII or Draize > 25.

**2.8.1.** D.R. > 50:
- Materials that are severely irritating. PII or Draize > 50.

**3.** 16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

**3.8.** OSHA Class IIA Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water.

**3.8.1.** OSHA Class IIB Materials that are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate.

**3.8.2.** OSHA Class IIC Materials that may undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of initiators. 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 air or oxygen at room temperature. Such chemical reactions may result in fires or explosions. Therefore, care must be exercised in handling and storing these materials. The following guidelines are intended to help prevent accidents:

1. **Flash Point**: Materials that have a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) are considered as flammable. These materials can cause fires if the mixture reaches the flash point and is exposed to an ignition source.

2. **Boiling Point**: Materials with a boiling point below 100°C (212°F) are considered as volatile. These materials can cause fires if they vaporize and come into contact with an ignition source.

3. **Critical Temperature**: Materials with a critical temperature below 20°C (68°F) are considered as critical. These materials can cause fires if they are compressed and heated.

4. **Critical Pressure**: Materials with a critical pressure above 7.0 bar (100 psi) are considered as critical. These materials can cause fires if they are compressed and heated.

5. **Autoignition Temperature**: Materials with an autoignition temperature below 200°C (392°F) are considered as autoignitable. These materials can cause fires if they are heated to the autoignition temperature.

6. **Explosive Properties**: Materials that are explosive under certain conditions are considered as explosive. These materials can cause fires and explosions if they are exposed to an ignition source.

7. **Flammability Classification**: Materials are classified into five categories based on their flammability properties. These categories are:
   - **Class I**: Materials with a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F).
   - **Class II**: Materials with a flash point between 22.8°C and 60°C (73°F and 140°F).
   - **Class III**: Materials with a flash point above 60°C (140°F).
   - **Class IV**: Materials with a flash point above 100°C (212°F).
   - **Class V**: Materials with a flash point above 100°C (212°F) and below 140°C (284°F).

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   - **Class I**: Materials with a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F).
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   - **Class V**: Materials with a flash point above 100°C (212°F) and below 140°C (284°F).

9. **explosive Properties**: Materials that are explosive under certain conditions are considered as explosive. These materials can cause fires and explosions if they are exposed to an ignition source.

10. **Explosive Properties**: Materials that are explosive under certain conditions are considered as explosive. These materials can cause fires and explosions if they are exposed to an ignition source.

11. **Explosive Properties**: Materials that are explosive under certain conditions are considered as explosive. These materials can cause fires and explosions if they are exposed to an ignition source.

12. **flammable Liquids**: Materials that are flammable under certain conditions are considered as flammable. These materials can cause fires if they are exposed to an ignition source.

13. **flammable Gases**: Materials that are flammable under certain conditions are considered as flammable. These materials can cause fires if they are exposed to an ignition source.

14. **flammable Solids**: Materials that are flammable under certain conditions are considered as flammable. These materials can cause fires if they are exposed to an ignition source.

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