SAFETY DATA SHEET

SpecSeal® Fast Tack AWG

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</th>
<th>SpecSeal® Fast Tack AWG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</td>
<td>Silyl Terminated Polyurethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNONYMS:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME:</th>
<th>Specified Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
<td>200 Evans Way, Somerville, NJ 08876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY PHONE:</td>
<td>(800) 255-3924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS PHONE:</td>
<td>(908) 526-8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREPARATION DATE:</td>
<td>February 29, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION DATE:</td>
<td>April 2, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Canadian WHMIS 2015 and the Global Harmonization required information is included in appropriate sections based on the Global Harmonization Standard format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above and the SDS contains all the information required by the Canadian WHMIS 2015 [HPR-GHS], the Global Harmonization Standard and OSHA 1910.120.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION


Classification: Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1B, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, Respiratory Sensitization Cat. 1B, STOT (Ingestion-Adrenal Glands) RE Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3

Signal Word: Danger


Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07, GHS08

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Physical Description: This product is a thick, viscous, blue or red liquid with a mild odor.

Health Hazards: May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, especially if exposure is prolonged. May be harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Contains compounds that are suspect carcinogens. This product contains trace amounts (0.5%) of isocyanate materials which may cause this product to have sensitization effects.

Flammability Hazard: This product is not easily ignited and must be heated its flash point [140°C (284°F)] or to direct flame in order to ignite.

Reactivity Hazard: This product cures upon contact with water or prolonged exposure to air, but, will not polymerize. Contact with water can release flammable methanol.

Environmental Hazard: This product has not been tested for environmental impact. All release to the environment should be avoided. Contains compounds that can cause acute and chronic harm to aquatic organisms.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Physical Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

0 = Minimal
1 = Slight
2 = Moderate
3 = Serious
4 = Severe
* = Chronic

HMIS® is a registered trademark of the National Paint and Coatings Association.

CANADIAN WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015 CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS: See Section 16 for in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This product has a classification under the Global Harmonization Standard, as applied under OSHA regulations, as given earlier in this Section. See Section 16 for full classification details.
3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>W/W%</th>
<th>LABEL ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Calcium Compound</td>
<td>20.0-40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>GHS Classification under U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard &amp; Canadian WHMIS (HPR-GHS) 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Aluminum Hydate</td>
<td>15.0-30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard Statement Codes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester</td>
<td>10.0-20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Triphenyl Phosphate (is a byproduct of the above compound)</td>
<td>0.1-2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Aquatic Toxicity Acute Cat. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Organophosphorus Compound</td>
<td>8.0-15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Petroleum Alkylate (contains less than 0.1% benzene)</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING (CLP00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyether Polyol</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyltrimethoxysilane</td>
<td>2768-02-7</td>
<td>1.0-3.0</td>
<td>Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>0.0-8</td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isophorone Diisocyanate</td>
<td>4098-71-9</td>
<td>0.1-0.5</td>
<td>Classification: Carcinogenic Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Copolymer</td>
<td>0.1-2.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classification: Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other trace components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens). Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS:** Rescuers should not attempt to retrieve victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary.

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

**Inhalation:** If aerosols of this material are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

**Skin Exposure:** If the product 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 product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING,** unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Dermatitis or other pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by 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 (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup): 140°C (284°F)

AUTOIGNITION: Unknown.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Unknown.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
- Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including foam, halon, carbon dioxide, water stray and dry chemical.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:
- Special Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product is not easily ignited and must be heated its flash point [140°C (284°F)] or to direct flame in order to ignite. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire or if contaminated with water. Vapors may travel to a distant location and ignite.
- 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.

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, polyponds, 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.

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.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: This product is stable under ordinary conditions of handling, use and storage. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (i.e., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers).
7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE (continued): Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Refer to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, for additional information on storage. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapors which are flammable; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling, or other hot work on an empty container or piping until all liquid, vapors, and residue have been cleared.

PRODUCT USE: This product is used as a caulking compound. 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 in this section.

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Aluminum Hydrate</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ Total Dust; 5 mg/m³ Respirable Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Calcium Compound</td>
<td>OSHA REL TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ Total Dust; 5 mg/m³ Respirable Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester (contains the following as a byproduct)</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Triphenyl Phosphate</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>0.045 mg/m³ (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>0.18 mg/m³ (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL/CEIL(C)</td>
<td>0.46 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>**MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift; 0.92 mg/m³ (ceiling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class</td>
<td>DANGER OF SENSITIZATION OF THE SKIN AND AIRWAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Petroleum Alkylate</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exposure limited given are for Petroleum distillates, naphtha CAS# 8002-05-9)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL/CEIL(C)</td>
<td>350 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>1800 (ceiling) mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class</td>
<td>**MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyether Polyol</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyether Polyol</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Triphenyl Phosphate</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>200 (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>250 (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH IDLH</td>
<td>6000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>2 **MAK 15 min. average value, 15 min. interval, 4-per shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyldimethoxysilane</td>
<td>2768-02-7</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are exposure limits for a possible decomposition product, Methanol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH TLV STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL TWA</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA PEL STEL</td>
<td>Vacated 1989 PEL: 250 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL TWA</td>
<td>250 (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIOSH REL STEL</td>
<td>6000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm (skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK PEAK</td>
<td>2 **MAK 15 min. average value, 15 min. interval, 4-per shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class</td>
<td>Classification C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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 to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee’s feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in appropriate regulations.

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

FORM: Thick viscous liquid.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.
ODOR: Mild
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 9.65 ± 0.25 lbs/g (1158 ± 30 g/L)
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Heavier than air.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.
FLASH POINT: Not established.
VOC: 115 g/L
PERCENT SOLIDS: 91%
COLOR: Red or blue.
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: Not established.
WEIGHT % VOC: Not established.
VISCOSITY: 35,000 cPs
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

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

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling. Product slowly cures upon contact with moisture in air.
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, titanium and nitrogen oxides, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, isocyanates and isocyanic acid and unknown hydrocarbons.
Hydrolysis: Methanol.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POMYERIZATION: This product is not expected to undergo hazardous polymerization, decomposition, condensation or self-reactivity. Product slowly cures upon contact with moisture in air.

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: Contact may irritate the skin and cause redness and discomfort. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin) and defatting. Due to trace isocyanate component, this product may cause allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Eye contact may cause redness, pain, and tearing.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact may cause adverse systemic effects by skin absorption.
Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, it can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastrointestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Symptoms can include dizziness, vomiting and incoordination. Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful and cause systemic toxicity. Repeated ingestion may cause harm to the adrenal glands.
Inhalation: Due to viscosity, inhalation is not a significant route of exposure. Vapors or fumes when used in an enclosed space, if heated or during curing may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Symptoms include nose irritation, dry or sore or burning throat, runny nose, shortness of breath, wheezing and laryngitis. Due to the trace isocyanate compound, inhalation exposure may cause respiratory sensitization and allergic reaction. Symptoms may include difficulty breathing, wheezing and coughing.
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 system.
TOXICITY DATA: There are currently no toxicity data available for this product; the following toxicity data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

PROPRIETARY ALUMINUM HYDRATE:
TDLo (Oral-Child) 79 gm/kg/2 years-intemittent: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay), muscle contraction or spasticity, Musculoskeletal: osteomalacia
TDLo (Oral-Child) 122 gm/kg/4 days: Gastrointestinal: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: body temperature increase
TDLo (Oral-Infant) 68040 mg/kg/24 weeks-intemittent: Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain, changes in phosphorus
TDLo (Oral-Woman) 73912.5 mg/kg/26 weeks-intemittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP; bilirubin, cholesterol); Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in phosphorus
TDLo (Oral-Woman) 240 mg/kg/4 weeks-intemittent: Blood: changes in serum composition; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Infant) 39 gm/kg/24 days-intemittent: Musculoskeletal: osteomalacia
TDLo (Oral-Infant) 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) 10731.2 mg/kg/26 weeks-intemittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP; bilirubin, cholesterol); Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: changes in phosphorus
TDLo (Oral-Woman) 39 gm/kg/67 days-continuous: Blood: changes in serum composition; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Oral-Woman) 84 gm/kg: female 1-40 week(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: physical
TDLo (Uterine-Infant) 39 gm/kg/24 days-intemittent: 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) 9080 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) 6340 mg/kg/26 weeks-intemittent: 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-intemittent: Blood: microcytosis with or without anemia
TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 960 mg/kg/4 weeks-intemittent: Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

PROPRIETARY CALCIUM COMPOUND:
Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hours; moderate
Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 750 µg/24 hours; severe

PROPRIETARY TEREPHTHALIC ACID ESTER:
LDLo (oral, rat) = 6450 mg/kg

PROPRIETARY CALCIUM COMPOUND (continued):
LDLo (oral, rat) = 6450 mg/kg

PROPRIETARY CALCIUM COMPOUND:
LDLo (oral, rat) = 6450 mg/kg
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

PROPRIETARY TEREPTHALIC ACID ESTER (continued):
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 304.304 gm/kg/104 weeks-continuous: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): retinal changes (pigmented depositions, retinitis, other); Kidney/Urter/Bladder: other changes; Endocrine: hyperplasia/cysta.

If released into water, this compound is expected to have slight mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 2,000. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.0X104 atm cm3/mol. Biodegradation data on Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester were not available. However, biodegradation studies on structurally similar bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate had demonstrated to undergo aerobic and possibly anaerobic biodegradation; therefore, biodegradation is likely to be an important fate process for Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester. If released into water, Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 7.3 and 59 days, respectively.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>PROP 65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Aluminum Hydrate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Calcium Compound</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Proprietary Organophosphorus Compound</td>
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<td>NE</td>
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<td>Isophorone Disocyanate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Petroleum Alkylate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Copolymer</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Diisononyl Phthalate Mixture</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary Polyether Polyol</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Triphenyl Phosphate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (airborne unbound particles of respirable size)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyltrimethoxysilane</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product contains a trace isocyanate compound that may cause skin and / or respiratory sensitization effects.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: None known.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. No human or animal data are available for components related to mutagenicity, embryotoxicity, teratogenicity or reproductive toxicity.

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 Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester component.

PROPRIETARY TEREPTHALIC ACID ESTER: The Koc of Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester is estimated as 2,000, using a water solubility of 4 mL/g and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester is expected to have slight mobility in soil.
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

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

PROPRIETARY TEREPTHALIC ACID ESTER: An estimated BCF of 25 was calculated in fish for Proprietary Terephthalic Acid Ester, using an estimated log Kow of 8.39 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

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 the Proprietary Triphenyl Phosphate component of this product.

PROPRIETARY TEREPTHALIC ACID ESTER:
LC50 (Water Flea Daphnia magna) 48 hours = 0.48 mg/L
LC50 (Water flea Daphnia magna) 2 days = 0.031 mg/L
LC50 (Bluegill Lepomis macrochirus) 96 hours = 6700 mg/L
LC50 (Inland silverside Menidia beryllina) 96 hours = 1400 mg/L

PROPRIETARY TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE:
LC50 (Pimephales promelas fathead minnow) 96 hours = 0.87 mg/L
LC50 (Pimephales promelas fathead minnow) 96 hours = 0.51 mg/L
LC50 (Leptomis macrochirus) 96 hours = 290 mg/L, static bioassay

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

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste disposal and management.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this material should be test to see if they meet the criteria of D001 (Ignitability characteristic).

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

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: Yes; FLAMMABILITY: Yes; 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): The trace Titanium Dioxide component (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) is found on the Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. Due to the form of the product, the Proposition 65 warning for this compound is not applicable to this product.

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 (HPR-GHS) 2015 Classification and Symbols: See Section 16 for in Classification and Symbols under HPR-GHS 2015.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Classification: Skin Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitization Category 1B, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Respiratory Sensitization Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Ingestion-Adrenal Glands) Repeated Exposure Cat. 2, Aquatic Chronic Toxicity Cat. 3
Signal Word: Danger
Hazard Statements: H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H371: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H373: May cause damage to the adrenal glands through prolonged or repeated exposure by ingestion.
Precautionary Statements:

SpecSeal® Fast Tack AWG Page 7 of 9 April 02, 2018
Hazardous Materials Identification System Hazard Ratings (continued):

**Physical Hazard (continued):** 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. Materials that react violently with water, that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures, or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid 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 5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

- Oxidizers. Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions, 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) of 48 W/mL or greater.

- Flammables. Materials which are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or that are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and pressure, and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.

- Inertness. Materials that are insensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated 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 less than 48 W/mL.

**Chemical Reactivity**:

- Reactivity to Flammable Gases. 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) of 10 W/mL or greater.

- Reactivity to Water. Materials that may react violently with water. Organic Peroxides. Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable, but that will readily undergo violent chemical change when exposed to water. Explosives. Materials that may react violently with water.

- Reactivity to Stabilizers. Materials that may decompose, condense, or self-react only under conditions of high temperature and pressure. Materials that exhibit a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture.

- Unstable Reactions. Substances that may decompose, condense, or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and pressure. Materials that exhibit a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met.

**Compatibilities**:

- Flammable and Combustible Liquid/Solid Content. Solids that are liquid while under pressure and under moderate heating could also react violently with water. Explosives. Division 1.4 explosives. Substances that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures, and having a boiling point at or above 35°C (95°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 a representative diameter less than 40 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. Materials that will polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and pressure, and 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. 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. Materials that polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react only under conditions of high temperature and pressure. Materials that exhibit a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. Materials: that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of the solvent.

- Biological. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or that are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and pressure, and have a high potential (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion.

**Regulatory Information:** This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

- U.S.:
  - OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
  - TSCA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ACBHR: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits.
  - EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
  - CF: California and various other state agencies.

- Canada:
  - WSIB: Workers’ Compensation Board of Ontario.
  - MTO: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.
  - CAN/CGSB: Standards Canada, Accreditation Program.
  - TRACE: Environmental Protection Agency.

- Other:
  - TSL: Tainted Supply Line.
  - ACBB: Automotive Crush Breaker Bar.
  - AMT: Automotive Maintenance Technician.
  - COPS: Comprehensive Oil Surge Prevention.
  - FL: Flammable Liquid.
  - CDL: Commercial Driver's License.