MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: PELLA OIL

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY INFORMATION

APPLICABLE PART #: KB0015, KB00155

IDENTITY: Pella Oil

SUPPLIER: Universal Photonics, Inc.
495 West John Street
Hicksville, NY 11801

FOR INFORMATION CALL CUSTOMER SERVICE
(516) 935-4000

DATE PREPARED: May 24, 2013

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 1.866.519.4752

3-E COMPANY - ACCT # 3665

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>WEIGHT %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distillate, petroleum, sweetened middle</td>
<td>64741-86-2</td>
<td>100%</td>
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SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health Hazards

Inhalation: No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggest a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Skin Contact: Mild to moderate skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning, and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis (inflammation), burns, and severe skin damage. No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.

Eye Contact: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging watering, and redness.

Ingestion: No harmful effects reported from ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD - This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, diarrhea, transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Aggravated Medical Condition: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with plenty of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damage, cleanse affected area thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
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Ingestion: DO NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 118 °C / 245 °F (PMCC, ASTM D93, EPA)

Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosion limits: N/A

Auto ignition temperature: No data

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended.

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling: Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8). Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Use good personal hygiene practices.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition.
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They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

SECTION 8: PERSONAL PROTECTION AND EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Exposure Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there is potential for an oxygen-deficient atmosphere, uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA’s 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator’s use.

Skin Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation, and skin damage (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability). Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Eye Protection: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available published data. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.82

BOILING POINT: 254.4-348.9 °C / 490-660°F

VOC: 100%

VAPOR PRESSURE: <0.1 mmHg at 20°C / 68°F

VAPOR DENSITY: >1

SOLUBILITY IN OTHER SOLVENT: Soluble in Hydrocarbons

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble

APPEARANCE: Light Yellow Liquid

ODOR: Distillate

SECTION 10: STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.
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CONDITION TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flame

INCOMPATABILITY: Strong Oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Combustion can yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other oxides

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chronic Data: Carcinogenicity: Prolonged and repeated skin exposure of mice to certain middle distillate streams has resulted in dermatitis, which has been associated with the promotion of skin tumors via a non-genotoxic mechanism. This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Acute Data: Sweetened Middle Distillate 64741-86-2:
Dermal LD50= >2.0 g/kg (No deaths) (Rabbit)
Inhalation LC50= 4600 mg/m3/4hr. (Rat)
Oral LD50= >5g/kg (No deaths) (Rat)

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/A

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL INFORMATION

This material, if discarded as produced, is not a RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it should be fully evaluated for hazardous waste characteristics prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). Use which results in chemical or physical change or contamination may subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Along with properly characterizing all waste materials, consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of this material.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation (DOT) Classification: This material is unregulated unless shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more. Then the provision of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply.

IMDG: This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply): This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)
Acute Health: Yes
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Chronic Health: No
Fire Hazard: No
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372: --None Known--

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds): --None Known--

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372: -- None Known –

California Proposition 65:
Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): -- None Known –

Carcinogen Identification:
This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any.

TSCA: All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Canadian Regulations:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Domestic Substances List: Listed
WHMIS Hazard Class: D2B - Toxic Material

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NA = Not Applicable. NF = Not Found.

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