SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: STEINWAY BLEND Product Code: ST-BLEND

Manufactured by:

Walter Wurdack, Inc.
4977 Fyler Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63139
314-351-6600
info@wurdack.com
www.wurdack.com

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:
CHEMTREC
1-800-424-9300

Product Use: For paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer.
Not recommended for: Anything other than the paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer .

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

NFPA Raings, risk phrases, and suggested WHMIS Hazard Categories:

GHS Ratings:

Oral Toxicity	Acute Tox. 4	Oral>300+<=2000mg/kg

GHS Hazards

H302	Harmful if swallowed

GHS Precautions

P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P330	Rinse mouth
P301+312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P501	Dispose of contents/container to …

Signal Word: Warning

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Copper	7440-50-8	80.00% - 90.00%
Zinc	7440-66-6	10.00% - 20.00%
Stearic Acid	57-11-4	1.19%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - If product solids are inhaled either as dust or in the form of a spray mist, remove the person from

exposure immediately. If breathing is difficult, irregular, or has stopped, start resuscitation; call a physician . Administer oxygen if a qualified operator is available.

EYE CONTACT - In case of eye contact, rinse with plenty of water. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water .

INGESTION - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

NOTES FOR PHYSICIAN - Treat symptomatically as necessary . Consult Section 2 for composition information. Refer to Section 1 for more information if needed.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 113 C (235 F)

LEL: UEL:

See section 9 for Flash Point and Autoignition temperatures.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing systems.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

FIRE FIGHTING: If evacuation of personnel is necessary, evacuate to an upwind area . Decontaminate personnel and equipment with a water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES: Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

SMALL SPILLS: Ventilate the contaminated area . Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

LARGE SPILLS: Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter, sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas .

Ventilate the contaminated area . Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes

except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room temperatures, i.e., 40 to 95 F (4 to 35 C).

STORAGE: Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 120 F (49 C).

Store only in original containers.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: Follow local, state and federal regulations regarding the handling and storage of chemicals or mixtures. Consult supervisor for more information.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Copper 7440-50-8	The Federal standard (OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA) for copper fume is 0.1 mg/m3, and 1 mg/m3 for copper dusts and mists.	ACGIH recommends a TWA of 0.2 mg/m3 for copper fume and 1 mg/m3 for dusts and mists.	NIOSH recommends the same level for a 10-hour workshift. The NIOSH IDLH is 100 mg/m3 (as Cu). The DFG MAK for total dust is 1 mg/m3; 0.1 mg/m3 for fine dust and Peak Limitation is 2 times MAK (30 min), not to be exceeded 4 times during a workshift.
Zinc 7440-66-6	Undetermined.	Undetermined.	U. S. or foreign occupational exposure limits for zinc metal in air have not been established. There are however, a few standard for zinc metal in ambient air ranging from 0.03 µg/m3 (New York) to 6.55 – 39.29 µg/m3 (Montana).
Stearic Acid 57-11-4	No data.	No data.	No data.

ENGINEERING: Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fumes into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

VENTILATION: Use only with adequate ventilation, i.e., ventilation in compliance with occupational exposure limits.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: Follow all workplace procedures and rules. Consult supervisor if unsure of proper handling, storage, disposal or usage protocols. Ensure that all of the necessary personal protection equipment is available before using or handling.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear.

Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. If needed, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges, and high-efficiency, particulate air (HEPA) filters. Do not use respirators beyond their capabilities. FOR EMERGENCIES AND UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS, use supplied-air respiratory protection or a positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Physical State	Liquid	**Odor:**	Characteristic.
Vapor pressure:	1.0 mmHg 173.7C	**Odor threshold:**	No data.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air	**pH:**	No data.
Specific gravity:	8.52	**Melting point:**	No data.
Freezing point:	No data.	**Solubility:**	No data.
Boiling range:	908°C	**Flash point:**	113°C, 235°F
Evaporation rate:	Slower than ether.	**Flammability:**	No data.
Explosive Limits:	N/A	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	N/A	**Decomposition temperature:**	No data.
Viscosity:	No data.	**% Weight Solids**	100.00
% Weight Volatile (VOC)	0.00	**Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water**	0.00

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

STABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:

Strong oxidizing agents
Bases
Reducing agents
Nitric or sulfuric acids
Mineral acids and strong oxidizers
Strong bases
Acid chlorides
Halogens
Moisture and humidity

This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:

Oxides of carbon
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Component Toxicity

57-11-4 Stearic Acid
Oral LD50: 2,100 mg/kg (Rat)

Product toxicities may be based upon published information from the manufacturer, calculated from the worst offender(s) (most toxic), or estimated from a similar material (if applicable). Refer to specific component (M) SDSs for more information.

Routes of Entry:

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure	Copper salts act as irritants to the intact skin causing itching, erythema, and dermatitis. In the eyes, copper salts may cause conjunctivitis and even ulceration and turbidity of the cornea. Metallic copper may cause keratinization of the hands and soles of the feet, but it is not commonly associated with industrial dermatitis. The fumes and dust cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract, metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, metal fume fever. Inhalation of dusts, fumes, and mists of copper salts may cause congestion of the nasal mucous membranes. If the salts reach the gastrointestinal tract, they act as irritants producing salivation, nausea, vomiting, gastric pain, hemorrhagic gastritis, and diarrhea. It is unlikely that poisoning by ingestion in industry would progress to a serious point as small amounts induce vomiting, emptying the stomach of copper salts. Chronic human intoxication occurs rarely and then only in individuals with Wilson's disease (hepatolenticular degeneration). This is a genetic condition caused by the pairing of abnormal autosomal recessive genes in which there is abnormally high absorption, retention, and storage of copper by the body. The disease is progressive and fatal if untreated. Zinc can affect you when breathed in. Zinc dust particles can irritate the eyes. Exposure to solid zinc is not known to cause acute or chronic health effects, but heated zinc may give off zinc oxide fume which can cause health effects. Metal fragments can scratch the eyes. When zinc is refined, cadmium is released. Cadmium is a cancer causing agent. Inhalation of the dust or fume may cause metal fume fever.
Long Term Exposure	Copper may decrease fertility in both males and females. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization and allergy, thickening of the skin, and greenish color to the skin, teeth, and hair. Repeated exposure can cause chronic irritation of the nose and cause ulcers and hole in the septum dividing the inner nose. Repeated high exposure to copper can cause liver damage. There is evidence that workers in copper smelting plants have an increased risk of lung cancer, but this is thought to be due to arsenic trioxide and not copper. Repeated contact with the dust or fume may cause dermatitis. Ingestion of high levels of zinc can cause anemia, pancreas damage, and lower levels of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL, the good form of cholesterol). It is not known if high levels of zinc affect human reproduction or cause birth defects. Rats that were fed large amounts of zinc became infertile or had small babies. Zinc is an essential element in our diet. Not enough zinc can cause a loss of appetite, a decrease in the sense of taste and smell, slow wound healing, and skin sores, or a damaged immune system. The recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for zinc is 15 mg/day for men; 12 mg/day for women; 10 mg/day for children; 5 mg/day for infants. Harmful health effects generally begin at levels from 10 - 15 times the RDA (in the 100 - 250 mg/day range).

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating
None			N/A

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do not let product enter drains, soil or bodies of water (moving and unmoving). Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Ensure that the proper personal protection equipment is available. Consult sections 6 and 13 for spillage and disposal information, respectively. Refer to component (M)SDS for specific ecotoxicity, biodegradability and other information as needed.

Component Ecotoxicity

Copper	Toxicity to fish Mortality LOEC - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.022 mg/l - 96 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates Mortality NOEC - Daphnia - 0.004 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.04 - 0.05 mg/l - 48 h
Zinc	Toxicity to fish LC50 - Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 450.0 ìg/l - 96.0 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.068 mg/l - 48 h Mortality NOEC - Daphnia - 0.101 - 0.14 mg/l - 7 d
Stearic Acid	No data.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Section 14 - Transport Information

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
DOT	NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS			
IATA	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains copper metal powder)	UN3077	III	9
IMDG	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains copper metal powder) Marine pollutant	UN 3077	III	9

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings, where applicable.

State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

- None

Country **Regulation** **All Components Listed**

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

57-11-4 Stearic Acid 1.2%

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

7440-50-8 Copper 80 - 90%
7440-66-6 Zinc 10 - 20%

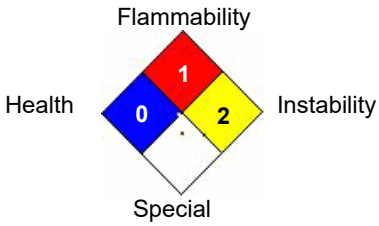
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	2
PERSONAL PROTECTION	E

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
*** = Chronic Health Hazard**
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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