

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Product Code: 214D7185B-KM1001

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name : LOW VOC EPOXY PRIMER GREY

Product Code : 214D7185B-KM1001

Recommended Use:

For Industrial Use Only. To be used by Professional Applicators following Manufacturer's Instructions.

Company Identification:

SUMTER COATINGS, INC.

2410 Highway 15 South

Sumter, SC 29150

M-F 8AM-5PM Phone 803-481-3400

Information Phone: 803-481-3400

Emergency Phone: 800-255-3924 CHEMTEL

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification and Hazard Statements:

ACUTE TOXICITY, DERMAL-Category 3-H311 Toxic in contact with skin.

ACUTE TOXICITY, INHALATION-Category 3-H331 Toxic if inhaled.

ACUTE TOXICITY, ORAL-Category 3-H302 Harmful if swallowed.

ASPIRATION TOXICITY-Category 1-H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.

CARCINOGENICITY-Category 1A-H350 May cause cancer.

EYE DAMAGE-Category 1-H318 Causes serious eye damage.

EYE IRRITATION-Category 2-H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID-Category 1-H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION-Category 1B-H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

SKIN IRRITATION-Category 2-H315 Causes skin irritation.

SKIN SENSITIZER-Category 1-H317 May cause an allergic reaction.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(REPEATED EXPOSURE)-Category 1-H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(SINGLE EXPOSURE)-Category 3-H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(SINGLE EXPOSURE)-Category 3-H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precautionary Statements

Avoid ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye contact. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice and any legal requirements.

Keep container tightly closed. Prevent dust accumulation.

Handling and/or processing of this material may generate a dust which can cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No Smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust or mists.(If inhalable particles of dusts or mists may occur during use)

Wash hands and arms thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product.

Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.

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Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.

[In cases of inadequate ventilation] Wear respiratory protection.

If swallowed: Immediately call poison control center and/or doctor.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

If on skin(or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If on skin: immerse in cool water/wrap with wet bandages.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Immediately call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Store in well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in well ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

GHS Label Symbol(s)

GHS 02 - FLAME

GHS 05 - CORROSION

GHS 06 - SKULL AND CROSSBONES

GHS 07 - EXCLAMATION MARK

GHS 08 - HEALTH HAZARD

Signal word

DANGER

Emergency Overview:

May cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Flammable liquid and vapor. Use ventilation necessary to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits, if any. May affect the brain or nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. Vapor harmful.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

COMPONENT	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE		WEIGHT PERCENT
		mm Hg	@ TEMP	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, LIGHT AROMATIC	64742-95-6	2	N/A	19
100 ppm ACGIH				
100 ppm OSHA				
MICROCRYSTALLINE SILICA	14808-60-7	N/A	N/A	17.3
OSHA-PEL 10.0 mg/m3 (RESPIRABLE)				
TLV -TWA 0.05 mg/m3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)				
POLYAMINOAMIDE	68082-29-1	.08	20C	17
NONE ESTABLISHED				
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	N/A	N/A	16.4
ACGIH TLV-TWA 10mg/m3 8 hours				
OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3 8 hours				

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* 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	95-63-6	7	44C	10
NIOSH-TWA 25 ppm				
* ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2807-30-9	3	25C	7
NONE ESTABLISHED				
HYDROUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE	14807-96-6	N/A	N/A	4.3
NIOSH - TWA 2 mg/m3				
ACGIH - TWA 2 mg/m3				
* d-LIMONENE	5989-27-5	2	20C	.9
NONE ESTABLISHED				
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	546-93-0	N/A	N/A	.4
OSHA-TWA 15 mg/m3 (total dust)				
OSHA-TWA 5 mg/m3 (respirable fraction)				
* ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10	68F	.3
OSHA-TWA 100 ppm				
OSHA-STEL 125 ppm				
TLV-TWA 100 ppm				
TLV-STEL 125 ppm				
CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4	N/A	N/A	.3
ACGIH-TLV: 3.0 mg/m3 TWA, inhalable				
OSHA-PEL: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA, inhalable				
NIOSH-REL: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion:

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious; give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Inhalation:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Note to Physicians:

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

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5. Fire Fighting Measures

Explosive Limits:

Lower explosive limit: 0.7

Upper explosive limit: 6.7

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Oxides of carbon.

Metal oxide/oxides.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Magnesium oxide.

Silicon oxides.

Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray (fog) or foam. Do not use water jet.

Firefighting Procedures:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill:

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental Precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods/Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

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Handling:

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Protective measures. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Storage:

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

See Section 3 for Ingredient Occupational Exposure Limits

Engineering Controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of a work day.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other Skin Protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Eye Protection:

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Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible safety glasses with side-shields should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: 277F

Freezing Point/Melting Point: N/A

Flash Point: 70F

Flash Method: CC

Vapor Pressure: (See Section 3 of this SDS)

Vapor Density: Heavier than air

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable.

Specific Gravity: 1.2752

Odor: Characteristic

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Appearance: Gray liquid

Viscosity: 30-40" #4 FORD

Partition Coefficient: Not available.

Autoignition Temperature: N/A

Decomposition Temperature: N/A

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (Conditions to Avoid):

This product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility:

Strong acids.

Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Eye:

Causes serious eye damage.

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation and redness.

Skin:

Toxic in contact with skin.

May cause allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion:

This material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. Aspiration of this material into the lungs may result in damage or death.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.

May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Inhalation:

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Breathing of dust created as a byproduct may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may occur. Inhalation of dust may have serious chronic health effects. See this section for any further sub-chronic or chronic details.

Toxic if inhaled.

May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Inhalation of concentrated vapors as well as oral intake will lead to anesthesia-like conditions and headache, dizziness, etc.

Exposure to airborne concentrations above the statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing.

Subchronic:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black

Subchronic toxicity: Rat, inhalation, 90 days: inflammation, hyperplasia, fibrosis. Target organ: lungs Noel=1 mg/m3

Chronic/Carcinogenicity:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

Rat, oral, 2 years: no tumors

Mouse, oral, 2 years: no tumors

Mouse, dermal, 18 months: no skin tumors

Rat, inhalation, 2 years: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors

Target organ: lungs

Mouse/hamster, inhalation, 2 years: no tumors

Target organ: lungs

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

IARC has determined that crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1-carcinogenic to humans). Refer to IARC "Monograph 100C, A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Fibres, and Dusts" (published in 2011) in conjunction with the use of these materials. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies respirable crystalline silica as "known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the Twelfth Report on Carcinogens (2011). The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).

CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate

Carcinogenicity - Rat - Inhalation

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Tumors.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethyl Benzene

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon Black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon Black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

CAS#13463-67-7 Chemical name: titanium dioxide

Group 2B: There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for carcinogenicity of titanium dioxide. IARC's overall evaluation was that "titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans."

CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate

Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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Teratology:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon black

No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to fetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.

Mutagenicity:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black

In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.

CAS#13463-67-7 Chemical name: Titanium dioxide

Experiment: In vitro

Subject: Mammalian-Animal

Metabolic activation: +/-

Result: negative

Experiment: In vitro

Subject: Mammalian-Animal

Metabolic activation: +/-

Result: negative

Experiment: In vivo

Subject: Mammalian-Animal

Result: negative

Acute Toxicity Values:

The acute effects of this product have not been tested.

Data on individual components are tabulated below:

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethyl Benzene

Acute dermal toxicity:

LD50 rabbit: 15,433 mg/kg

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

LD50 oral rat > 22,500 mg/kg.

Repeated Dose Toxicity: Silicosis

Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated by smoking. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop mycobacterial infections (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) and fungal infections. Inhalation of air with a very high concentration of respirable silica dust can cause the most serious forms of silicosis in a matter of months or a few years. Some epidemiologic studies have concluded that there is significant risk of developing silicosis even at airborne exposure levels that are equal to the recommended NIOSH REL, and ACGIH TLV.

Other Data with Possible Relevance to Human Health:

There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs) rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus, erythematosus, sarcoidosis, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease.

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For further information consult "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure" published by the American Thoracic Society Medical Section of the American Lung Association, American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pages 761-768, 1997, and see also NIOSH Hazard Review - Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, April 2002.

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 rat:>8,000 mg/kg

Primary Irritation:

Skin(rabbit):non-irritative, index score 0.6/8(4=severe edema)

Eye(rabbit):non-irritative, Draize score 10-17/110(100 maximally irritating)

Sensitization: No evidence of sensitization was found in animals. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.

CAS#64742-95-6 Chemical Name: Solvent Naphtha(petroleum), Light Aromatic

Oral LD50>3000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50: no available data

Dermal LD50>3160 mg/kg

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 rat:3,280 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity:

LC50 rat:18 g/m3, 4H

Acute dermal toxicity:

LD50 rabbit:3,160 mg/kg

CAS#2807-30-9 Chemical name: Ethanol,2-Propoxy-

Oral LD50 rat: 4.45 g/kg

Inhalation LC50 rat: 1530 mg/l, 7 hrs

Dermal LD50 rabbit: 0.87 g/kg

CAS#68082-29-1 Chemical name: Polyaminoamide

Oral LD50: rat: >8000 mg/kg

CAS#5989-27-5 Chemical name: d'LIMONENE

Oral LD50: rat: 4400 mg/kg

CAS#13463-67-7 Chemical name: Titanium dioxide

Oral LD50: rat: >10000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50: rat: >6.82 mg/l

STOT-single exposure:

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Respiratory system.

STOT-repeated exposure:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

Inhalation studies with the rat have shown lung effects. These effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made.

CAS#5989-27-5 Chemical name: d'LIMONENE

Repeated Dose Toxicity: Repeated exposures may result in skin and/or respiratory sensitivity.

Routes of Exposure:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon black

Lungs

CAS#5989-27-5 Chemical name: d'LIMONENE

Probable Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

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12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

Not available

Environmental Toxicity:

Not available

Chemical Fate Information:

Not available

Other Adverse Effects:

Not available

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Contaminated Materials:

Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, DOT)

UN Number: UN1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: Paint

Transport Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Special Precautions for User:

All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

DOT information on packaging may be different from that listed.

15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene

OSHA Hazard(s):

Carcinogen, Flammable liquid, Irritant

CAS#68082-29-1 Chemical name: Polyaminoamide

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

This material is listed on the TSCA 8(b) inventory.

CAS#5989-27-5 Chemical name: d'LIMONENE is listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory.

d'LIMONENE is listed on the inventory for IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer).

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Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene

The reportable quantity(RQ) is 1,000 lbs.

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

SARA 311/312: Hazard Categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting: Chronic Health

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA 311-312).

Delayed(chronic)health hazard: Yes

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

CAS#64742-95-6 Chemical name: Solvent Naphtha, Light Aromatic

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:

Delayed Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

CAS#2807-30-9 Chemical name: Ethanol,2-Propoxy-

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories: Immediate Hazard, Fire hazard.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical: yes

CAS#68082-29-1 Chemical name: Polyaminoamide

SARA 311/312 Hazardous

Immediate Hazard

CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Manganese dioxide

SARA 312/312 Hazard Classification

Chronic health hazard

SARA Section 313: (See Section 3 of this SDS)

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene is subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313.

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene is subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313.

International Regulations

Canadian WHMIS:

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A (Very Toxic Material causing other Toxic Effects)

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Hazard Class:

B3 Combustible liquid.

D1B Toxic materials.

D2B Materials causing other toxic effects(Toxic).

CAS#68082-29-1 Chemical name: Polyaminoamide

WHMIS Classification:

D2B: Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

CAS#13463-67-7 Chemical name: Titanium dioxide

Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). This decision by IARC leads directly to labelling with a D2A classification in Canada under their W.H.M.I.S scheme. Such labelling is not required in other countries.

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Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

CAS#5989-27-5 Chemical name: d'LIMONENE is listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List and the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list.

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz is listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

CAS#68082-29-1 Chemical name: Polyaminoamide
Listed on CEPA DSL inventory.

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black appears on EINECS inventory.

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene appears on EINECS inventory.

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene appears on EINECS inventory.

CAS#2807-30-9 Chemical name: Ethanol,2-Propoxy- appears on EINECS inventory.

State Regulations:

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene

California Prop 65:

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

Ethylbenzene is listed on the Right-to-Know inventories for the following states: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

California Proposition 65

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

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Carbon black is listed or regulated under the right to know standards in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. For Louisiana: Right-to-know legislation requires inventory reporting through Community Right-to-know when the quantity of carbon black exceeds 500 pounds on any given day.

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is listed on the state Right-to-Know inventory for the following states:

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois

CAS#13463-67-7 Chemical name: Titanium dioxide is listed on the following states Right-to-Know inventories:
Pennsylvania.

California Prop 65

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

CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate is listed on the following states Right-to-Know inventories:
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

16. Other Information

HMIS CODES: H F R P
 2* 3 0 X

Volatile Organic Compounds (Less Water and Exempt Solvents,calc): 4.25 lb/gal

Abbreviation Key

MFR = Manufacturer Recommended Exposure Limit

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

STEL= Short Term Exposure Limit

C = Ceiling: Allowable Exposure Level Should Not Be Exceeded For Any Time Period

SKIN= Skin Absorption Must Be Considered As A Route Of Exposure

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TWA = Time Weighted Average

IDLH = Immediatley Dangerous to Life or Health

PPM = Parts Per Million

WEEL = Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

Manufacturer Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. While the information is believed to be reliable, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Since the use of this information and the conditions and the use of this product are controlled by the user, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

*****END OF SDS*****