

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	50.88%
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-89-8	18.85%
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	4.35%

(1) NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m³ and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m³ not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 20,000 mg/m³. Several states have set guidelines or standards for Stoddard solvent in ambient air ranging from 5.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - Move person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical attention!

EYE CONTACT - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. 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 - Do not induce vomiting. This may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 14 C (57 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 8.00

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing system.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors may travel considerable distance by air and become ignited by ignition sources.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon

Fire Fighting Instructions: Full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus should be used.

Fire Equipment: Water spray may not be effective, use fog nozzles

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedure: Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate the area. Use appropriate respirator and protective clothing.

Small Spills: Contain spill areas with dikes. Recover spilled material into containers. Absorb remainder with absorbent material.

Large Spills: If small spill measures do not contain the spill, notify local authorities and/or the fire department.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid prolonged breathing or contact with product. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not cut, drill, grind, or weld near containers even when empty. Use non-sparking tools when working around this material.

Storage Requirements: Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat, open flames, or sparks.

Regulatory Requirements: Consult national, state and local environmental laws.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	OSHA has set a TWA of 15 mg/m ³ on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m ³ on a respirable fraction basis.	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	The HSE has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ for total inhalable dust and 5 mg/m ³ for respirable dust. NIOSH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m ³ on a respirable fraction basis.
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates 64742-89-8	300 ppm; 1350 mg/m ³	300 ppm	Not Established
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	The OSHA TWA is 500 ppm (2,900 mg/m ³).	ACGIH recommends a TWA of 100 ppm (525 mg/m ³).	NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m ³ and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m ³ not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period.

Ventilation: Exhaust as required to keep exposure below Threshold Limit Values

Protective Gear: If ventilation equipment cannot control exposures below the TLV's, wear a properly fitted organic/particulate NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Wear rubber or neoprene protective gloves for repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear safety glasses or face shield for eye protection.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<p>Physical State Liquid</p> <p>Vapor Pressure: 2.0 mg Hg @ 20 C</p> <p>Density: 1.45</p> <p>Solvent based product N/A freezing point</p> <p>Boiling range: 118 - 202°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Slower than ether</p> <p>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids 5.81</p> <p>g/l VOC Less Exempt Less 360.88 Water</p> <p>% wt exempt 0.00</p> <p>% Weight Solids 75.11</p> <p>lbs/gal VOC as supplied 3.01</p>	<p>Odor: paint</p> <p>Vapor Density: 4.1</p> <p>Formula Lb / Gal 12.10</p> <p>Water based product 32 F freezing point</p> <p>Flash point: 57°F, 14°C</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 8%</p> <p>Lbs/Gal VOC Less 3.01 H2O+Exempt</p> <p>Percent Weight Water 0.00</p> <p>% Organic Solvent 24.89</p> <p>% Volume Solids 51.82</p>
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

STABLE

Incompatibility: heat or flames, strong acids or bases.

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Oxides of carbon

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Component Toxicity

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Central Nervous System

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

Inhalation: Causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to levels above 2,400 mg/m³ may cause headache, dizziness and nose and throat irritation. More severe exposures may cause nausea and vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, weakness, muscle twitches and in extreme cases convulsions, unconsciousness and death. Inhalation can cause irritation to nose. Eyes contact can cause irritation.

Ingestion: Large amounts can cause irritability, nausea, dehydration and constipation. Estimated lethal dose is over 2 lb. Ethyl benzene irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma, and even death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentration of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. Causes central nervous system depression. High levels of exposure may cause fatigue, weakness, confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); nervousness, muscle fatigue, insomnia; paresthesia; cardiac dysrhythmia, unconsciousness and death may occur.

Inhalation: 100 ppm exposure can cause dizziness, drowsiness and hallucinations. 100 - 200 ppm can cause depression, 200 - 500 ppm can cause headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma. In addition to the above, death has resulted from exposure to 10,000 ppm for an unknown time.

Skin: Can cause dryness and irritation. Absorption may cause or increase the severity of symptoms listed above.

Eyes: Can cause irritation at 300 ppm.

Ingestion: Can cause a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach, upper abdominal pain, cough, hoarseness, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma.

Inhalation: Exposure to vapor can be irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of vapor at concentrations above 200 ppm or 3 - 5 minutes can lead to xylene intoxication. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. If exposure should continue, central nervous system depression characterized by shallow breathing and weak pulse can occur. Levels of 230 ppm for 15 minutes may cause lightheadedness without loss of equilibrium. Reversible liver and kidney damage in man has followed exposure to sudden high concentrations of vapor. Such high levels may also give rise to lung congestion. Exposure to extremely high concentrations (10,000 ppm or more) of xylene vapors can lead to a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of slurred speech, stupor fatigue, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death.

Inhalation of Benzene may produce both nerve and blood effects. Irritation of the nose, throat and lungs may occur (3,000 ppm may be tolerated for only 30 - 60 minutes). Lung congestion may occur. Nerve effects may include an exaggerated feeling of well-being, excitement, headache, dizziness, and slurred speech. At high levels, slowed breathing and death may result. Death has occurred at 20,000 ppm for 5 - 10 minutes, or 7,500 ppm for 30 minutes.

Skin contact: Irritation may occur, with redness and blistering if not promptly removed. Benzene is poorly absorbed. Whole body exposure for 30 minutes has been reported with no health effects. Eye contact may cause severe irritation. Ingestion may cause irritation of mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms are similar to those listed under inhalation. One tablespoon may cause collapse, bronchitis, pneumonia and death. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

Long Term Exposure

Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid may cause defatting of the skin with drying, irritation, and skin ulcers. Exposure to vapor may cause eye, nose and throat irritation, fatigue, headaches, anemia, jaundice, and damage to the liver and bone marrow. In animals: kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (aplastic anemia). This can be fatal. Many petroleum-based solvents have been shown to cause brain and/or nerve damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, effects on the autonomic nerves and/or nerves to the limbs. Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. May cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, as follows: EB is not nephrotoxic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defating agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus, and may cause mutations. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis; drying, cracking, itching, and skin rash. May cause liver, kidney, and brain damage; decreased learning ability, psychological disorders. Levels below 200 ppm may produce headache, tiredness and nausea. From 200 - 750 ppm symptoms may include insomnia, irritability, dizziness, some loss of memory, cause heart palpitations and loss of coordination. Blood effects and anemia have been reported but are probably due to contamination by benzene. Inhalation of xylene vapor and skin contact with liquid are the two most probable routes of long term exposure. Symptoms of inhalation are dizziness, headache and nausea. Long term exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, intestinal tract disturbances and central nervous system depression. Prolonged contact with skin can lead to irritation, dryness and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause poor memory, difficulty in concentration, and other brain effects. It can also cause damage to the eye surface. Benzene is a known human carcinogen. Exposure has been linked to increased risk of several forms of leukemia. The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the blood forming organs, liver and immune system. May cause loss of appetite, nausea, weight loss, fatigue, muscle weakness, headache, dizziness, nervousness and irritability. Mild anemia has been reported from exposures of 25 ppm for several years and 100 ppm for 3 months. At levels between 100 and 200 ppm for periods of 6 months, or more, severe irreversible blood changes and damage to liver and heart may occur. Temporary partial paralysis has been reported.

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, or ACGIH.

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
None			None

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Protect environment from spills and releases.

Component Ecotoxicity

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: As the US EPA, state, local or other regulatory agency may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's waste, it is incumbent on you, to learn and satisfy all the regulations which effect you. Dispose of in accordance to government regulations. Destroy by liquid incineration by certified environmental service group.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Agency **Proper Shipping Name**
DOT Paint
 *- Flammable liquid

UN Number **Packing Group** **Hazard Class**
UN-1263 III Flamm Liq*

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings where applicable

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:

- None

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.

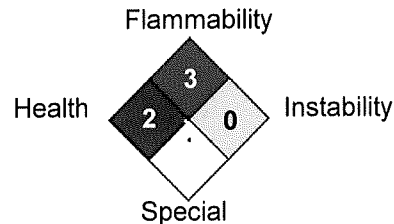
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B

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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Date revised: 2015-06-01
Date Prepared: 2/20/2018

Reviewer Revision 1