SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID:	6900		
Product Name:	ANCHORPOXY WHITE-PART A		
Revision Date:	May 10, 2016	**Date Printed:**	May 10, 2016
Version:	1.0	**Supersedes Date:**	N.A.
Manufacturer's Name:	Anchor Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.		
Address:	6707 East 14th Street, Tulsa, OK, US, 74112		
Emergency Phone:	800-424-9300		
Information Phone Number:	918-836-4626		
Fax:	918-836-6421		

Product/Recommended Uses: 2-Component Epoxy Coating.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 2

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Flammable Liquids Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5

Acute toxicity Oral Category 4

Pictograms:

Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

Causes damage to organs.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Harmful if swallowed

May be harmful in contact with skin

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

Very toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General:

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

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant or paint recycling center. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):

None.

Acute toxicity of 2.2% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0025068-38-6	BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	28% - 34%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	21% - 27%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	18% - 24%
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	8% - 10%
0014807-96-6	TALC	5% - 7%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	4% - 6%
NA	Organoclay	1.3% - 2%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.0% - 1.7%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1.0% - 1.6%
0000122-60-1	PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	0.7% - 1.1%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0.6% - 1.1%
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.4% - 0.7%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.3% - 0.4%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 0.2%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Forms flammable and/or explosive mixtures with air or oxygen, keep ignition sources at great distances.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.
Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use chemical resistant apron, boots or other clothing if needed to avoid repeated or frequent skin contact. Liquid may penetrate shoes and other clothing causing delayed irritation.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

A NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is advised.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE												
BARIUM SULFATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10,5a			
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	50	290			1			25	150			25
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	20
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.016b				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50	150			50
METHANOL	200	260			1			200	260	250	325	200
PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	10	60			1							0.1
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3				6			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.05e			
TALC		20 mppcf			1	1						0.1 f/cc (F) (K)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	20
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	100

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)			A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4

BARIUM SULFATE	5 (I)(E)			A4	Pneumoconiosis	A4
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	145				URT & eye irr	
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI
FORMALDEHYDE		C 0.3		A2	URT & eye irr	SEN; A2
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	152				Skin & eye irr	
METHANOL	262	250	328		Headache, eye dam	Skin; BEI
PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	0.6			A3	Testicular dam	Skin; DSEN; A3
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2
TALC	2 (E,R)			[A1]; [A4];	[LRT irr]; [Pneumoconiosis; lung cancer; mesothelioma];	[A1]; [A4];
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			A4	LRT irr	A4
TOLUENE	0.2			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI
XYLENE	434	150	651	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir	A4; BEI

(F) - Respirable fibers, (K) - Should not exceed 2 mg/m3 respirable particulate mass, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	11.98205 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.43577
% Solids By Weight	73.32330%
VOC Regulatory	383.07396 g/l
VOC Actual	383.07396 g/l
% Volatile HAPS	25.71012%
% HAPS	25.71012%

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Threshold	No information available
Odor Description	Ketone-like solvent
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Negligible
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Flash Point	50 °F

Viscosity	> 100 cSt @ 40 °C
Lower Explosion Level	1.2%
Upper Explosion Level	8%
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	No information available
Low Boiling Point	230 °F
High Boiling Point	288 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	No information available
Decomposition Pt	No information available
Evaporation Rate	0.9
Coefficient Water/Oil	No information available

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, heat, flame, and ignition sources.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Aspiration Hazard:

Aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Prolonged contact with skin may lead to extraction of natural oils with resultant irritation or dermatitis.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and a sensation of seeing halos around lights.

Causes serious eye irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

Causes damage to organs.

Acute Toxicity:

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea,, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

If swallowed, can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Harmful if swallowed

May be harmful in contact with skin

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m -xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmoL/kg) (8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)
LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)
LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 5800 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 1416 mg/kg (2; original report unpublished)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2800 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1600 mg/kg (1)

0000122-60-1 PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER

LD50 (oral, rat): 4260 mg/kg (9)
LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): 1665 mg/kg (cited as 1.50 mL/kg) (9)

Chronic Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, blood, dermatitis. Contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Repeated exposure may cause allergic skin rash, itching, swelling. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: eyes, kidneys, liver. Extremely high oral and inhalation doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney, brain, heart and adrenal gland. In addition liver and kidney injury were observed at the extremely high inhalation level. In another inhalation study there was a slight depression in the white blood cell count. Liquid or vapor causes irritation, experienced as stinging, excess blinking and tear production, with excess redness and swelling of the conjuctiva.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat?s lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.?Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0025068-38-6 BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guin

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Very toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

UN/NA#: 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II

IMDG Information:

UN/NA#: 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II

IATA Information:

UN/NA#: 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0025068-38-6	BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	28% - 34%	SARA312,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	21% - 27%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	18% - 24%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	8% - 10%	SARA312,TSCA
0014807-96-6	TALC	5% - 7%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	4% - 6%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.0% - 1.7%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1.0% - 1.6%	SARA312,TSCA
0000122-60-1	PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	0.7% - 1.1%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0.6% - 1.1%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0001318-59-8	Chlorite	0.6% - 1.0%	SARA312
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.4% - 0.7%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.3% - 0.4%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0019549-80-5	4,6-DIMETHYL-2-HEPTANEONE	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 0.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER