SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: AN1463D

Product Name: ANCHOR 62 SATIN DEEP BASE

Revision Date: Apr 29, 2019 **Date Printed:** Apr 30, 2019

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: Water-based paint.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

May cause cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

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 24.1% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	51% - 63%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 8%
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	4% - 6%
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	1.6% - 2%
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0.9% - 1.6%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	0.7% - 1.4%
0064742-65-0	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC	0.6% - 1.1%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.4%
0000124-68-5	2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL	0.1% - 0.2%
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace
0000052-51-7	BRONOPOL	Trace
0010377-60-3	MAGNESIUM NITRATE	Trace
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the 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.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

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.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. 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 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. 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 water spray or fog 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

Material can splatter above 100°C/212°F. Polymer film can burn.

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. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. 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.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth).Transfer liquid to containers for disposal.
Coagulate the emulsion by the stepwise addition of ferric chloride and lime. Remove the clear supernatant liquid and flush to a chemical sewer. Incinerate the solids and the contaminated diking material at a permitted facility according to local, state, and federal regulations.

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.

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.

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

Keep from freezing, product may coagulate.

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 of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

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)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	OSHA Carcinogen
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
KAOLIN		[15]; [5 (a)];			1	A4	Pneumoconiosis	
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC	500	2000			1	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1	A4	LRT irr	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
CALCIUM CARBONATE				10,5a				
KAOLIN	A4			10,5a				2 (E,R)
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC	[A2]; [A4];						(L)	[(L)]; [5 (I)];
SILICA, AMORPHOUS				6				
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4		b					10

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
CALCIUM CARBONATE		
KAOLIN		
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.63960 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.15508
% Solids By Weight	41.18460%
% VHAPS	0.00000%
% HAPS	0.00000%

Appearance	Colored liquid
Odor Threshold	No information available
Odor Description	Latex paint
pH	8 - 10
Water Solubility	Dilutable
Flammability	Flash point at or above 200°F/93°C
Flash Point	N.A.

Viscosity	No information available
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	17 mmHg
Vapor Density	<1 [air=1] (water)
Freezing Point	25 - 32 °F
Low Boiling Point	212 °F
High Boiling Point	477 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	No information available
Decomposition Pt	No information available
Evaporation Rate	(water)
Coefficient Water/Oil	No information available

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

Decomposition is dependent on time and temperature. Onset of decomposition is 177°C/350°F. Avoid high temperatures.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0005131-66-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Can irritate the eyes. May cause mild, reversible corneal injury.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0005131-66-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Can irritate the skin.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0005131-66-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Adverse effects in animal studies include adaptive liver changes and reversible CNS depression.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

Vapors or mists can cause headache, nausea, and irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs.

No Data Available

Chronic Exposure

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.

Likely Routes of Exposure

0005131-66-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin, and by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

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.

0064742-65-0 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.
LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : 5000 mg/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 6450 mg/kg (10; unconfirmed)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

0064742-65-0 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC

Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0005131-66-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, log Kow = 1.15.

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

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG Information

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA Information

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007732-18-5	WATER	51% - 63%	TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 8%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	4% - 6%	SARA312,TSCA
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	1.6% - 2%	SARA312,TSCA
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0.9% - 1.6%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	0.7% - 1.4%	SARA312
0064742-65-0	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM	0.6% - 1.1%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA

	DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC		
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000124-68-5	2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000052-51-7	BRONOPOL	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0010377-60-3	MAGNESIUM NITRATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	SARA312,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.

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