

Alesal 75A Part B

1	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
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Product Identifier: Alesal 75A Part B
Common Name: Lead dispersion in water
SDS Number: A81
Revision Date: 6/30/2015
Supplier Details: Coatings For Industry, Inc.
 319 Township Line Road
 Souderton, PA 18964

Emergency: Infotrac
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2	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
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Classification of the substance or mixture**GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):**

Health, Reproductive toxicity, 1 A
 Environmental, Hazards to the aquatic environment - Chronic, 4
 Environmental, Hazards to the aquatic environment - Acute, 1
 Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, 2
 Health, Skin corrosion/irritation, 3
 Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Inhalation
 Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Oral

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements**GHS Signal Word:** DANGER**GHS Hazard Pictograms:****GHS Hazard Statements:**

H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
 H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
 H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
 H332 - Harmful if inhaled
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
 P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Effects of Overexposure

Acute Overexposure - Lead intoxication will occur with accompanying symptoms of constipation, sleep disturbance, fatigue, headache, loss of appetite. Where inhalation is severe from heavy dusting or a large quantity is ingested and left untreated, colic, anemia, vomiting and neuritis will follow as evidenced by intense periodic cramps, aching bones and muscles, uncoordinated body movements. Worst case situations could result in convulsions, stupor, coma and encephalopathy.

Chronic Overexposure - Normal ingestion of lead from the ambient air, foods and beverages is about 0.25 to 0.35 mg. per day. The normal adult metabolism can eliminate almost 1 mg. of lead per day. When lead ingested exceeds the body's ability to eliminate it, accumulation can reach the point where symptoms and disability occur. In this context, lead has a cumulative toxic effect.

Early effects of chronic overexposure to lead are difficult to detect, but symptoms include persistent fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, aching bones and muscles, constipation, abdominal pains and loss of appetite. Prolonged ingestion may be indicated by intense periodic cramps and constipation, nausea and vomiting. Excessive exposure may affect blood, nervous, digestive systems. Synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and will result in anemia. Apathy and depression may be symptoms. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy can result. Unusual occurrence of symptoms should prompt immediate contact of a physician.

For industrial exposure, a worker's lead accumulation can be detected by an increase in blood lead above the base level established upon the employee's entry to the workplace.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Cas#	%	Chemical Name
7732-18-5	51%	Water
1317-36-8	27%	Lead oxide (PbO)
1317-33-5	22%	Molybdenum sulfide (MoS ₂)

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if experiencing effects of acute overexposure.
Skin Contact:	Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
Eye Contact:	Flush with copious quantities of water. Get immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Induce vomiting in a conscious individual. Get immediate medical attention. Call a physician.

Notes to Physician - Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins which may produce peripheral neuropathy. For an overview of the effects of lead exposure, consult Occupational Safety and Health Administration App. A of Occupational Exposure to Lead (29 CFR 1910.1025). "A Guide for Physicians, Health Maintenance of Workers Exposed to Inorganic Lead" is available from Lead Industries Association, Inc., 292 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017.

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5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Greater than 200F
Extinguishing Media ~ Water fog or flood, CO2 and dry chemical.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures ~ Wear full body protective clothing and full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive-pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard ~ Fume, vapor and/or dust may occur and are considered toxic and respiratory irritants. The product or dust can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents. Refer to Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials by N.F.P.A. for specific individual problem combinations. MoS2 if heated to decomposition releases sulfur which will burn to form sulfur dioxide and oxides of lead may be volatilized.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MATERIAL SHOULD BE REMOVED WHILE IN LIQUID STATE TO AVOID DUST

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Clean the area of the spill, returning all material possible to container. Wear gloves, goggles, respirator. Do not breathe or ingest dust. For a SMALL spill, use a vacuum. Do not broom sweep. Recovered material should be stored in dry containers for later disposition. Do not use compressed air for cleaning. Exclude all individuals not wearing protective equipment from the spill area until clean up is completed.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Avoid skin contact.

Adhere to all personnel protection procedures and ventilation requirements when exposure limits exceed PEL or TLV.

Before using this product, be familiar with information contained in:

The Federal Standard for Occupational Exposure to Lead (29 CFR 1910.1025), first published in the Federal Register on Tuesday, November 14, 1978, by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and as also later modified.

Storage Requirements: Store in dry area where accidental contact with acids or bases is not possible. When a spill releases material into the environment, it may be necessary to file a report of the discharge. Contact your local environmental authorities to determine what rules apply.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Ventilation Requirements - Ventilation as described in the Industrial Ventilation Manual, by ACGIH shall be provided where exposures exceed PEL or TLV specified in and in accord with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.94. Currently 0.050 mg/m3 maximum and 0.030 mg/m3 set as trigger and action levels.

Personal Protective Equipment: Specific Personal Protection Equipment
 Respiratory - As specified by 29 CFR 1910.1025(f) of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard for Occupational Exposure to Lead -- When handling, use a dust/fume respirator with NIOSH/OSHA approval. Respirator must be worn if TLV is exceeded.

Refer to Table II as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1025(f) (2) (I) for various exposure levels.

Other local, state, and federal regulations may also apply.

Protective Gloves - Not required, but recommended.

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Eye Protection - Not required, but recommended.

Other Clothing and Equipment - Protective clothing is required if lead exposures exceed PEL or TLV; otherwise, full body clothing should be worn during product use and handling, be left at the work site and be properly laundered after use, with the wash water disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Personal clothing, including shoes, should be protected from contamination.

Lead oxide (PbO) (1317-36-8) [27%]

Components with workplace control parameters

TWA 0.05 mg/m³ USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 Central Nervous System impairment Hematologic effects Peripheral Nervous System impairment
 Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI section) Confirmed
 animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans varies
 See 1910.1025

TWA 0.05 mg/m³ USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
 See Appendix C

Molybdenum sulfide (MoS₂) (1317-33-5) [22%]

Components with workplace control parameters

TWA 15 mg/m³ USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z- 1
 V) SULFIDE, Limits for Air Contaminants

TWA 10 mg/m³ USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -
 1910.1000

TWA 3 mg/m³ USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

TWA 15 mg/m³ USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z- 1
 Limits for Air Contaminants

TWA 10 mg/m³ USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

TWA 3 mg/m³ USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

TWA 10 mg/m³ USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -
 1910.1000

9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Appearance:	Slate gray color	Odor:	Negligible
Physical State:	Liquid	Solubility:	Appreciable
Spec Grav./Density:	1.5-1.6	Percent Volatile:	50-52%

10	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
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Stability: Product is stable to 480F
Conditions to Avoid: Do not heat in the presence of Al, Na, Ti, Zn, Halogens, or Sulfur Trioxide.

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Materials to Avoid: Reacts violently with Hydrogen Peroxide and other strong oxidizers to liberate Hydrogen Gas.
Hazardous Decomposition: High temperatures or fire may produce lead oxide fume, vapor or dust and sulfur dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur

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TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lead oxide (PbO) (1317-36-8) [27%]

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Oral LD50 no data available

Inhalation LC50 Dermal LD50

Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit - Mild skin irritation - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eyes - rabbit - No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization: no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity: Genotoxicity in vitro - Hamster - Embryo Morphological transformation.

Carcinogenicity:

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 2A - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans (Lead monoxide)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen The reference note has been added by TD based on the background information of the NTP. (Lead monoxide)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity: Known human reproductive toxicant

Teratogenicity: May cause congenital malformation in the fetus.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):
no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard: no data available

Potential health effects: Inhalation Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Skin Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and to induce embryo- and feto- mortality. They also have teratogenic effect in some animal species. No teratogenic effects have been reported with exposure to organometallic lead compounds. Adverse effects of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and fetal development, and postnatal (e.g., mental) development have been reported. Excessive exposure can affect blood, nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and results in anemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. Additional symptoms of overexposure include: joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia, and metallic taste. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death., Anorexia., Vomiting, Convulsions, Nausea, Headache, Weakness, anemia, To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Molybdenum sulfide (MoS₂) (1317-33-5) [22%]

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Oral LD50 Inhalation LC50 LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - > 2,820 mg/m³ Remarks: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Other changes.

Dermal LD50 no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

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no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization: no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity: no data available

Teratogenicity: no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):

no data available

Aspiration hazard: no data available

Potential health effects: Inhalation Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

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ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lead oxide (PbO) (1317-36-8) [27%]

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 0.298 mg/l - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.132 mg/l - 48 h.

and other aquatic invertebrates

Persistence and degradability: no data available

Bioaccumulative potential: no data available

Mobility in soil: no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available

Other adverse effects: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Very toxic to aquatic life.

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13	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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Waste treatment methods

Product: Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
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Not regulated for transportation by DOT, IATA, or IMDG.

15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

 Water (7732-18-5) [51%] TSCA

Lead oxide (PbO) (1317-36-8) [27%] TSCA

Molybdenum sulfide (MoS₂) (1317-33-5) [22%] TSCA

Regulatory CODE Descriptions

 TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act

16	OTHER INFORMATION
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Notice - This information is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date below. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Coatings For Industry, Inc. assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees, users, or third parties caused by the material. Such vendees or users assume all risks associated with the use of the material. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The preceding specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations.