1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier:	Wearcoat SG-4 Part A
Common Name:	Epoxy resin
SDS Number:	I112
Revision Date:	5/22/2017
Version:	1
Product Use:	Epoxy floor coating
Supplier Details:	Coatings For Industry, Inc. 319 Township Line Road Souderton, PA 18964
Emergency:	Infotrac
Contact:	USA: 1-800-535-5053 / International :352-323-3500
Phone:	215-723-0919
Fax:	215-723-0911
Email:	cs@cficoatings.com
Web:	www.cficoatings.com

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, 2
Health, Carcinogenicity, 2

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS Signal Word: **WARNING**

GHS Hazard Pictograms:

GHS Hazard Statements:

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

GHS Precautionary Statements:

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash _ thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws

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

Route of Entry:	Skin contact, and Eye contact.
Target Organs:	Eyes, skin , respiratory system
Inhalation:	The low vapor pressure of the resin makes inhalation unlikely in normal use.
Skin Contact:	- Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns. May cause skin sensitization (rashes, hives). Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Eye Contact:	Moderate to severe irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Cas#	%	Chemical Name
25085-99-8	25-30%	Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers
68187-64-4	25-30%	Nepheline syenite
14808-60-7	22-27%	Silica, crystalline quartz
1344-28-1	20-25%	Aluminum oxide (Al2O3)
107-98-2	0-2%	1-Methoxy-2-propanol
1333-86-4	0.181%	Carbon black

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	If affected, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
Skin Contact:	Wash the affected area thoroughly with plenty of water and soap.
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean water for an extended time, not less than five (5) minutes. Flush longer if there is any indication of residual chemical in the eye. Ensure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers and roll eyes in a circular motion.
Ingestion:	DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	89 F
LEL:	6.0
UEL:	13.8

Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phenolics.
Extinguishing Media: Water, foam, dry chemical, CO2.
Fire Fighting Instructions:
Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by fire fighters. During a fire irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. (See Section VIII) Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. Closed container may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment Techniques
Contain spill.
Clean-Up Techniques
Wear proper personal protective clothing and equipment.
Do not flush liquid into public sewer, water systems or surface waters.
Soak up large spill residue and small spills with an inert absorbent. Place into labeled, closed container; store in safe location to await disposal. Wash the spill area with soap and water. Dispose of in accordance with national and local regulations.
Change contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.
CAUTION: Spilled liquid and dried film may be slippery. Use care to avoid falls.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions:

Avoid eye contact.
Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact.
Avoid inhalation of aerosol, mist, spray, fume or vapor.
Avoid drinking, tasting, swallowing or ingesting this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Always wash up before eating, smoking or using the facilities.
Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in the work area.
Use under well ventilated conditions.

Storage Requirements:

Do not store in open, unlabeled or mislabeled containers.
Do not allow product to freeze.
Do not puncture or stack drums.
Keep container closed when not in use.
Do not reuse empty container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Always provide effective general and, when necessary, local exhaust ventilation to draw spray, aerosol, fume, mist and vapor away from workers to prevent routine inhalation. Ventilation must be adequate to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the exposure limit(s) outlined in the MSDS. Ventilation guidelines/techniques may be found in publications such as Industrial Ventilation: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH, 45240 1634, USA.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection
Wear eye protection (chemical goggles or goggles and an 8-inch (minimum) full face shield where spilling and splashing may occur).

Skin Protection
Wear chemical resistant (impervious) gloves.

Respiratory Protection
Wear a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA (e.g., an organic vapor respirator, a full face air purifying respirator for organic vapors, or a self contained breathing apparatus) whenever exposure to aerosol, mist, spray, fume or vapor exceed the exposure limit(s) of any chemical substance listed in this MSDS. Use respirator in accordance with manufacturer's use limitations and OSHA standard 1910.134 (29CFR).

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory Protection:
If it is not possible to reduce airborne exposure levels to below the OSHA PEL or other applicable limit with ventilation, use the table below to assist you in selecting respirators that will reduce personal exposures to below the OSHA PEL. This table is part of the NIOSH Respirator Selection Logic, 2004, Chapter III, Table 1, “Particulate Respirators”. The full document can be found at www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators; the user of this MSDS is directed to that site for information concerning respirator selection and use. The assigned protection factor (APF) is the minimum anticipated level of protection provided by each type of respirator worn in accordance with an adequate respiratory protection program. For example, an APF of 10 means that the respirator should reduce the airborne concentration of a particulate by a factor of 10, so that if the workplace concentration of a particulate was 150 ug/m3, then a respirator with an APF of 10 should reduce the concentration of particulate to 15 ug/m3.

1. The protection offered by a given respirator is contingent upon (1) the respirator user adhering to complete program requirements (such as the ones required by OSHA in 29CFR1910.134), (2) the use of NIOSH-certified respirators in their approved configuration, and (3) individual fit testing to rule out those

respirators that cannot achieve a good fit on individual workers.
2. Appropriate means that the filter medium will provide protection against the particulate in question.
3. An APF of 10 can only be achieved if the respirator is qualitatively or quantitatively fit tested on individual workers.

Hand protection: Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching gloves outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Eye protection: Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin and body protection: Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

1-Methoxy-2-propanol (107-98-2)

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection: Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection: Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching gloves outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact: Material: butyl-rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm Break through time: 480 min Material tested:Butoject (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Splash contact: Material: Nature latex/chloroprene Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm Break through time: 37 min Material tested:Lapren (KCL 706 / Aldrich Z677558, Size M) data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374 If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection: impervious clothing, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi- purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye

protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection: Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching gloves outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact: Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm Break through time: 480 min Material tested:Dermatril (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact: Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm Break through time: 480 min Material tested:Dermatril (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M) data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374 If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection: impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

Components with workplace control parameters:

Nepheline Syenite (37244-96-5)

TWA 5mg/m3 8hr. OSHA/PEL

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

TWA 0.025 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Suspected human carcinogen
TWA 0.025 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Lung cancer Pulmonary fibrosis Suspected human carcinogen

Component	CAS No.	OSHA PEL TWA	OSHA PEL STEL	ACGHI TLV TWA	ACGHI TLV STEL	NIOSH REL TWA	NIOSH REL STEL	NIOSH REL Unit
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	10	None	0.025	None	0.05	None	mg / m3

Aluminum oxide (Al2O3) (1344-28-1)

alpha-Alumina is the main component of technical grade alumina.
Corundum is natural Al2O3. Emery is an impure crystalline variety of Al2O3.
See Appendix D - Substances with No Established RELs

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

TWA	5 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
TWA	10 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA	5 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA	1 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Lower Respiratory Tract irritation
Pneumoconiosis
Neurotoxicity
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

1-Methoxy-2-propanol (107-98-2)

Components with workplace control parameters

TWA	100 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Central Nervous System impairment
Eye irritation

STEL	150 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Central Nervous System impairment
Eye irritation

TWA	100 ppm 360 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
STEL	150 ppm 540 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA	100 ppm 360 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
ST	150 ppm 540 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Carbon black (1333-86-4)
TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

TWA 3.5 mg/m3 USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
TWA 0.1 mg/m3 USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Potential Occupational Carcinogen Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
See Appendix C
See Appendix A

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Opaque, Black		
Physical State:	Liquid	**Odor:**	Slight odor
Spec Grav./Density:	2.003	**Solubility:**	Negligible in water
Boiling Point:	248 F	**VOC:**	Coating: 0.24 lb./gal., Material: 0.24 lb./ga

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	This product is stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Heating above 300 ° F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidation decomposition and above 662 ° F may cause potentially violent decomposition.
Materials to Avoid:	Strong oxidizers, acids, bases, and epoxy hardeners under uncontrolled conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Decomposition or combustion may generate irritating vapors, CO, CO2, Phenolics.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazradous polymerization will not occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

The method of exposure that can lead to the adverse health effects described below is inhalation.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years (15 to 20 or more) of prolonged repeated inhalation of relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath and cough. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pumonale).

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with prolonged repeated inhalation of high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of initial exposure. Progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur after the repeated inhalation of very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, weakness and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that "crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)". For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C,"A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres and Dusts " (2011).

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine ("ACOEM") notes: "In 1996, [IARC] re-classified silica as a Class I human lung carcinogen, based on sufficient animal and human data. Although the degree of increased risk varies (with relative risks ranging from 1.3 to 6.9), the risk appears to be greatest in workers with silicosis who smoke. The cancer risk to silica-exposed workers without silicosis (especially if they are not smokers) is less clear despite continuing research, some of which has yielded disparate results." ACOEM, "Medical Surveillance of Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", June 2005.

The EU Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) concluded in June 2002 (SCOEL Sum Doc. 94-final): "The main effect in humans of inhalation of respirable silica dust is silicosis. There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk."

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to tuberculosis bacteria. Individuals with chronic silicosis have a three-fold higher risk of contracting tuberculosis than similar individuals without silicosis.

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease, among silica-exposed workers. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", Nephron, Volume 85, pp. 14-19 (2000).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The reader is referred to Section 3.5 of the NIOSH Special Hazard Review cited below, for information concerning the association between exposure to crystalline silica and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease. There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exist only with underlying silicosis, only among smokers, or result from exposure to mineral dusts generally (independent of the presence or absence of crystalline silica, or the level of crystalline silica in the dust).

Sources of information:

The ***NIOSH Hazard Review - Occupational Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica*** published in April 2002 summarizes and discusses the medical and epidemiological literature on the health risks and diseases associated with occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica. The *NIOSH Hazard Review* should be consulted for additional information, and citations to published studies on health risks and diseases associated with occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica. The *NIOSH Hazard Review* is available from NIOSH - Publications Dissemination, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or through the NIOSH web site, www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica, then click on the link "NIOSH Hazard Review: Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica".

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50 no data available
Inhalation LC50
Dermal LD50
Other information on acute toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation: no data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available
Respiratory or skin sensitization: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:
Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies
IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Quartz)
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: Known to be human carcinogen (Quartz)
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): Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Potential health effects: Inhalation May be harmful 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: Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis characterized by fibrotic changes and miliary nodules in the lungs, a dry cough, shortness of breath, emphysema, decreased chest expansion, and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis. In advanced stages, loss of appetite, pleuritic pain, and total incapacity to work. Advanced silicosis may result in death due to cardiac failure or destruction of lung tissue. Crystalline silica is classified as group 1 "known to be carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and "sufficient evidence" of carcinogenicity by the NTP., The chronic health risks are associated with respirable particles of 3-4 um over protracted periods of time. Currently, there is a limited understanding of the mechanisms of quartz toxicity, including its mechanisms for lung carcinogenicity. Additional studies are needed to determine whether the cell transforming activity of quartz is related to its carcinogenic potential.

Synergistic effects: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: VV7330000

Aluminum oxide (Al2O3) (1344-28-1)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: no data available
Inhalation: no data available
Dermal: no data available
Skin corrosion/irritation: no data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:
This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
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
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: BD1200000

Cough, chest pain, Difficulty in breathing, Gastrointestinal disturbance
Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

1-Methoxy-2-propanol (107-98-2)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - mouse - 11,700 mg/kg Remarks: Behavioral:Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Behavioral:Ataxia. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Dyspnea.
LC50 Inhalation - rat - 5 h - 10000 ppm
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 13,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit Result: Open irritation test
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eyes - rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation - 24 h
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: 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
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: UB7700000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - rat - male and female - > 8,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Inhalation: no data available
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - > 3,000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 24 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eyes - rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: - guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Germ cell mutagenicity: Ames test S. typhimurium Result: negative
Hamster ovary
DNA repair rat - female

Carcinogenicity:
Carcinogenicity - rat - Inhalation:
Tumorigenic:Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Tumors.
This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.
Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies
IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Carbon black)
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
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: FF5800000

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

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7)

Information on ecological effects
Ecotoxicological Information:
Crystalline silica (quartz) is not known to be ecotoxic; i.e., no data suggests that crystalline silica (quartz) is toxic to birds, fish, invertebrates, microorganisms or plants.

Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) (1344-28-1)

Information on ecological effects
Toxicity: no data available
Persistence and degradability: no data available
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available
Mobility in soil: no data available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Other adverse effects: no data available

1-Methoxy-2-propanol (107-98-2)

Information on ecological effects
Toxicity: no data available

Persistence and degradability: no data available
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available
Mobility in soil: no data available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Other adverse effects: no data available

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - > 1,000 mg/l - 96 h.
Toxicity to daphnia and static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 5,600 mg/l - 24 h.
other aquatic (OECD Test Guideline 202) invertebrates

Toxicity to algae static test EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 10,000 mg/l -: 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)

Persistence and degradability: no data available
Bioaccumulative potential: no data available
Mobility in soil: no data available
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

Other adverse effects: no data available

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult with the US EPA Guidelines listed in 40 CFR Part 261.3 for the classifications of hazardous waste prior to disposal. Furthermore, consult with your state and local waste requirements or guidelines, if applicable, to ensure compliance. Arrange disposal in accordance to the EPA and/or state and local guidelines.

Liquids can not be disposed of in a landfill.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not regulated for ground or air transportation.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

Oxirane, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis-, homopolymer (25085-99-8) [25-30%] TSCA

Nepheline syenite, manganese zirconium brown (68187-64-4) [25-30%] TSCA

Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7) [22-27%] MASS, NRC, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

Aluminum oxide (Al2O3) (1344-28-1) [20-25%] MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, SARA313, TSCA, TXAIR

1-Methoxy-2-propanol (107-98-2) [0-2%] HAP, MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

Regulatory CODE Descriptions

TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List
NRC = Nationally Recognized Carcinogens
OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances
TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level
NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances
SARA313 = SARA 313 Title III Toxic Chemicals
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants

16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.