# GHS Safety Data Sheet

## Wearcoat SG-3 Part A

## 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Identifier:** Wearcoat SG-3 Part A
**Common Name:** Epoxy resin
**SDS Number:** I179
**Revision Date:** 9/24/2020
**Version:** 1
**Product Use:** Epoxy floor coating

**Supplier Details:**
Coatings For Industry, Inc.
319 Township Line Road
Souderton, PA 18964

**Contact:** USA: 1-800-535-5053 / International :352-323-3500
**Phone:** 215-723-0919
**Fax:** 215-723-0911
**Email:** cs@cficoatings.com
**Internet:** www.cficoatings.com
**Emergency:** Infotrac

## 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of Substance

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

Physical, Flammable Liquids, 3
Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Oral
Health, Skin corrosion/irritation, 2
Health, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, 2 B
Health, Aspiration hazard, 1
Health, Carcinogenicity, 1
Health, Reproductive toxicity, 1 A

### GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Statements

**GHS Signal Word:** DANGER

**GHS Hazard Pictograms:**

**GHS Hazard Statements:**

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H320 - Causes eye irritation
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H350 - May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

**GHS Precautionary Statements:**

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P235 - Keep cool.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
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.
P280b - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
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.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, Halon, or foam to extinguish.
P405 - Store locked up.
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

Chronic (Cancer) Information:
Contains CRYSTALLINE SILICA, which can be a health hazard. Respirable crystalline silica can cause the occupational lung disease silicosis (a scarring of the lungs), and IARC concluded in October 1996 that crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans. Silicosis increases the risk of tuberulosis, autoimmune and chronic kidney diseases, as well as non-malignant respiratory disease (such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhalation:** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **Skin Contact:** | Causes skin irritation |
| **Eye Contact:** | Can cause eye irritation |
| **Ingestion:** | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.<br>If swallowed, immediately call a poison control center or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. |

## 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Chemical Ingredients: | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAS# | % | Chemical Name: |
| 14808-60-7 | 24% | Silica, crystalline quartz |
| 1344-28-1 | 21% | Aluminum oxide (Al2O3) |
| 107-98-2 | 2% | 1-Methoxy-2-propanol |
| 37244-96-5 | 23% | Nepheline Syenite |
| 98-56-6 | 6.9% | Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- |
| 110-43-0 | 5% | Methyl n-amyl ketone |
| 25036-25-3 | 3% | Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] |
| 1330-20-7 | 3% | Xylene |
| 64742-95-6 | 1% | Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom. |
| 13463-67-7 | 0.865% | Titanium dioxide |

## 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a poison control center/get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Note to Physicians: Aspiration hazard - do not induce vomiting

**Skin Contact:** Wash the affected area thoroughly with plenty of water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately, and wash before reuse. Discard clothing and footwear which cannot be decontaminated.
Get medical attention if irritation develops.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removeable, and continue irrigation for not less than 15 minutes.
Get medical Attention if irritation develops.

**Ingestion:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
DO NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual.
Immediately call a poison center/physician.

## 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point:** 100F
**Lower Explosive Limit:** 0.9
**Upper Explosive Limit:** 13.8
Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, soot and carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, CO2, Halon, Foam

Firefighting Procedures:
Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressure. Cool with water spray. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel some distance away and flash back.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Material may accumulate a static charge which could act as an ignition source.
Precautions should be taken when pouring to minimize splash/free fall.

## 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Containment Techniques**
Contain spill.
**Clean-Up Techniques**
Wear proper personal protective clothing and equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
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.
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. NO SMOKING. Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/processing equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

**Storage Requirements:**

Do not store in open, unlabeled or mislabeled containers.
Do not puncture or stack drums.
Do not reuse empty container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.
Prevent unauthorized access.
Store in a well ventilated place.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep cool.

## 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).

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

**Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (98-56-6)**

(Supplier): 20 PPM TWA

**Methyl n-amyl ketone (110-43-0)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TWA | 50 ppm | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |

Skin & eye irritation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TWA | 100 ppm<br>465 mg/m3 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |

The value in mg/m3 is approximate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TWA | 100 ppm<br>465 mg/m3 | USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits |

**Xylene (1330-20-7)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TWA | 100 ppm<br>435 mg/m3 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z- 1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| STEL | 150 ppm<br>655 mg/m3 | USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000 |
| TWA | 100 ppm | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |

434 mg/m3
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

STEL 150 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
651 mg/m3
Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

TWA 100 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Central Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

STEL 150 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Central Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

**Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aromatic 64742-95-6 1**

OSHA PEL: 500 PPM (2000 mg/m3)
ACGIH TLV: 200 mg/m3 (as total hydrocarbon vapor)

**Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7**

PEL: (OSHA) 15 mg/m3 8 hr. TWA Total dust.
TLV : (ACGIH) 10 mg/m3 TWA

## 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Appearance:** | Opaque | | |
| **Physical State:** | Liquid | **Odor:** | Mild solvent odor |
| **Specific Gravity or Density:** | 1.881 | **Solubility:** | Negligible in water |
| **Boiling Point:** | 248 F | **Freezing or Melting Point:** | Freezing point: -63 F |
| **Evaporation Rate:** | Slower than ether | **Vapor Density:** | Heavier than air |
| | | **Volatile organic compound:** | Coating: 2.01 lb./gal., Material: 1.82 lb./gal. |

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Chemical Stability:** | This product is stable |
| **Materials to Avoldentification:** | 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 ($Al_2O_3$) (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

**Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (98-56-6)**

Information on toxicological effects

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY: LD50: >6.8 g/kg (rat)
ACUTE DERMAL: LD50: >2.7 g/kg (rabbit)
ACUTE INHALATION: LC50: > 4479 ppm (rat)
PRIMARY SKIN IRRITATION: non-irritating (rabbit)
PRIMARY EYE IRRITATION: non-irritating (rabbit)

A 28-day range-finding inhalation study was conducted in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 0, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 ppm for 6 hour/day, 5 days/week. Clinical signs included increased activity at 250 ppm and above. Liver and kidney weights were increased. Microscopic changes in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were considered not relevant to humans. Liver cell hypertrophy was seen at all exposures in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF-blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism.
Gavage studies in laboratory rodents for treatment periods of 14, 28, and 90 days have demonstrated significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400 - 1000 mg/kg/day. Evidence of target organ toxicity included significant increases in relative liver and kidney weights, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity which occurred only in male rats, was apparently due to "hyaline droplet" nephropathy and is therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAEL's for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/kg/day.
CNS effects were observed in rats exposed to PCBTF at or above 2822 ppm for 4 hours.
A 90 day (13 week) rat inhalation toxicity and neurobehavioral study was conducted using exposures of 6 hours/day, 5 days/week at concentrations of 0, 10, 50 and 250 ppm. There were no PCBTF-related macroscopic observations. Microscopically, PCBTF-related centrilobular hypertrophy was present only in the livers of males and females at the high dose (250 ppm) after 13-weeks of exposure. No centrilobular hypertrophy was observed at any level among recovery animals. There were no PCBTF-related effects on the nervous system as measured by a functional observation battery, muscular activity measurements and neuropathology. A NOEL of 50 ppm was established in this study for liver hepatocyte hypertrophy in male and female rats. If the hepatocyte hypertrophy observed is considered to be an adaptive response to PCBTF, the NOAEL for this study is 250ppm.

Skin corrosion/irritation: no data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity: Human Embryo Unscheduled DNA synthesis

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: Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:
RTECS: XS9145000
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

**Methyl n-amyl ketone (110-43-0)**

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - rat - 1,670 mg/kg
Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available
Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit Result: Open irritation test - 24 h
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available
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: no data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available
Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:
RTECS: MJ5075000

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

**Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (25036-25-3)**

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 sensitisation: May cause allergic skin reaction.
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 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: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: Not available

**Xylene (1330-20-7)**

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50: (Rat) 4300 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50: (Rat, male, 4hr) 29.091mg/l (EU method B.2)
Dermal LD50: (Rabbit, male) >4400mg/kg

Other information on acute toxicity
Skin corrosion/irritation: (Rabbit, 24hr) irritating
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Causes eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization: no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity: Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Carcinogenicity:
IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Ethylbenzene)
IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Xylene)
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: Two-generation study, Inhalative, daily, (rat, male/female) NOAEL (parental): 500, NOAEL (F1): > 500, NOAEL (F2): > 500 No toxicity to reproduction

Teratogenicity: rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 9-14, 24 hrs/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 230 ppm, NOAEL (maternal):
> 230 ppm No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested.rat, female, inhalation, gestation days 6-20, 6 hours/day, NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 8.684 mg/l, NOAEL (maternal): 2.171 mg/l, No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested.

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 May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed. Skin
Causes skin irritation. Eyes Causes eye irritation.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been
thoroughly investigated.
Synergistic effects: no data available

Additional Information:
RTECS: Not available

**Nepheline Syenite (37244-96-5)**

Acute Toxicity Values: No acute toxicity data is available for product.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory passages.
Skin Contact: No adverse effects expected.
Eye Contact: Contact may cause mechanical irritation and possible injury.
Ingestion: No adverse effects expected for normal, incidental ingestion.
Chronic Health Effects: Prolonged overexposure to any nuisance dust may cause lung injury. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, and reduced pulmonary function.

Cancer Status: None of the components of this product are listed as carcinogens or suspected carcinogens by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

**Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)**

Inhalation 4 h LC50 : > 6.82 mg/l , Rat
Dermal LD50 : > 10,000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Oral LD50 : > 5,000 mg/kg , Rat
Skin irritation : Slight or no skin irritation, Rabbit
Eye irritation : Slight or no eye irritation, Rabbit

Sensitisation : Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals., Mouse
Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals., Guinea pig
Repeated dose toxicity : Oral Rat: No toxicologically significant effects were found.
Inhalation Rat: No toxicologically significant effects were found.

IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP: No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Mutagenicity : Did not cause genetic damage in animals.
Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.

**Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aromatic 64742-95-6**

Acute toxicity:
LD50 Oral - rat - >5000mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - rat - 5.6mg/l
LD50 Dermal - rat - >2000 mg/kg

Other information on acute toxicity
Skin corrosion/irritation: (Rabbit, 24hr) irritating
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Causes eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization: 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.

## 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 (Al2O3) (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

**Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (98-56-6)**

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity: LC50: 5.6 mg/l (fish)
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

**Methyl n-amyl ketone (110-43-0)**

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 126 - 137 mg/l - 96 h.

Persistence and degradability: no data available
Ratio BOD/ThBOD 1.77 %
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

**Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (25036-25-3)**

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
PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available
Other adverse effects: no data available

**Xylene (1330-20-7)**

Information on ecological effects

Toxicity:
LC50: 13.5 - 17.3 mg/l (Rainbow (Donaldson)Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: 600 ug/L (Gammarus sp., 48 h)
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: EC50: 10 mg/l, End Point: growth (other: algae, 72 h)

Persistence and degradability: > 60 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. readily biodegradable
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.
Toxic to aquatic life.

**Nepheline Syenite (37244-96-5)**

No ecotoxicity data is available. This product is not expected to present an environmental hazard

**Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)**

96 h LC50: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) > 1,000 mg/l
72 h EC50 : Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 61 mg/l
48 h EC50: Daphnia magna (Water flea) > 1,000 mg/l
Biodegradability : Pigments are practically not biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation : Does not bioaccumulate

**Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aromatic 64742-95-6**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10 mg/l, Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l,
Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.71mg/l, Exposure time: 96 h
Chronic aquatic toxicity- Assessment: 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
PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available
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

UN1263, Paint, 3, PG III
(ABOVE APPLIES ONLY IF SHIPPED IN SIZE(S) OVER LIMITED QTY EXCEPTION)

Domestic (Land, DOT), International (Water, IMO/IMDG), International (Air, ICAO)
Road and Rail (ADR/RID), Air (ICAO/IATA), Vessel (IMO/IMDG):
DOT (USA) Shipping Name: Paint
UN/NA ID No: UN1263
Hazard Class: Class 3 (IATA/49CFR)
Packing Group: III

Marine Pollutant:
Components of this product do not appear on the list of Marine Pollutants (49CFR 172.101)


## 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

[%] RQ (CAS#) Substance - Reg Codes
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[24%] Silica, crystalline quartz (14808-60-7) GADSL, MASS, NRC, OSHAWAC, PA, PROP65, TSCA, TXAIR

[21%] Aluminum oxide (Al2O3) (1344-28-1) MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, SARA313, TSCA, TXAIR

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

[23%] Nepheline Syenite (37244-96-5)

[6.9%] Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (98-56-6) TSCA

[5%] Methyl n-amyl ketone (110-43-0) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

[3%] Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (25036-25-3) TSCA

[3%] RQ(100LBS), Xylene (1330-20-7) CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA, SARA313, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL

[1%] Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom. (64742-95-6) TSCA

[0.865%] Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7) MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

**WARNING** This product can expose you to chemicals including Silica, Crystalline, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Regulatory Code Legend
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CERCLA = Superfund clean up substance
CSWHS = Clean Water Act Hazardous substances
EPCRAWPC = EPCRA Water Priority Chemicals
GADSL = Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants
MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List
NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances
NRC = Nationally Recognized Carcinogens
OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances
PROP65 = CA Prop 65
RQ = Reportable Quantity
SARA313 = SARA 313 Title III Toxic Chemicals
TOXICRCRA = RCRA Toxic Hazardous Wastes (U-List)
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level
TXHWL = TX Hazardous Waste List

## 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.

Revision Date: 9/24/2020