SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name : 122 FOOT-RING PROTECTOR
Product Code : 880N2209-KM1001
Recommended Use:
For Industrial Use Only. To be used by Professional Applicators following Manufacturer's Instructions.

Company Identification:

SUMTER COATINGS, INC.
2410 Highway 15 South
Sumter, SC 29150
M-F 8AM-5PM Phone 803-481-3400
Information Phone: 803-481-3400
Emergency Phone: 800-255-3924 CHEMTEL

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification and Hazard Statements:
ACUTE TOXICITY, ORAL-Category 3-H302 Harmful if swallowed.
ACUTE TOXICITY, INHALATION-Category 4-H332 Harmful if inhaled.
ASPIRATION TOXICITY-Category 1-H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.
CARCINOGENICITY-Category 1A-H350 May cause cancer.
EYE DAMAGE-Category 1-H318 Causes serious eye damage.
EYE IRRITATION-Category 2-H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID-Category 1-H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION-Category 1B-H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
SKIN IRRITATION-Category 2-H315 Causes skin irritation.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(REPEATED EXPOSURE)-Category 1-H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(SINGLE EXPOSURE)-Category 3-H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY(SINGLE EXPOSURE)-Category 3-H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

GHS Precautionary Statements
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No Smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust or mists.(If inhalable particles of dusts or mists may occur during use)
Wash hands and arms thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product.
Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.
[In cases of inadequate ventilation] Wear respiratory protection.
If swallowed: Immediately call poison control center and/or doctor.
If on skin(or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
Store in well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in well ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

GHS Label Symbol(s)
GHS 02 - FLAME
GHS 07 - EXCLAMATION MARK
GHS 08 - HEALTH HAZARD

Signal word
DANGER
Emergency Overview:
May cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Flammable liquid and vapor. Use ventilation necessary to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits, if any. May affect the brain or nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. Vapor harmful.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

COMPONENT	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP		WEIGHT PERCENT
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED, LIGHT	64742-47-8	1.2	20C	17
ACGIH 100 ppm				
OSHA 100 ppm				
METHYL N-PROPYL KETONE	107-87-9	27.8	20C	8
OSHA-TWA 200 ppm				
OSHA-STEL 250 ppm				
TLV-TWA 200 ppm				
TLV-STEL 250 ppm				
CALCIUM METASILICATE	13983-17-0	N/A	N/A	6
OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3 respirable dust				
ACGIH TLV-TWA 1 mg/m3 inhalable particulate matter				
* ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	12	N/A	5
OSHA-PEL 5 mg/m3 (fumes)				
OSHA-PEL 15mg/m3 (dust;total)				
OSHA-PEL 5mg/m3 (dust;respirable)				
NIOSH IDLH 500 mg/m3				
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, LIGHT AROMATIC	64742-95-6	2	N/A	3
100 ppm ACGIH				
100 ppm OSHA				
HYDROUS MAGNESIUM SILICATE	14807-96-6	N/A	N/A	2.9
NIOSH - TWA 2 mg/m3				
ACGIH - TWA 2 mg/m3				
SOLVENT NAPHTHA MEDIUM ALIPHATIC	64742-88-7	2.85	20C	2

NONE ESTABLISHED				
* 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	95-63-6	7	44C	2
NIOSH-TWA 25 ppm				
CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4	N/A	N/A	1.1
ACGIH-TLV: 3.0 mg/m3 TWA, inhalable				
OSHA-PEL 3.5 mg/m3 TWA, inhalable				
NIOSH-REL: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA				
* COBALT COMPOUNDS, MIXED	N096			.2
OSHA-TWA 0.1 mg/m3				
ACGIH-TLV 0.02 mg/m3				
* ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10	68F	.2
OSHA-TWA 100 ppm				
OSHA-STEL 125 ppm				
TLV-TWA 100 ppm				
TLV-STEL 125 ppm				
MICROCRYSTALLINE SILICA	14808-60-7	N/A	N/A	.1
OSHA-TWA (10.0 mg/m3) / % SILICA + 2 (RESPIRABLE)				
TLV -TWA 0.05 mg/m3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin:
Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion:
Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious; give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Inhalation:
Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Note to Physicians:
Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Explosive Limits:

Lower explosive limit: 0.8

Upper explosive limit: 8.7

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Organic compounds.

Aldehydes.

Oxides of carbon.

Magnesium oxide.

Silicon oxides.

Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray (fog) or foam. Do not use water jet.

Firefighting Procedures:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill:

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental Precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods/Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling:

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: Protective measures. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is

used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Storage:

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

See Section 3 for Ingredient Occupational Exposure Limits

Engineering Controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of a work day.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other Skin Protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Eye Protection:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible safety glasses with side-shields should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: 101C
Freezing Point/Melting Point: N/A
Flash Point: 46F **Flash Method: TCC**
Vapor Pressure:(See Section 3 of this SDS)
Vapor Density: Heavier than air
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Evaporation Rate: N/A
Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable.
Specific Gravity: 1.1234
Odor: Characteristic
Odor Threshold: Not available.
Appearance: Black liquid
Viscosity: 80-90 KREBS UNIT
Partition Coefficient: Not available.
Autoignition Temperature: N/A
Decomposition Temperature: N/A

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (Conditions to Avoid):
This product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatibility:
Strong acids.
Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous Polymerization:
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Eye:
Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Liquid contact will cause stinging and tearing.
Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

Skin:
Contact can cause redness and irritation. Severity depends on the amount and duration of exposure.
Ingestion:
This material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. Aspiration of this material into the lungs may result in damage or death.

Inhalation:
Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression.
Breathing of dust created as a byproduct may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may occur. Inhalation of dust may have serious chronic health effects. See this section for any further sub-chronic or chronic details.

Subchronic:

CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black
Subchronic toxicity: Rat, inhalation,90 days: inflammation, hyperplasia, fibrosis. Target organ: lungs Noel=1 mg/m3

Chronic/Carcinogenicity:
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
Rat,oral,2 years: no tumors
Mouse,oral,2 years: no tumors
Mouse,dermal,18 months: no skin tumors
Rat,inhalation,2 years: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors
Target organ: lungs
Mouse/hamster,inhalation,2 years: no tumors
Target organ: lungs
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz
IARC has determined that crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1-carcinogenic to humans). Refer to IARC "Monograph 100C,A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Fibres, and Dusts" (published in 2011) in conjunction with the use of these materials. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies respirable crystalline silica as "known to be a human carcinogen". Refer to the Twelfth Report on Carcinogens (2011). The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).
CAS#1314-13-2 Chemical Name: Zinc Oxide
NOAEL: 50 mg/day (based on human clinical studies)
CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate
Carcinogenicity - Rat - Inhalation
Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Tumors.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethyl Benzene
Group 2B:Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon Black is possibly carcinogenic to humans(Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon Black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate
Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

National Toxicology Program (NTP)
No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratology:
No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproduction:
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon black
No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential),it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to fetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.

Mutagenicity:
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black
In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of

"lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic.
Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial(Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs).
A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.
CAS#107-87-9 Chemical name: Methyl Propyl Ketone
Salmonella typhimurium assay(Ames test),Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay: negative +/- activation
Mutagenicity-Mammalian,In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test: negative +/- activation
Chromosomal aberration,In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test: negative +/- activation

Acute Toxicity Values:
The acute effects of this product have not been tested.
Data on individual components are tabulated below:

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethyl Benzene
Acute dermal toxicity:
LD50 rabbit:15,433 mg/kg
CAS#64742-47-8 Chemical Name: Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated, light
Oral LD50 rat:>3160 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 rat: no data available
Dermal LD50 rabbit: no data available
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical Name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic
Oral LD50 5000 mg/kg (rat)
Dermal LD50 3000 mg/kg (rabbit)
Inhalation LC50 5.28 mg/L (rat) 4 h
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz
LD50 oral rat>22,5000 mg/kg.
Repeated Dose Toxicity: Silicosis
Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. This disease is exacerbated by smoking. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop mycobacterial infections (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) and fungal infections. Inhalation of air with a very high concentration of respirable silica dust can cause the most serious forms of silicosis in a matter of months or a few years. Some epidemiologic studies have concluded that there is significant risk of developing silicosis even at airborne exposure levels that are equal to the recommended NIOSH REL, and ACGIH TLV.
Other Data with Possible Relevance to Human Health:
There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs) rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus, erythematosus, sarcoidosis, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease.
For further information consult "Adverse Effects of Crystalline Silica Exposure" published by the American Thoracic Society Medical Section of the American Lung Association, American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Volume 155, pages 761-768, 1997, and see also NIOSH Hazard Review - Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica, April 2002.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
Acute oral toxicity:
LD50 rat:>8,000 mg/kg
Primary Irritation:
Skin(rabbit):non-irritative, index score 0.6/8(4=severe edema)
Eye(rabbit):non-irritative, Draize score 10-17/110(100 maximally irritating)
Sensitization: No evidence of sensitization was found in animals. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.
CAS#64742-95-6 Chemical Name: Solvent Naphtha(petroleum), Light Aromatic
Oral LD50>3000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50: no available data
Dermal LD50>3160 mg/kg
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Acute oral toxicity:
LD50 rat:3,280 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity:
LC50 rat:18 g/m3, 4H
Acute dermal toxicity:
LD50 rabbit:3,160 mg/kg
CAS#1314-13-2 Chemical name: Zinc Oxide
Acute inhalation toxicity:
LC50 rat:7,950 mg/kg
CAS#107-87-9 Chemical name: Methyl Propyl Ketone
Oral LD-50:(rat):1,600 mg/kg
Dermal LD-50:(guinea pig):>20 ml/kg
Inhalation LC50:(ral,4h):25.5 mg/l

STOT-single exposure:
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic Specific Target Organ Toxicity single Exposure: Central nervous system(CNS)
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Respiratory system.

STOT-repeated exposure:
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic
Kidney, Liver, Spleen.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
Inhalation studies with the rat have shown lung effects. These effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made.

Routes of Exposure:
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon black
Lungs
CAS#1314-13-6 Chemical name: Zinc Oxide
Oral, Inhalation.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:
Not available
Environmental Toxicity:
Not available
Chemical Fate Information:
Not available
Other Adverse Effects:
Not available

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation

and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Contaminated Materials:
Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, DOT)
UN Number: UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: Paint
Transport Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Special Precautions for User:
All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.
DOT information on packaging may be different from that listed.

15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations
CAS#1314-13-2 Chemical name: Zinc Oxide is listed on the TSCA inventory.

CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene
OSHA Hazard(s):
Carcinogen, Flammable liquid, Irritant
CAS#107-87-9 Chemical name: Methyl Propyl Ketone
OSHA classification: hazardous
Methyl Propyl Ketone is listed on TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act) inventories.
CAS#64742-47-8 Chemical name: Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated, light is listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4.
CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene
The reportable quantity(RQ) is 1,000 lbs.
SARA 311/312 Hazards:
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic
SARA Section 311/312(40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:
Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard.
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz

SARA 311/312: Hazard Categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting: Chronic Health
CAS#64742-47-8 Chemical name: Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated, light
SARA 311/312 Reportable Hazard categories: Immediate Health, Fire Hazard, Delayed Health.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA 311-312).
Delayed(chronic)health hazard: Yes
CAS#107-87-9 Chemical name: Methyl Propyl Ketone
SARA 311-312 Hazard Classification(s):
immediate (acute) health hazard
delayed (chronic) health hazard
fire hazard
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:
Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
CAS#1314-13-2 Chemical name: Zinc Oxide
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:
Acute Health Hazard.
CAS#64742-95-6 Chemical name: Solvent Naphtha, Light Aromatic
SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:
Delayed Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Manganese dioxide
SARA 312/312 Hazard Classification
Chronic health hazard

SARA Section 313: (See Section 3 of this SDS)
* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene is subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313.
CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene is subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313.

International Regulations

Canadian WHMIS:
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A (Very Toxic Material causing other Toxic Effects)
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic
Hazard Class:
B2 Flammable liquid
D2B Toxic materials
CAS#107-87-9 Chemical name: Methyl Propyl Ketone
Hazard Class:
B2 Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8C (100F).
D2A Very toxic material
D2B Toxic material.

CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Hazard Class:
B3 Combustible liquid.
D1B Toxic materials.
D2B Materials causing other toxic effects(Toxic).

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz is listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):

CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic appears on EINECS inventory.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical Name: Carbon Black appears on EINECS inventory.
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene appears on EINECS inventory.
CAS#1314-13-2 Chemical name: Zinc Oxide appears on EINECS inventory.
CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene appears on EINECS inventory.

State Regulations:
CAS#100-41-4 Chemical name: Ethylbenzene
California Prop 65:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Ethylbenzene is listed on the Right-to-Know inventories for the following states: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
CAS#64742-88-7 Chemical name: Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic
is listed in the state Right-to-Know inventory for the following state: New Jersey
CAS#14808-60-7 Chemical Name: Microcrystalline Silica in the form of Quartz
California Proposition 65
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
CAS#1333-86-4 Chemical name: Carbon Black
California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Carbon black is listed or regulated under the right to know standards in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. For Louisiana: Right-to-know legislation requires inventory reporting through Community Right-to-know when the quantity of carbon black exceeds 500 pounds on any given day.
CAS#95-63-6 Chemical name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is listed on the state Right-to-Know inventory for the following states:
Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois
CAS#14807-96-6 Chemical name: Hydrous magnesium silicate is listed on the following states Right-to-Know inventories:
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.
California Prop. 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

16. Other Information

HMIS CODES: **H F R P**
2* 3 0 X

Volatile Organic Compounds (Less Water and Exempt Solvents,calc): 3.27 lb/gl

Abbreviation Key
MFR = Manufacturer Recommended Exposure Limit
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
STEL= Short Term Exposure Limit
C = Ceiling: Allowable Exposure Level Should Not Be Exceeded For Any Time Period
SKIN= Skin Absorption Must Be Considered As A Route Of Exposure
TWA = Time Weighted Average
IDLH = Immediatley Dangerous to Life or Health
PPM = Parts Per Million
WEEL = Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

Manufacturer Disclaimer:
The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. While the information is believed to be reliable, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Since the use of this information and the conditions and the use of this product are controlled by the user, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

**********END OF SDS**********

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