
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY: *Product Name: PRO-Tekt SP (Sealant Primer) COMPONENT B*

Product Use Description: Epoxy-Polyamine Primer, For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Flammable Liquids Category 3
Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral Category 5

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H303 - Maybe harmful if swallowed
H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging 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)

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Check Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

P235 - Keep cool.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 - Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % by Weight |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | 20% - 38% |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 0007727-43-7 | BARIUM SULFATE | 14% - 26% |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 8% - 15% |
| 0000100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL | 7% - 13% |
| 0135108-88-2 | FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED | 7% - 12% |
| 0068953-36-6 | FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE | 3% - 6% |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | 3% - 5% |
| 0000098-56-6 | BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)- | 2% - 3% |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 0.8% - 1.4% |
| 0000112-57-2 | TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE | 0.7% - 1.2% |
| 0001477-55-0 | METHYLAMINE, M-PHENYLENE BIS | 0.5% - 0.9% |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | Trace |

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Give 3 or 4 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.
Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.
Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

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

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

In poorly ventilated areas, a cartridge mask NIOSH approved for organic vapors is recommended under the following conditions: emergency situations, when product vapor concentration is greater than 20 ppm for a period longer than 15 min., during repair and cleaning of equipment, during transfer or discharge of the product.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA- Tables- Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|--|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| BARIUM SULFATE | | [15]; [5 (a)]; | | | 1 | | | | 10,5a | | | |
| BENZENE-1-CHLORO -4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)- | | 2.5 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 100 | 435 | 125 | 545 | |
| METHYLAMINE, M- PHENYLENE BIS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | a | [10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2]; | | | 1,3 | | | | 0.05e | | | 1 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | | 15 | | | 1 | | | b | | | | 1 |
| TOLUENE | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2 | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) | | 1,2 | | | 100 | 375 | 150 | 560 | |
| XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 100 | 435 | 150 | 655 | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis | ACGIH Notations |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| BARIUM SULFATE | | 5 (I)(E) | | | A4 | Pneumoco niosis | A4 |
| BENZENE-1-CHLORO -4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)- | | 2.5 | | | A4 | Bone dam; fluorosis | A4; BEI |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 20 | | | | A3 | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropat hy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI |
| METHYLAMINE, M- PHENYLENE BIS | | | | C 0.1 | | Eye, skin, GI irr | Skin |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | | 0.025 (R) | | | A2 | Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer | A2 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | | 10 | | | A4 | LRT irr | A4 |
| TOLUENE | 20 | 0.2 | | | A4 | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss | A4; BEI |
| XYLENE | 100 | 434 | 150 | 651 | A4 | URT & eye irr; CNS imampir | A4; BEI |

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density

15.52 lb/gal

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Specific Gravity | 1.86 |
| VOC Regulatory | 0.00 lb/gal |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| VOC Part A & B Combined | 0.83 lb/gal |
| Appearance | Thin White Liquid |
| Odor Threshold | N.A. |
| Odor Description | Aromatic |
| pH | N.A. |
| Water Solubility | N.A. |
| Flammability | N/A |
| Flash Point Symbol | N.A. |
| Flash Point | 40 °C |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A. |
| Vapor Pressure | N.A. |
| Vapor Density | N.A. |
| Freezing Point | N.A. |
| Melting Point | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point | 121 °C |
| High Boiling Point | N.A. |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N.A. |
| Decomposition Pt | N.A. |
| Evaporation Rate | N.A. |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A. |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with epoxies, isocyanates, and strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Any contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging 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)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions : Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

Acute Toxicity:

If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000098-56-6 BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Not Regulated

IMDG Information:

UN/NA #: 1263
Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III
Placard: Flammable
Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information:

UN/NA #: 1263
Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III
Placard: Flammable

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| 0000098-56-6 | BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)- | 2% - 3% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 0.8% - 1.4% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0000100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL | 7% - 13% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 0.0% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0000112-57-2 | TETRAETHYLENEPENTA MINE | 0.7% - 1.2% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | 3% - 5% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA |
| 0001477-55-0 | METHYLAMINE, M- PHENYLENE BIS | 0.5% - 0.9% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0007727-43-7 | BARIUM SULFATE | 14% - 26% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 8% - 15% | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | 20% - 38% | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0068953-36-6 | FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TETRAETHYLENEPENTA MINE | 3% - 6% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0135108-88-2 | FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED | 7% - 12% | SARA312,TSCA |

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION:

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DISCLAIMER

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