

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Polyprime 2180 (SC), A-Side  
July 31, 2020

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID :** 10-1014FF00152  
**Product Name :** Polyprime 2180 (SC), A-Side  
**Revision Date :** July 31, 2020 **Date Printed :** July 31, 2020  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date :** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name :** Polycoat Products  
**Address :** 14722 Spring Ave, Santa Fe Springs, CA, US, 90670-5108  
**Emergency Phone :** Chemtrec:800-4249300 (account: CCN1217) OR International:703-5273887 (account:CCN1217)  
**Information Phone :** 562-8028834  
**Fax :** (562) 921-7363

**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification:

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

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Warning

### Hazardous Statements - Physical:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health:

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye 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)

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H411 - Toxic 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:**

- P391 - Collect spillage.
- 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)
- 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.
- 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.
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: 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.

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**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0025068-38-6	BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	32% - 58%
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	12% - 23%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	9% - 17%
0002461-15-6	OXIRANE, 2-[[2-EHTYLHEXYL)OXY]METHYL]-	8% - 15%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4% - 8%

000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	3% - 5%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.2% - 2.0%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.5%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### 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 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

**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
BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-		2.5			1							
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1				3.5a			1

ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
KAOLIN		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10,5a			
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
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
BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-		2.5			A4	Bone dam; fluorosis	A4; BEI
CARBON BLACK		3 (I)			A3	Bronchitis	A3
ETHYLBENZENE	20				A3	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI
KAOLIN		2 (E,R)			A4	Pneumococcosis	A4
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		0.025 (R)			A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2
TOLUENE	20	0.2			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI
XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.82 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.30
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal

VOC Part A & B	0.83 lb/gal
Appearance	Thin Pigmented 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	45 °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.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### **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 but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.

### **Incompatible Materials:**

This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation:**

Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. May also aggravate an existing skin condition.

Causes skin irritation

### **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:**

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

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

No data available.

### **Carcinogenicity:**

May cause cancer.

### **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:**

Ingestion : Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion.

## 0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

## 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.

## 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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.

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0025068-38-6 BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guin

### 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.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

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.

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity:

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water.

Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

### Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 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.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### 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

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## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	3% - 5%	SARA312,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.2% - 2.0%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.0%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4% - 8%	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	12% - 23%	SARA312,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.3% - 0.5%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0002461-15-6	OXIRANE, 2-[[2- EHTYLHEXYL)OXY] METHYL]-	8% - 15%	SARA312,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	9% - 17%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0025068-38-6	BISPENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	32% - 58%	SARA312,TSCA

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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### 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**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.