



SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
------------------------------------

\*\*\* EMERGENCY OVERVIEW \*\*\*: Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Cause (target organ or system) damage. (e.g., lung, nervous system, blood disorders, liver, kidney, immune system, cardiovascular system, thyroid, testicular, ovarian, etc.). Vapors irritating to eyes and respiratory tract. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness. Combustible liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: Liquid, aerosols and vapors of this product are irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling accompanied by a stinging sensation and/or a feeling like that of fine dust in the eyes.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: Causes skin irritation. Allergic reactions are possible. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Headaches, dizziness, nausea, decreased blood pressure, changes in heart rate and cyanosis may result from over-exposure to vapor or skin exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. A component of this product contains Crystalline Silica at a level above 0.1% by weight, and is considered a carcinogen by IARC. When incorporated in the liquid paint, pigments or extenders pose a minimal risk of exposure. Sanding or abrading the dried paint film increases the risk of exposure. Proper respiratory protection MUST be worn when sanding or abrading surfaces painted with this product.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: This material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: Long term exposure to silica causes silicosis, a form of pulmonary fibrosis. Continued exposure to silica can lead to pulmonary impairment. IARC has classified Crystalline silica as carcinogenic for humans (I). This classification is based on the findings of laboratory animal studies that were considered sufficient and data from epidemiological studies that were considered limited for carcinogenicity. Crystalline silica is not classified as carcinogenic by NTP or OSHA. Prolonged inhalation of Iron Oxide dust is known to produce a condition known as siderosis. On X-rays it appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis and is not associated with pulmonary fibrosis or disability unless there is a concurrent exposure to other fibrosis-producing materials such as silica.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: INHALATION

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES
--------------------------------

FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention, if irritation persists.

(Continued on Page 3)

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES
--------------------------------

FIRST AID - SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

FIRST AID - INHALATION: Rescuers should put on appropriate protective gear. Remove from area of exposure. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Get immediate medical attention.

FIRST AID - INGESTION: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
------------------------------------

FLASH POINT: 105 F

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 0.5 %

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 6.0 %

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N.D.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO2 DRY CHEMICAL FOAM

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Combustible Liquid. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
---

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

(Continued on Page 4)

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE
----------------------------------

HANDLING: Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
---

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent). The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection. Rubber, Nitrile or Neoprene to prevent skin contact. Permeation resistant gloves (Butyl Rubber, Nitrile, or Polyvinyl Alcohol) are recommended. Note that Polyvinyl Alcohol degrades in contact with water.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear Chemical Resistant shoes. Rubber or Plastic apron should be worn.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors from heated material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

(Continued on Page 5)

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
--

BOILING RANGE	: 318 - 383 F	VAPOR DENSITY	: Is heavier than air
ODOR	: Organic Solvent	ODOR THRESHOLD	: N.D.
APPEARANCE	: Red Liquid	EVAPORATION RATE	: Is slower than Ether
SOLUBILITY IN H2O	: Insoluble		
FREEZE POINT	: N.A	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	: 1.4706
VAPOR PRESSURE	: N.D	pH @ 0.0 %	:
PHYSICAL STATE	: LIQUID	VISCOSITY	: 75-80 KU
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: N.D.			

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
---------------------------------------

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks and open flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY: No Information.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May produce fumes when heated to decomposition, as in welding or fire. Fumes may contain: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and various other hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur under normal conditions.

STABILITY: This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
---------------------------------------

No product or component toxicological information is available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
-------------------------------------

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No Information.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
--------------------------------------

DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with all Local, State, and Federal regulations. Approved Incinerator or approved Hazardous Waste Facility.

(Continued on Page 6)

## SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

DOT TECHNICAL NAME:

DOT HAZARD CLASS: NOT REGULATED

HAZARD SUBCLASS:

DOT UN/NA NUMBER:

PACKING GROUP:

RESP. GUIDE PAGE:

EXCEPTIONS: No Information.

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA - SARA HAZARD CATEGORY:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD FIRE HAZARD

SARA SECTION 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % IS LESS THAN
CALCIUM STRONTIUM ZINC PHOSPHOSILICATE	66402-68-4	10.0 %

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:

This product contains the following chemical substances subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
No information is available.	

U.S. STATE REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

(Continued on Page 7)

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO-KNOW:

The following materials are non-hazardous, but are among the top five components in this product:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
LONG OIL ALKYD	PROPRIETARY

## PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT-TO-KNOW:

The following non-hazardous ingredients are present in the product at greater than 3%:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
LONG OIL ALKYD	PROPRIETARY

## CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

WARNING: The chemical(s) noted below and contained in this product, are known to the state of California to cause cancer:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
No chemicals containing Proposition 65-listed carcinogens exist in this product.	

WARNING: The chemical(s) noted below and contained in this product, are known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
No chemicals containing Proposition 65-listed reproductive toxins exist in this product.	

WARNING: The chemical(s) noted below and contained in this product, are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER
No Proposition 65 chemicals exist in this product.	

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

CANADIAN WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: No information available.

(Continued on Page 8)

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION
--------------------------------

HMIS RATINGS - HEALTH: 2      FLAMMABILITY: 2      REACTIVITY: 0

PREVIOUS MSDS REVISION DATE: 01/07/00

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS): 2.78 lbs/gal,    334 grams/ltr

LEGEND: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established,  
N.D. - Not Determined

---

The information contained on this MSDS has been checked and should be accurate. However, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.

---

<END OF MSDS>