

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME : MAJ CAMO ERTH BRN
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 8-0854 DATE PRINTED: 08/16/11
 PRODUCT USE/CLASS : Camouflage Coating ARFN

SUPPLIER: MANUFACTURER:
 Yenkin-Majestic Paint Corporation Yenkin-Majestic Paint Corporation
 1920 Leonard Avenue 1920 Leonard Avenue
 Columbus, OH 43219 USA Columbus, OH 43219 USA

CHEMTREC 18004249300/ 17035273887 CHEMTREC 18004249300/ 17035273887
 24 Hr. Emergency Hotline 24 Hr. Emergency Hotline

PREPARER: J. Michael Jacobs, PHONE: 614-253-8511, PREPARE DATE: 08/16/11

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

ITEM	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % LESS THAN
01	CALCIUM CARBONATE	471-34-1	40.0 %
02	ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON (MS)	64742-47-8	20.0 %
03	MAGNESIUM SILICATE HYDRATE	14807-96-6	20.0 %
04	IRON OXIDE C.I. PIGMENT RED 101	1332-37-2	5.0 %
05	ETHYL BENZENE (HAP)	100-41-4	1.0 %

ITEM	EXPOSURE LIMITS					SKIN
	ACGIH		OSHA		COMPANY	
	TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL	PEL-TWA	PEL-CEILING	TLV-TWA	
01	10 mg/m3	N.E.	10 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	NO
02	100 PPM	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	NO
03	2 mg/m3	N.E.	2 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	NO
04	5 mg/m3	N.E.	5 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	NO
05	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	N.E.	N.E.	NO

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

*** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW ***: Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin Harmful if swallowed. Cause (target organ or system) damage. (e.g., lung, nervous system, blood disorders, liver, kidney, immune system,

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SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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. 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: Overexposure may cause nervous system damage. 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. IARC has classified Ethylbenzene as a group 2B cancer causing agent, (possibly carcinogenic to humans). There is inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. Ethylbenzene is NOT classified as carcinogenic by NTP or OSHA.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION EYE CONTACT

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

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SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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. Remove to a well ventilated area.

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: 6.6 %

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N.D.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO2 DRY CHEMICAL FOAM WATER FOG

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 reconitioner, 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. Area should be ventilated. Avoid potential ignition sources.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed

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SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

when not in use. Avoid storage with strong oxidizing agents.

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.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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BOILING RANGE	: 277 - 383 F	VAPOR DENSITY	: Is heavier than air
ODOR	: Organic Solvent	ODOR THRESHOLD	: N.D.

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SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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APPEARANCE	: Brown Liquid	EVAPORATION RATE:	Is slower than Ether
SOLUBILITY IN H2O	: Insoluble		
FREEZE POINT	: N.A.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.5042
VAPOR PRESSURE	: N.D.	pH @ 0.0 %	: N.A.
PHYSICAL STATE	: LIQUID	VISCOSITY	: 80-85 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: Peroxides and strong oxidizing agents.

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.

PRODUCT/COMPONENT TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified Ethyl Benzene in Group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of Xylene as "A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen." There is inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals. TERATOLOGY: Occupational exposure to organic solvents during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of major fetal malformations. Women reported symptoms associated with exposure appear to have an even greater risk compared to asymptomatic exposures. In several studies, fetotoxicity has been reported following maternal exposure of laboratory animals to Xylene. Ethyl Benzene has been shown to be fetotoxic in laboratory animals at maternally toxic exposure levels. TERATOLOGY: Occupational exposure to organic solvents during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of major fetal malformations. Women reporting symptoms associated with exposure appear to have an even greater risk compared to asymptomatic exposures.

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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.

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
ETHYL BENZENE (HAP)	100-41-4	1.0 %

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:

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SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 -

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

URETHANE MODIFIED ALKYD RESIN	MIXTURE
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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

URETHANE MODIFIED ALKYD RESIN	MIXTURE
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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.	

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SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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
CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4
CARBON BLACK	

ETHYL BENZENE (HAP)	100-41-4
ETHYL BENZENE (HAP)	

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.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

PREVIOUS MSDS REVISION DATE: 08/16/11

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS): 2.61 lbs/gal, 313 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>