

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: TOTALBOAT WET EDGE COLD CURE OYSTER WHITE Product Code: TB-7715

MANUFACTURER:
Engineered Marine Coatings, Inc.

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-255-3924 (CHEMTEL)

MANUFACTURING ADDRESS:
4120 Hyde Park Blvd.
Niagara Falls, NY 14305

INFORMATION PHONE: 1-855-54GENIUS

CORPORATE ADDRESS:
PO Box 921
Isle of Palms, SC 29451

Product Use: FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
Not recommended for:

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	3	Flash point $\geq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (140°F)
Skin corrosive	3	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 1.5 < 2.3$
Carcinogen	1B	Presumed Human Carcinogen, Based on demonstrated animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	1B	Presumed, Based on experimental animals
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity $\geq 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at 40°C .

GHS Hazards

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child

GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction
P405 Store locked up
P403+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

Signal Word: Danger



3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type)	8052-41-3	20.00% - 30.00%
Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	1.00% - 5.00%
Trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	1.00% - 5.00%
Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4-	95-63-6	1.00% - 5.00%
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.00% - 5.00%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic-type systems may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. Consult a physician.

EYES:

Flush with clean, lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes, while lifting eyelids. Refer individual to physician or ophthalmologist for immediate follow-up.

SKIN:

First aid for skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. For severe exposures, get under safety shower after removing clothing, then get medical attention. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

INGESTION:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give 1 to 2 cups of mil or water to drink. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. Consult physician immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 37 C (99 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 8.00

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray as last option. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to the danger of boilover.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Fires involving this product may release fumes, smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and irritating vapors.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective in fighting fire. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate all ignition sources. Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste.

LARGE SPILL:

Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Equip employees with appropriate protection equipment. Dike around spilled material. Cover spill with inert absorbent material and shovel with non-sparking tools into container. Remove containers to a safe area and seal. Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulatory controls.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Ground lines and equipment during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas of use or storage.

STORAGE:

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool dry place. Outside or detached storage preferred. Inside storage should be in a standard flammable liquid storage room or cabinet. All equipment should be grounded and bonded to reduce static electricity hazard. Use non-sparking tools. Do not reuse empty product container for any purpose.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 8052-41-3	PEL 500.00 ppm - TWA VPEL 100.00 ppm - TWA	TLV 100.00 ppm - TWA	NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m ³ and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m ³ not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period.
Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic 64742-95-6	Substance is not listed.	Substance is not listed.	Not Established
Trimethylbenzene 25551-13-7	There is no OSHA PEL.	NIOSH, HSE, and ACGIH have adopted or recommend a TWA values (for trimethyl benzenes as a class) of 25 ppm (125 mg/m ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 – 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 95-63-6	There is no OSHA PEL.	NIOSH, HSE, and ACGIH have adopted or recommend a TWA values (for trimethyl benzenes as a class) of 25 ppm (125 mg/m ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 – 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).

Xylene 1330-20-7	PEL 100 ppm - TWA STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/m ³) TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -1910.1000	100 ppm - TWA 150 ppm - STEL	Not Established
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Ventilation:

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used to keep vapor levels below the limits in Section 2 and lower explosive limit in Section 5. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Respiratory Protections:

Respirator Requirements - A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate containing environments (air purifying or fresh air supplied) may be necessary for spray applications or other situations such as high temperature use. This may cause inhalation exposures. A supplied air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) is recommended before an air-purifying respirator can be used. Air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer, HDI polyisocyanate and organic solvents. See the outline below for the specific conditions under which air-purifying respirators can be used. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134)

Spray Application:

A. Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn. During the spray application of organic solvent containing coatings systems, the use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) respirator is mandatory when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- The airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or
- the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05 ppm (10 times TLV); or
- The airborne polyisocyanate (polymer, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the mg);or
- No airborne solvent concentration exceeds its odor threshold;or

-Spraying is performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard 29 CFR 1910.146).

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing spray painting environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when all of the following conditions are met:

- The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm (10 times the TLV); and
- The airborne polyisocyanate (polymer, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or mg/m³ average over 15 minutes (10 times the mg);and

-At least one solvent has a published odor threshold; and

-At least one airborne solvent concentration exceeds its odor threshold and that solvent's odor is lower than its TLV.

B. During the spray application of a coating system not containing organosolvents a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) respirator is mandatory when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- The airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known; or
- The airborne polyisocyanate (polymer, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or mg/m³ average over 15 minutes (10 times the mg);and

-Spraying is performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard 29 CFR 1910.146).

Under any other circumstances, during spray application of a coating system not containing organic solvents, good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate based coatings are spray applied at least an air purifying respirator should be worn.

Non-Spray Operations:

A. During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch making, brush or roller applications, etc. at elevated temperatures (for example, heating of a material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors. Therefore, when the coatings system contains solvents and will be applied in a non-spray manner, a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow type) respirator is mandatory using the guidelines in the previous section for spray applications.

JAMESTOWN DISTRIBUTORS

Contaminated Gear:

Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p>Appearance: White Opaque Liquid</p> <p>Vapor Pressure: 3.7 hPa at 20 °C</p> <p>Vapor Density: 7.0</p> <p>Specific Gravity: 1.16</p>	<p>Odor: Solvent</p> <p>Odor threshold: No Data</p> <p>pH: No Data</p> <p>Melting point: No Data</p>
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<p>Freezing point: No Data</p> <p>Boiling range: No Data</p> <p>Evaporation rate: No Data</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 8%</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: No Data</p> <p>Coating VOC (lbs/gal) 3.46</p>	<p>Solubility: No Data</p> <p>Flash point: 99°F,37°C</p> <p>Flammability: Flammable Liquid, Class 2</p> <p>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): No Data</p> <p>Decomposition temperature: No Data</p>
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10. REACTIVITY AND STABILITY

STABLE

Incompatibility:

Strong oxidizing agents
Strong Acids

Hazardous Decomposition:

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 30mg/L

Component Toxicity

8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 3,000 mg/kg (RAT)
64742-95-6	Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic Dermal LD50: 3,400 mg/kg (RABBIT) Inhalation LC50: 10 mg/L (RAT)
1330-20-7	Xylene Oral LD50: 4,300 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 1,700 mg/kg (RABBIT) Inhalation LC50: 5,000 ppm

N/A

ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs Central Nervous System Skin

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure	Trimethyl benzene can affect you when breathed in. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, lightheaded, and to pass out. Symptoms of exposure can also include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomiting, nervousness, tenseness, confusion. Liquid deposition in lungs causes bronchitis or chemical pneumonitis.
Short Term Exposure	Trimethyl benzene can affect you when breathed in. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, lightheaded, and to pass out. Symptoms of exposure can also include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomiting, nervousness, tenseness, confusion. Liquid deposition in lungs causes bronchitis or chemical pneumonitis.
Short Term Exposure	Inhalation: Causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to levels above 2,400 mg/m3 may cause headache, dizziness and nose and throat irritation. More severe exposures may cause nausea and vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, weakness, muscle twitches and in extreme cases convulsions, unconsciousness and death.

Long Term Exposure	Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness, and a feeling of nervous tension. Can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. Delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. May cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking.
Long Term Exposure	Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness, and a feeling of nervous tension. Can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. Delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. May cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking.
Long Term Exposure	Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid may cause defatting of the skin with drying, irritation, and skin ulcers. Exposure to vapor may cause eye, nose and throat irritation, fatigue, headaches, anemia, jaundice, and damage to the liver and bone marrow. In animals: kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (aplastic anemia). This can be fatal. Many petroleum-based solvents have been shown to cause brain and/or nerve damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, effects on the autonomic nerves and/or nerves to the limbs.

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
None			N/A

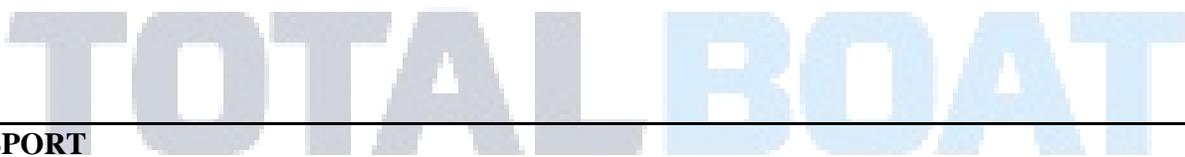
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section will be updated as ecological reviews are complete.

Component Ecotoxicity

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulatory controls. Chemical additions, processing, or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate.



14. TRANSPORT

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	PAINT	1263	III	3

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information provided is not meant to be comprehensive. Other federal, state, and local regulation applies to this material.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>
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EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

- None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		1
PERSONAL PROTECTION		G

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

* = Chronic Health Hazard

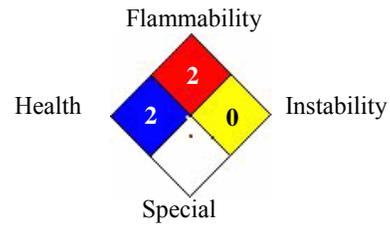
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



The information set forth above is based on information which Engineered Marine Coatings, Inc. believes to be accurate. No warranty, expressed or implied, is intended. The information is provided solely for your information and consideration and EMC assumes no legal responsibility for its use or reliance thereon.

Date revised: 2017-03-09

Reviewer Revision

Date Prepared: 3/15/2017

