

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): @20.0C 6mm Melting Point: N.A.

Vapor Density (Air=1): 4.0 Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)
Heavier than air. (Ethyl Ether=1): 1.0

Solubility in Water: Slight solubility

Appearance and Odor: Liquid; Aromatic odor, see description

Section IV. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used): 80 Deg. F T.C.C. Flammable Limits: LEL 1.0 UEL N.E.

Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical - Foam - Class "B" Fires.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Water may be ineffective. Water should be used to cool containers exposed to fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Forms flammable and/or explosive mixtures with air or oxygen, keep ignition sources at great distances.

Section V. Reactivity Data

Stability: Unstable - NO Stable X Conditions To Avoid: Avoid heat, fire, ignition sources.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, alkaline materials, mineral acids, and halogens.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur NO Will Not Occur X

Conditions to Avoid: Does not heat spontaneously.

Section VI. Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

Acute (From Short-Term "Overexposure"):

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and a sensation of seeing halos around lights.

Prolonged contact with the skin may lead to extraction of natural oils with resultant irritation or dermatitis.

If swallowed, can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal!

Chronic (From Long-Term "Overexposure"):

May cause liver, kidney, CNS damage as well as cardiac abnormalities.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap & water.

Eye Contact: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes, consult a physician.

Ingestion: Drink one or two glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. Consult physician or poison control center as soon as possible.

Treat symptomatically.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? NO IARC Monographs? NO OSHA Regulated? NO

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Intoxicating, narcotic, dizziness & nausea.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with severe skin, liver, heart, kidney problems or general poor health should avoid use.

Section VII. Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: Material is flammable, care should be exercised to prevent fire. Spilled material may be pumped or transferred into another container, or absorbed and removed from the area. Non-sparking tools and equipment should be used.

Waste Disposal Method: Incinerate or dispose of in accordance with all Local, State and Federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: Keep containers closed, do not store or use near heat, sparks, or flame.

Other Precautions: Ground all containers when transferring liquid. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid free fall of liquid. Do not flame cut, saw, drill, braze or weld empty containers or drums.

Section VIII. Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see section II), a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is advised. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.134 !

Ventilation: Provide sufficient ventilation to keep vapor concentration below given TLV values.

Local Exhaust - Exhaust at floor level and/or point of release.

Special - Vapors are heavier than air.

Mechanical (General) - Use in well ventilated areas.

Other - Eye bath and shower should be available. Use chemical resistant apron, boots or other clothing if needed to avoid repeated or frequent skin contact. Liquid may penetrate shoes and other clothing causing delayed irritation. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible and wash hands before eating, smoking or using washroom/restroom.

Protective Gloves: Use synthetic chemical resistant gloves.

Eye Protection: Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of

liquids and vapors.

Section IX. Other Health Information

T-038 ETHYLBENZENE:

This product contains Ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated Ethylbenzene and Classified it as a possible human carcinogen (group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

S-104 CARBON BLACK:

This product contains a Carbon Black pigment. Based on an IARC conclusion that there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of Carbon Black" and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, IARC's overall evaluation is that "Carbon Black is possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Carbon Black has not been listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

S-101 CRYSTALLINE SILICA:

This product contains crystalline silica which is known to cause cancer, respiratory disease and Silicosis if inhaled over a prolonged period of time. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) published IARC Monograph Volume 68 in June, 1997. Volume 68 reclassified crystalline silica in the form of quartz from a Group 2A probable human carcinogen to a Group 1 known human carcinogen. The NTP has concluded that "Silica, Crystalline (respirable)" may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals and limited evidence in humans. The OSHA PEL and MSHA exposure limit is defined as: $(10 \text{ mg/m}^3)/(\% \text{ silica}+2)$. Other Recommended Limits: "NIOSH" - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has established a recommended REL of 0.05 mg/m³ for respirable crystalline silica as determined by a full-shift sample for a 10-hour working day, 40-hour work week.

S-103 COBALT and COBALT COMPOUNDS:

This product contains a Cobalt compound. Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are Group 2B carcinogens. IARC has classified Cobalt and Cobalt compounds as Group 2B carcinogens which are possibly carcinogenic to humans. See IARC Mongraph, Volume 52.

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