

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DuraGhard Over Coat  
May 06, 2020

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**SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION**

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**Product ID:** Ghemco DuraGhard Over Coat  
**Product Name:** Ghemco DuraGhard Over Coat  
**Revision Date:** May 06, 2020 **Date Printed:** May 06, 2020  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Ghemco  
**Address:** PO Box 3977, Santa Fe Springs, CA, US, 90670  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (Account CCN837338) or International: (703) 527-3887 (Account CCN837338)  
**Information Phone Number:** (562) 250-4745  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

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**SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**Classification**

Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 3  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

**Pictograms****Signal Word**

Danger

**Hazardous Statements - Physical**

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

**Hazardous Statements - Health**

H332 - Harmful if inhaled  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.

H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

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

#### **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**

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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.

P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

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: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam to extinguish.

For detailed information, see Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

## 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
0009040-80-6	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	40% - 74%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	9% - 17%
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 10%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	4% - 8%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	4% - 7%
0000091-08-7	TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE	0.4% - 0.6%
0000584-84-9	2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	0.2% - 0.3%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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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 experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

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 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.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide 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.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can occur.

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

## 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 NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required.

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

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

### 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

Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets.

Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste.

Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose off in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

### 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, strong oxidizers and any 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 containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

## 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.

Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing.

### Respiratory Protection

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

### 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, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	0.02 ceiling	0.14 ceiling			1			a
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	500	2000			1			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE		5			1		1	

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE				1	0.001 (IFV)		0.005 (IFV)	
CARBON BLACK	3.5a			1		3 (I)		
ODORLESS					(L)	[(L)]; [5 (I)];		

MINERAL SPIRITS							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e			1		0.025 (R)	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10	
TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE					0.001 (IFV)		0.005 (IFV)

(I) - Inhalable fraction, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.66 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.16
VOC Regulatory	0.83 lb/gal
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VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Pigmented Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Mild Chemical
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Reacts with Water
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	55 °C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	174 °C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
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 liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

### **Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization**

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

### **Incompatible Materials**

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

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## **SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Causes mild skin irritation

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

Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

### **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

### **Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

May cause genetic defects.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

No data available.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

No data available.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### **Acute Toxicity**

Harmful if inhaled

### **Acute Exposure**

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

It can irritate and burn the skin and eyes. Breathing can irritate the respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapor can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Exposures can cause chemical bronchitis, pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Exposure far above the OEL could cause death.

### **Chronic Exposure**

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Toluene-2,6,-diisocyanate may cause a skin allergy, and may cause an asthma-like allergy. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause

skin sensitization. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and/or chest tightness. Repeated high exposure may cause memory and concentration problems

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Animal tests in rats have shown 2,4-toluene diisocyanate to have moderate to extreme acute toxicity from inhalation exposure and low acute toxicity from oral exposure. Chronic: Inhalation exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate in workers has caused significant decreases in lung function, an asthma-like reaction characterized by wheezing, dyspnea, and bronchial constriction.

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.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA Carcinogen. It has been shown to cause liver cancer in animals. There is no evidence that it affects reproduction.

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Exposure can result in itching of the eyes, lacrimation, and irritation of the nose and pharynx. Respiratory problems that include dry cough, chest pain, difficulty in breathing, wheezing dyspnea, and respiratory distress may occur later. Animal studies have reported significantly increased incidences of tumors of the pancreas, liver, and mammary glands from exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate via gavage. Animal studies, via inhalation, did not report an increased incidence of tumors.

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.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. 'Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

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.

0064741-65-7 ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS

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 guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (guinea pig): 13 ppm (3-hour exposure) (11.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LC50 (rabbit): 1.5 ppm (3-hour exposure) (1.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5,800 mg/kg (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg (TDI, unspecified composition) (1)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil**

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Toluene diisocyanates released into the environment will tend to partition into water.

**Other Adverse Effects**

No data available.

**Persistence and Degradability**

0000584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Not biodegradable.

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.

**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****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.

**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION****U.S. DOT Information**

Not regulated.

**IMDG Information**

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: III

Placard: Flammable

Marine Pollutant: No data available

**IATA Information**

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: III

Placard: Flammable

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0009040-80-6	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	40% - 74%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA

0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	9% - 17%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 10%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	4% - 8%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	4% - 7%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000091-08-7	TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE	0.4% - 0.6%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000584-84-9	2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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### OTHER INFORMATION

\* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

### GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; 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.

### Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jul 02, 2019

Version 1.0

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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.