



SUBMITTAL PACKAGE

# HyppoCoat 100™

**Hybrid Polyurea / Polyurethane Trafficable  
Base Membrane**



# HyppoCoat™ Submittal Package

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## 1. Introduction

About The Barrett Company..... Page 2

## 2. Technical Data Sheets

HyppoCoat™ 100..... Page 3

HyppoCoat™ PC..... Page 4

Sure-Seal Tape..... Page 5

## 3. Safety Data Sheets

HyppoCoat™ 100..... Page 6

HyppoCoat™ PC..... Page 21



(800) 647-0100



info@barrettroofs.com

[barrettroofs.com](https://www.barrettroofs.com)

# What Makes Barrett the Best Value in Roofing and Waterproofing Systems?

Barrett has been serving the roofing and waterproofing industry since 1928 and specializing in hot fluid-applied rubberized asphalt since 1975. Decades of experience in the manufacturing, system design, and application of moisture protection systems allows Barrett to offer "World Class" specification and application support.

Barrett system designs and details do not compromise quality or long term performance for a competitive edge. Barrett is dedicated to the proven performance of polymer-modified asphalt technology and does not compromise its drive for excellence by offering less sustainable systems.

Roofing performance promises are easy to make, hard to deliver. Almost all roofing material manufacturers advertise and profess to offer the "best" or "ultimate" systems and to meet every need of every customer. But our systems and components often exceed industry standards and have developed a reputation for being "bulletproof." And with projects like the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorial, Fort Knox, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Millenium Park, Terminal Tower, and more under our belt, it's easy to understand why.



**2** Barrett projects (The Lincoln Memorial & the IMF Headquarters One and Two) have won the NRCA "Gold Circle Award."

**4** Greenroof Roofscapes® with RamTough 250 have been awarded the prestigious GRHC "Award of Excellence."

Barrett's primary expertise in roofing and waterproofing technologies, combined with long-term relationships with suppliers of supplemental products, allow for single source designs and system warranties. Many years of "hands-on" installation experience has provided Barrett with the know-how to bring together roofing and waterproofing components into compatible system designs consistent with real-world workmanship to successfully complete unique projects.

Barrett offers a national network of approved contractors which have demonstrated their ability to install high-performance systems and a willingness to work cooperatively with others to meet overall project objectives. An RCI Registered Roof Consultant is on staff to service customers and lead the technical competencies of the company.

Unlike most of our direct competitors, Barrett products are "Made in the USA". Buying domestic products means improving our balance of trade, supporting our workforce, helping our economy, and sustaining environmental initiatives. Barrett products are available from distributors nationwide.



(800) 647-0100



info@barrettroofs.com

**barrettroofs.com**



# HyppoCoat 100

Hybrid Polyurea/Polyurethane Trafficable Waterproofing Membrane



## Description

HyppoCoat 100 is an aliphatic two component, fast-setting, rapid-curing, solvent-free, high-performance, and high-solids polyurea/urethane polymer waterproof coating that can be utilized suitably for heavy-duty wearing surface applications on prepared interior or exterior concrete, plywood and metal surfaces. Due to its fast gel time, HyppoCoat 100 is suitable for applications in temperatures as low as 20°F. It is also relatively insensitive to moisture and temperature, allowing for applications in various temperatures and humidity. HyppoCoat 100 may be used as a stand-alone application for flooring, pedestrian and vehicular parking deck applications, as well as a membrane for waterproofing applications.

## Uses

- Vehicular Parking Decks
- Exterior & Interior Waterproofing Traffic Areas
- Walkways, Patios and Stairways
- Porticos & Sun Rooms
- Metal Roofs
- Mechanical Rooms
- Heavy Duty Elastomeric Flooring
- Basketball Courts
- Pre-cast Joints
- Block and Masonry
- Curtain Walls
- On Grade or Split slab

## Properties

| Description                  | Measurement            | Test Method   |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Solids by Volume             | 95%                    |               |
| Pot Life (min @75°F, 50% RH) | 9 minutes              |               |
| Tack-Free Time               | 3-4 hours              |               |
| Hardness                     | 80 ± 3 (Shore A)       | ASTM D2240    |
| Tensile Strength             | 2500 ± 100 psi         | ASTM D412     |
| Elongation                   | 800 ± 100%             | ASTM D412     |
| Tear                         | 300 ± 25 pli           | ASTM D624     |
| Split Tear                   | 100 ± 10 pli           | ASTM D470     |
| Volatile Organic Compounds   | 0.49 lb/gal (gm/liter) | ASTM D2369-81 |

## Features & Benefits

- Applied at any thickness in one application
- Excellent Weathering
- Seamless
- Labor Saving
- Non-Gassing
- User Friendly
- Fast Curing (1-4 hours)
- Resists Dirt Attraction
- Good Thermal Stability
- Highly Flexible over extreme temperatures
- No Odor
- Recoatable
- Meets SCAQMD VOC Requirements
- Excellent Low Temperature Flexibility

## Coverage

| Light Pedestrian: | Heavy Pedestrian: |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36 Dry Mills      | 48 Dry Mills      |
| 42.2 sq ft/gal    | 31.7 sq ft/gal    |

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Vehicular:     | Heavy Vehicular Traffic |
| 55 Dry Mills   | 65 Dry Mills            |
| 27.7 sq ft/gal | 23.4 sq ft/gal          |

**NOTE:** HyppoCoat 100 may be applied at any rate to achieve desired thickness. For application information, please view our **HyppoCoat System Specification Guide** or contact a Barrett representative.



## 5 Gal Kit

**Part A:** 5 gal pail  
**W/** 4 gal of Part A  
**Part B:** 1 gal pail



ASTM C-836

ASTM E-96

## 1 Gal Kit

**Part A:** 1 gal pail  
**Part B:** 1 qt can

LIMITED WARRANTY: Barrett warrants its Products to be free of defects in materials, but makes no warranty as to appearance or color. Since methods of application and on-site conditions are beyond our control and can affect performance, Barrett makes no other warranty, expressed or implied, including warranties of MERCHANTABILITY and FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, with respect to The Barrett Company, LLC. Barrett to replace or to refund the purchase price of the quantity of Barrett proven to be defective, and Barrett shall not be liable for any loss or damage.



(800) 647-0100



info@barrettroofs.com

barrettroofs.com

# HyppoCoat PC

Two-Component Solvenated Epoxy-Polyamine Primer



## Description

HyppoCoat PC is a two component, solvenated, epoxy-polyamine liquid-applied primer with unique penetrating characteristics. This primer is recommended for metal flashings and other medium to heavy duty traffic areas in outdoor applications.

Two versions of this primer can be used:

- **HyppoCoat PC** (100 VOCs)
- **HyppoCoat PC+** (250 VOCs)

Please use the correct product grade that complies with VOC regulations as per federal, state, county and city regulations/codes at the place of installation of product.

## Features & Benefits

- Excellent Adhesion
- Low Viscosity
- Seals Concrete
- Pedestrian & Vehicular Traffic Applications
- For use in SCAQMD areas, use only our HyppoCoat PC+

## Color

- Side A:** Blue
- Side B:** Yellow

## Substrates

- Concrete
- Glass-Reinforced Plastics
- Elastomeric Polyurethane
- Metal
- Plywood
- Masonry

## Coverage

- 4 ± 1 Dry Mills
- 300 sq ft/gal

## HyppoCoat PC — Properties

| Description                        | Measurement                              | Test Method   |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Dry Film Thickness (@300 sqft/gal) | 4 ± 1 mils                               | —             |
| Pot Life at 50% (75°F)             | 75 ± 15 min (dry)                        | —             |
| Relative Density                   | A-Side: 1.27 ± 0.1<br>B-Side: 1.85 ± 0.1 | —             |
| Solids (Weight)                    | 90 ± 2%                                  | ASTM D2369    |
| Solids (Volume)                    | 84 ± 2%                                  | ASTM D2697    |
| Viscosity (75°F)                   | 600 ± 50 cps                             | —             |
| Volatile Organic Compounds         | 0.75 lb/gal (gm/liter)                   | ASTM D2369-81 |

## HyppoCoat PC+ — Properties

| Description                        | Measurement                              | Test Method   |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Dry Film Thickness (@300 sqft/gal) | 4 ± 1 mils                               | —             |
| Pot Life at 50% (75°F)             | 75 ± 15 min (dry)                        | —             |
| Relative Density                   | A-Side: 1.27 ± 0.1<br>B-Side: 1.85 ± 0.1 | —             |
| Solids (Weight)                    | 90 ± 2%                                  | ASTM D2369    |
| Solids (Volume)                    | 84 ± 2%                                  | ASTM D2697    |
| Viscosity (75°F)                   | 1200 ± 200 cps                           | —             |
| Volatile Organic Compounds         | 0.75 lb/gal (gm/liter)                   | ASTM D2369-81 |



## 2 Gal Kit

- Part A:** 1 gal pail
- Part B:** 1 gal pail

- Not UV stable
- Surfaces must be dry, clean, and free of all foreign matter
- Difficult to clean up after material has cured
- Mix only what can be used within 20 minutes
- Do not dilute
- Opened containers must be used as soon as possible

*HyppoCoat PC/PC+ (Side A and Side B) are considered Dangerous Goods. DOT regulations classify it as: Paint, CLASS #, UN 1263, PG III, FLAMMABLE LIQUID.*

**WARNING: This product contains epoxy resin & curatives.**

LIMITED WARRANTY: Barrett warrants its Products to be free of defects in materials, but makes no warranty as to appearance or color. Since methods of application and on-site conditions are beyond our control and can affect performance, Barrett makes no other warranty, expressed or implied, including warranties of MERCHANTABILITY and FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, with respect to The Barrett Company, LLC. Barrett to replace or to refund the purchase price of the quantity of Barrett proven to be defective, and Barrett shall not be liable for any loss or damage.



(800) 647-0100



info@barrettroofs.com

barrettroofs.com

# Sure-Seal Tape

Specialty Tape that Delivers High-Tack & High-Shear Strength



## Description

Sure-Seal™ Tape is a 9 mil (227 microns) thick laminated, spun-bonded, polyester-base substrate reinforced with hybrid polyester fibers. These fibers have been specifically created to provide a high-modulus of strength on initial impact. The adhesive is a highly aggressive acrylic system that delivers high-tack and high-shear strength. This product has an excellent adhesion to metal or wood. This adhesive has excellent cold temperature and condensation resistance with an extremely wide ultra-violet stabilizer system. Please use the correct product grade that complies with VOC regulations as per federal, state, county and city regulations/codes at the place of installation of product.

## Features

- Adhesion to Most Common Construction Metals
- Coating Ready
- Compatible with Most Coatings
- Fast-Tack Set
- Field or Shop Applied to Substrates
- Labor Saving
- Ultra-Violet Stable
- User Friendly
- Waterproof

## Benefits

- Balcony & Breezeway Waterproofing
- Balcony-Flashing Tape
- Basements
- Coatings over Metal
- Foundation Walls
- Green-Roof Waterproofing
- Roof-Repair
- Roofing Joints
- 20°F to 120°F
- 100% solids, no cure shrinkage
- Watertight Joints Hydrostatic Performance - ASTM C-990 Sec. 10.1 - 10 psi for 10 min.

## Packaging

Widths: 4" (10.1 cm), 8" (20.3 cm), 12" (30.4 cm), 16" (40.6 cm), 24" (61 cm) and 48" (122 cm) rolls.

Lengths: 180' (55 cm)

## Technical Data

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Color                        | White  |
| Base Material                | Spun-Bonded polyolefin                       |
| Fibers                       | Polyester hybrid                             |
| Thickness                    | 9 Mils (227 microns)                         |
| Tensile                      | 1,000 lbs per inch                           |
| Elasticity                   | 6%   |
| Memory                       | 98%  |
| Temperature resistance       | Min. -40°F (-40 °C)<br>Max . 484°F (121°C)   |
| Minimum application temp     | 14°F (-23 °C)                                |
| Release Liner                | 90 GSM PE liner                              |
| Adhesion to Galvanized Steel | 28.5 lbs p/Lft @70°F (21°C)<br>20 min Dwell  |
| Adhesion to Copper           | 24.75 lbs p/Lft@70°F (21°C)<br>20 min Dwell  |
| Adhesion to Stainless Steel  | 32.25 lbs p/Lft @70°F (21°C)<br>20 min Dwell |
| Adhesion to Aluminum         | 38.66 lbs p/Lft @70°F (21°C)<br>20 min Dwell |

## Joint, Cracks, & Flashing

Apply Sure-Seal™ Tape over all joints and cracks. Bridge the joints and cracks with a minimum of 4" (10.16 cm) Sure-Seal™ Tape. Apply Sure-Seal™ Tape over primed smooth concrete surfaces and sealed joints and cracks to completely hide joints, cracks and flashing.

## Application

Solvent-wipe substrate with Acetone or Xylene and allow to dry. Surfaces must be dry, clean and free of foreign matter. Apply tape by using pressure by hand or tool to fully adhere tape to substrate. Firmly press tape on to substrate. Butt tape joints. Do not overlap at tape joints. All tape joints must be sealed with Liquid-Flash 100 sealant.

Allow tape to set a minimum of 20 minutes before conducting adhesion tests. After adhesion is verified apply as needed to suitable substrates. Sure-Seal™ Tape must be coated in a waterproofing application with a suitable elastomeric coating.

## Shelf Life and Storage

Sure-Seal™ Tape has a shelf life of two (2) years from date of manufacture, when stored indoors at a temperature not greater than 75° (24°C) and not less than 50% relative humidity.



(800) 647-0100



info@barrettroofs.com

barrettroofs.com



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** HyppoCoat 100 - Part A

**MANUFACTURER:**

BARRETT COMPANY  
2926 CHESTER AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

**TOLL-FREE NUMBER:** (877) 514-5336

**MAIN NUMBER:** (440) 605-1020

**FAX NUMBER:** (440) 605-1120

**EMERGENCY NUMBER:** (800) 424-9300

**DATE PREPARED:** June 16, 2020

---

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

**Classification:**

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 1

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:**

Danger

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

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

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**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:**

- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- 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.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

- 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.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- 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.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

- P405 - Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

---

**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name               | % by Weight |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 0053880-05-0 | POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER     | 55% - 100%  |
| 0000108-32-7 | 4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE | 5% - 9%     |
| 0004098-71-9 | ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE     | 4% - 8%     |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE            | 2% - 4%     |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS           | 0.1%        |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE          | Trace       |

---

**SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

---

**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.

---

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

---

**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.

---

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

**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:**

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

**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.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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 container 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 purifying 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-Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE      |                |                         |                 |                   |                    |                 |                       |                 |                   |                  |                    |                  |
| ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE |                |                         |                 |                   |                    |                 |                       | 0.005           | 0.045             | 0.02             | 0.180              |                  |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS       | 20 (b)         | 80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 |                 |                   | 1,3                |                 |                       |                 | 6                 |                  |                    |                  |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE        |                | 15                      |                 |                   | 1                  |                 |                       | b               |                   |                  |                    | 1                |

| Chemical Name      | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE |                 | 1 (R)             |                  |                    |

|                            |       |       |  |  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| ISOPHORONE<br>DIISOCYANATE | 0.005 | 0.045 |  |  |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS          |       |       |  |  |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE           |       | 10    |  |  |

---

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### Physical and Chemical Properties

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Density                 | 8.73 lb/gal          |
| Specific Gravity        | 1.05                 |
| VOC Regulatory          | 0.00 lb/gal          |
| <hr/>                   |                      |
| VOC Part A & B Combined | 0.00 lb/gal          |
| Appearance              | White Viscous 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             | 200 °F               |
| 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       | 300 °F               |
| High Boiling Point      | N.A.                 |
| Auto Ignition Temp      | N.A.                 |
| Decomposition Pt        | N.A.                 |
| Evaporation Rate        | Slower than ether    |
| Coefficient Water/Oil   | N.A.                 |

---

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

### 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.

---

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

**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:**

Suspected of causing cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

No data available

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

No data available

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

No data available

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No data available

**Acute Toxicity:**

No data available

0004098-71-9 ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (rat): 123-160 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (13.6-17.6 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (aerosol) (1,2)

LD50 (oral, male rat): greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rat): approx. 1,000 mg/kg (4-hour exposure); approx. 500 mg/kg (4-day exposure) (1)

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

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.?

---

**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

**Toxicity:**

No data available.

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Persistence and Degradability:**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

No data available.



**Mobility in Soil:**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:**

No data available.

---

**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

---

**Waste Disposal:**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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:**

Not Regulated

**IATA Information:**

Not Regulated

---

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name               | % By Weight | Regulation List                        |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| 0000108-32-7 | 4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE | 5% - 9%     | SARA312,TSCA                           |
| 0004098-71-9 | ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE     | 4% - 8%     | SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA               |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS           | 0.1%        | SARA312,TSCA                           |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE            | 2% - 4%     | SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65 |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE          | 0.1%        | SARA312,TSCA                           |
| 0053880-05-0 | POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER     | 55%- 100%   | SARA312,TSCA                           |

---

**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION**

---

**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; 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.

---

## DISCLAIMER

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.



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** HyppoCoat 100 - Part B

**MANUFACTURER:**

BARRETT COMPANY  
2926 CHESTER AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

**TOLL-FREE NUMBER:** (877) 514-5336

**MAIN NUMBER:** (440) 605-1020

**FAX NUMBER:** (440) 605-1120

**EMERGENCY NUMBER:** (800) 424-9300

**DATE PREPARED:** June 16, 2020

---

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

**Classification:**

- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Eye Irritation - Category 2
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1
- Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1
- Acute toxicity Dermal Category 4
- Acute toxicity Oral Category 4

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:**

Danger

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

- H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
- H302 - Harmful if swallowed
- H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H370 - Causes damage to organs.

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

- H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
- H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary Statements - General:**

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

- P391 - Collect spillage.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- 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.
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

- P405 - Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

---

**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name                     | % by Weight |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 0068479-98-1 | AROMATIC AMINE                    | 27% - 51%   |
| 0002530-83-8 | G-GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE | 1.3% - 2.2% |
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK                      | 0.1% - 0.2% |

---

**SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

---

**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.

---

**SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

---

**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:**

Under fire conditions, irritating and/or toxic gases may be present.

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.

**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.

---

**SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

---

**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:**

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

**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:**

Dike area with sand. Ventilate area. Flush area but do not flush to sewer. Remaining material may be emulsified with soap and water and absorbed. Scoop up contaminated soil and place in dry drums. Large spills may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers.

---

**SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

---

**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 container 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-Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| CARBON BLACK  |                | 3.5              |                 |                   | 1                  |                 |                       |                 | 3.5a              |                  |                    | 1                |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CARBON BLACK  |                 | 3 (l)             |                  |                    |

---

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### Physical and Chemical Properties

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Density                                | 8.26 lb/gal            |
| Specific Gravity                       | 0.99                   |
| VOC Regulatory                         | 0.00 lb/gal            |
| <del>VOC Part A &amp; B Combined</del> | <del>0.00 lb/gal</del> |
| Appearance                             | Black Liquid           |
| Odor Threshold                         | N.A.                   |
| Odor Description                       | Amine                  |

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| pH                    | N.A.              |
| Water Solubility      | N.A.              |
| Flammability          | N/A               |
| Flash Point Symbol    | N.A.              |
| Flash Point           | 275 °F            |
| 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     | 586 °F            |
| High Boiling Point    | N.A.              |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | N.A.              |
| Decomposition Pt      | N.A.              |
| Evaporation Rate      | Slower than ether |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A.              |

---

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

### Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid:

None known.

### 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:

Mineral acids, organic, oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon, nitrogen, and ammonia fumes. Toxic monomer fumes, and/or short chain hydrocarbons.

---

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Skin may become red and/or blister. Skin may become dry. May aggravate existing dermatitis.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

May cause blindness or permanent eye injury. Corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal, if not treated.

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No data available

### Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

Causes damage to organs.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No data available

**Acute Toxicity:**

Breathing of vapor and/or mists may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease

High vapor concentration may cause lung damage.

If liquid is heated, avoid breathing vapors.

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)

**Chronic Exposure**

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.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

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.

---

**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

**Toxicity:**

Very toxic to aquatic life

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Persistence and Degradability:**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:**

No data available.

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

**Persistence and Degradability**

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 at 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:

Not regulated.

### IATA Information:

Not regulated.

---

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name                              | %By Weight  | Regulation List                                    |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK                               | 0.1% - 0.2% | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0002530-83-8 | G-<br>GLYCODOXYPROPYLTRI<br>METHOXY SILANE | 1.3% - 2.2% | SARA312,TSCA                                       |
| 0068479-98-1 | AROMATIC AMINE                             | 27% - 51%   | SARA312,VOC,TSCA                                   |

---

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

---

### OTHER INFORMATION:

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

### GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; 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.

---

## DISCLAIMER

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.



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** HyppoCoat PC (Primer) - Part A

**MANUFACTURER:**

BARRETT COMPANY  
2926 CHESTER AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

**TOLL-FREE NUMBER:** (877) 514-5336

**MAIN NUMBER:** (440) 605-1020

**FAX NUMBER:** (440) 605-1120

**EMERGENCY NUMBER:** (800) 424-9300

**DATE PREPARED:** June 16, 2020

---

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

**Classification:**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Flammable Liquids Category 3

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:**

Warning

**Hazardous Statements - Physical:**

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

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

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**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:**

- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- 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.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

- P391 - Collect spillage.
- 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: Check Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- 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.
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

- P235 - Keep cool.
- P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
- P405 - Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

---

**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name                          | % by Weight |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0025068-38-6 | BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER   | 32% - 59%   |
| 0001332-58-7 | KAOLIN                                 | 12% - 23%   |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE                    | 9% - 17%    |
| 0002461-15-6 | OXIRANE, 2-[[2-EHTYLHEXYL)OXY]METHYL]- | 8% - 15%    |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE                                 | 6% - 12%    |

|              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 2% - 3%     |
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK | 0.3% - 0.5% |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE      | Trace       |

---

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

---

### Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

### Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. 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 a duration of 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.

Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

---

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog 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.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

### 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 protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

---

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### 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:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

### 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:

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

---

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### 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.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.  
Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

### 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 and 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 container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

---

## 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.

### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

### 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/m <sup>3</sup> ) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| CARBON BLACK  |                | 3.5                           |                 |                                | 1                  |                 |                       |                 | 3.5a                           |                  |                                 | 1                |
| ETHYLBENZENE  | 100            | 435                           |                 |                                | 1                  |                 |                       | 100             | 435                            | 125              | 545                             |                  |
| KAOLIN        |                | [15]; [5 (a)];                |                 |                                | 1                  |                 |                       |                 | 10,5a                          |                  |                                 |                  |

|                     |                      |  |                        |  |     |  |  |       |     |     |     |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----|--|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | a                    | [10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2]; |                        |  | 1,3 |  |  | 0.05e |     |     | 1   |
| TOLUENE             | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2  | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) |  | 1,2 |  |  | 100   | 375 | 150 | 560 |
| XYLENE              | 100                  | 435  |                        |  | 1   |  |  | 100   | 435 | 150 | 655 |

| Chemical Name       | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis                                   | ACGIH Notations |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|
| CARBON BLACK        |                 | 3 (I)             |                  |                    | A3               | Bronchitis  | A3              |
| ETHYLBENZENE        | 20              |                   |                  |                    | A3               | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI         |
| KAOLIN              |                 | 2 (E,R)           |                  |                    | A4               | Pneumococcosis                                    | A4              |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE |                 | 0.025 (R)         |                  |                    | A2               | Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer                   | A2              |
| TOLUENE             | 20              | 0.2               |                  |                    | A4               | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss       | A4; BEI         |
| XYLENE              | 100             | 434               | 150              | 651                | A4               | URT & eye irr; CNS impair                         | A4; BEI         |

---

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### Physical and Chemical Properties

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Density               | 10.62 lb/gal          |
| Specific Gravity      | 1.27                  |
| VOC Regulatory        | 0.00 lb/gal           |
| <hr/>                 |                       |
| VOC Part A & B        | 1.67 lb/gal           |
| Appearance            | Thin Pigmented Liquid |
| Odor Threshold        | N.A.                  |
| Odor Description      | Aromatic              |
| pH                    | N.A.                  |
| Water Solubility      | N.A.                  |
| Flammability          | N/A                   |
| Flash Point Symbol    | N.A.                  |
| Flash Point           | 45 °C                 |
| Viscosity             | N.A.                  |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A.                  |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A.                  |
| Vapor Pressure        | N.A.                  |

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Vapor Density         | N.A.   |
| Freezing Point        | N.A.   |
| Melting Point         | N.A.   |
| Low Boiling Point     | 121 °C |
| High Boiling Point    | N.A.   |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | N.A.   |
| Decomposition Pt      | N.A.   |
| Evaporation Rate      | N.A.   |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A.   |

---

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

### 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 buildup of pressure.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.

### Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

---

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. May also aggravate an existing skin condition.

Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available.

### Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

### Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs.

Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions : Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No data available.

**Acute Toxicity:**

Ingestion : Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion.

## 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)

## 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

## 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

## 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

**Chronic Exposure**

## 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

## 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

## 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

## 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**

## 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

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.

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.

0025068-38-6 BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. 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 quin

---

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Toxicity:

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

### Persistence and Degradability

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 at 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:**

Shipping Name: PAINT  
UN/NA #: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III  
Placard: Flammable  
Marine Pollutant: No data available

**IATA Information:**

Shipping Name: PAINT  
UN/NA #: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III  
Placard: Flammable

---

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name                            | %By Weight  | Regulation List   |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE                             | 2% - 3%     | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65      |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE                                  | 0.0% - 0.1% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE                                   | 6% - 12%    | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA                                       |
| 0001332-58-7 | KAOLIN                                   | 12% - 23%   | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0001333-86-4 | CARBON BLACK                             | 0.3% - 0.5% | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65                                    |
| 0002461-15-6 | OXIRANE, 2-[[[2-EHTYLHEXYL]OXY] METHYL]- | 8% - 15%    | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE                      | 9% - 17%    | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65                                    |
| 0025068-38-6 | BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER     | 32% - 59%   | SARA312,TSCA  |

---

**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION**

---

**GLOSSARY:**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; 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.

---

**DISCLAIMER**

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.





# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** HyppoCoat PC (Primer) - Part B

**MANUFACTURER:**

BARRETT COMPANY  
2926 CHESTER AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

**TOLL-FREE NUMBER:** (877) 514-5336

**MAIN NUMBER:** (440) 605-1020

**FAX NUMBER:** (440) 605-1120

**EMERGENCY NUMBER:** (800) 424-9300

**DATE PREPARED:** June 16, 2020

---

### SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

**Classification:**

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1B

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Flammable Liquids Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5

Acute toxicity Oral Category 5

**Pictograms:**



**Signal Word:**

Danger

**Hazardous Statements - Physical:**

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

**Hazardous Statements - Health:**

H303 - Maybe harmful if swallowed

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin

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

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**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:**

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

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

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.

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

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

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

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

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

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: Check Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

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

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

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

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

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

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

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.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

P235 - Keep cool.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 - Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

---

**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

---

| CAS          | Chemical Name       | % by Weight |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | 21% - 38%   |

|              |  |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0007727-43-7 | BARIUM SULFATE   | 14% - 27%   |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE   | 8% - 15%    |
| 0000100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL   | 7% - 13%    |
| 0135108-88-2 | FORMALDEHYDE, POLYMER WITH BENZENAMINE, HYDROGENATED                 | 7% - 12%    |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE   | 4% - 8%     |
| 0068953-36-6 | FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE | 3% - 7%     |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE   | 1.1% - 2.0% |
| 0000112-57-2 | TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE   | 0.7% - 1.2% |
| 0001477-55-0 | METHYLAMINE, M-PHENYLENE BIS   | 0.5% - 0.9% |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE  | Trace       |

---

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

---

### Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

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

### Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. 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 a duration of 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.

Give 3 or 4 glasses of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

---

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog 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.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

### 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 protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

---

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### 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:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

#### **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:**

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

---

## **SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

---

#### **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.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.  
Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

#### **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 and 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 container retain residue and may be dangerous.  
Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.  
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

---

## **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.

#### **Respiratory Protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

In poorly ventilated areas, a cartridge mask NIOSH approved for organic vapors is recommended under the following conditions: emergency situations, when product vapor concentration is greater than 20 ppm for a period longer than 15 min., during repair and cleaning of equipment, during transfer or discharge of the product.

#### **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-Z1,2,3 | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| BARIUM SULFATE               |                      | [15]; [5 (a)];   |                        |                   | 1                  |                 |                       |                 | 10,5a             |                  |                    |                  |
| ETHYLBENZENE                 | 100                  | 435  |                        |                   | 1                  |                 |                       | 100             | 435               | 125              | 545                |                  |
| METHYLAMINE, M-PHENYLENE BIS |                      |  |                        |                   |                    |                 |                       |                 |                   |                  |                    |                  |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE          | a                    | [10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2]; |                        |                   | 1,3                |                 |                       |                 | 0.05e             |                  |                    | 1                |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE             |                      | 15   |                        |                   | 1                  |                 |                       | b               |                   |                  |                    | 1                |
| TOLUENE                      | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2  | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) |                   | 1,2                |                 |                       | 100             | 375               | 150              | 560                |                  |
| XYLENE                       | 100                  | 435  |                        |                   | 1                  |                 |                       | 100             | 435               | 150              | 655                |                  |

| Chemical Name                | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis                                    | ACGIH Notations |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| BARIUM SULFATE               |                 | 5 (I)(E)          |                  |                    | A4               | Pneumoc niosis                                     | A4              |
| ETHYLBENZENE                 | 20              |                   |                  |                    | A3               | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropat hy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI         |
| METHYLAMINE, M-PHENYLENE BIS |                 |                   |                  | C 0.1              |                  | Eye, skin, GI irr                                  | Skin            |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE          |                 | 0.025 (R)         |                  |                    | A2               | Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer                    | A2              |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE             |                 | 10                |                  |                    | A4               | LRT irr  | A4              |
| TOLUENE                      | 20              | 0.2               |                  |                    | A4               | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss        | A4; BEI         |
| XYLENE                       | 100             | 434               | 150              | 651                | A4               | URT & eye irr; CNS imapir                          | A4; BEI         |

---

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### Physical and Chemical Properties

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Density          | 15.31 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 1.83         |
| VOC Regulatory   | 0.00 lb/gal  |
| <hr/>            |              |
| VOC Part A & B   | 1.67 lb/gal  |
| Appearance       | N.A.         |
| Odor Threshold   | N.A.         |

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Odor Description      | N.A.   |
| pH                    | N.A.   |
| Water Solubility      | N.A.   |
| Flammability          | N/A    |
| Flash Point Symbol    | N.A.   |
| Flash Point           | 40 °C  |
| Viscosity             | N.A.   |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A.   |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A.   |
| Vapor Pressure        | N.A.   |
| Vapor Density         | N.A.   |
| Freezing Point        | N.A.   |
| Melting Point         | N.A.   |
| Low Boiling Point     | 121 °C |
| High Boiling Point    | N.A.   |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | N.A.   |
| Decomposition Pt      | N.A.   |
| Evaporation Rate      | N.A.   |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N.A.   |

---

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

### 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 buildup of pressure.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with epoxies, isocyanates, and strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

---

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Any contact should not be left untreated.

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

### Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)



### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions : Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

### Acute Toxicity:

If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

### Chronic Exposure

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

#### 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

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

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. An 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.

---

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

### Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

---

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

### Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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:

Shipping Name: PAINT

UN/NA #: 1263

Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III

Placard: Flammable

Marine Pollutant: No data available

### IATA Information:

Shipping Name: PAINT  
UN/NA #: 1263  
Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: III  
Placard: Flammable

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS          | Chemical Name   | %By Weight  | Regulation List   |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE  | 1.1% - 2.0% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65      |
| 0000100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL  | 7% - 13%    | SARA312,VOC,TSCA  |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE   | 0.0%        | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 0000112-57-2 | TETRAETHYLENEPENTA<br>MINE  | 0.7% - 1.2% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA  |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE  | 4% - 8%     | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA                                       |
| 0001477-55-0 | METHYLAMINE, M-<br>PHENYLENE BIS  | 0.5% - 0.9% | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0007727-43-7 | BARIIUM SULFATE   | 14% - 27%   | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE  | 8% - 15%    | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65                                    |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE   | 21% - 38%   | SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65                                    |
| 0068953-36-6 | FATTY ACIDS, TALL-OIL,<br>REACTION PRODUCTS<br>WITH<br>TETRAETHYLENEPENTA<br>MINE | 3% - 7%     | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0135108-88-2 | FORMALDEHYDE,<br>POLYMER WITH<br>BENZENAMINE,<br>HYDROGENATED                     | 7% - 12%    | SARA312,TSCA  |

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION:

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

### GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; 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.

## DISCLAIMER

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.