

Date: 02/01/2002

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
PREPARED BY: Environmental, Health and Safety Department
MSDS PREPARATION DATE: 02/01/2002

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: U.S. COATINGS
ADDRESS: 9291 Watson Industrial Park, St. Louis, MO 63126
INFORMATION: 314-522-9552
EMERGENCY: 314-239-4703
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: GRIPLINE 6700 CONVERTER
PRODUCT CODE: GL3CAT6700

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

1 1,3 BENZENEDIMETHANAMINE CAS# 1477-55-0
Pct By Wt: 50
ACGIH TLV-TWA: NE ACGIH TLV-STEL/C: 0.1 MG/M3
OSHA PEL-TWA: NE OSHA PEL-STEL: 0.1 MG/M3
OSHA PEL-CEILING: NE SKIN DESIGNATION: NO
ODOR THRESHOLD: NA LD50 (INGESTION): NA
LC50 (INHALATION): NA AUTOIGNITION TEMP.: NA
FLASH POINT: 282°F
Other Limits: IARC-YES NTP-TES OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-YES

2 MIXTURE ALIPHATIC AMINES Trade Secrete
Pct By Wt: 40.00
ACGIH TLV-TWA: NE ACGIH TLV-STEL/C: NE
OSHA PEL-TWA: NE OSHA PEL-STEL: NE
OSHA PEL-CEILING: NE SKIN DESIGNATION: NE
ODOR THRESHOLD: NA LD50 (INGESTION): NA
LC50 (INHALATION): NA AUTOIGNITION TEMP.: 725°F
FLASH POINT: 204 C / 387 F
Other Limits: IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH

This product contains no chemicals listed in the NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens, the IARC Monographs, listed by ACGIH, NIOSH or regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA.

This product contains one or more reported teratogens or suspect/ experimental teratogens.
IMPORTANT! This product may be blended with other products prior to use. Read all warnings and precautions on the MSDSs and labels of all products being blended as the combination may contain the hazards of each component.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:
EYES: Can cause severe irritation, stinging, redness, tearing, swelling and eye damage.
SKIN: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. A single prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause skin sensitization.
INHALATION: Can cause nasal and respiratory tract irritation. Can cause CNS effects including fatigue, weakness, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death.
INGESTION: Can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. An experimental poison by ingestion.
POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: - Prolonged and repeated breathing of vapors, spray mist and/or sanding dust over a period of years may cause diseases of the lungs. - Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

TARGET ORGANS: Overexposure to this material or its components has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals and/or humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans:
- Cardiac abnormality
- Eye damage
- Kidney damage
- Liver abnormalities
- Skin damage
- Spleen damage
- Respiratory system

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY (X) SKIN (X) BREATHING (X) SWALLOWING
IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; Seek medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and flush contaminated skin with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged or if symptoms persist seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

IF INHALED: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; Keep person warm and quiet. If individual is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on their side with head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES OF THE CHEMICAL: (Unless otherwise noted, data are derived from ingredients existing in this formula at concentrations of 1% by weight or greater, i.e., the flashpoint given is the lowest flashpoint of the ingredients listed in section 2.)

Flashpoint : 282 F
Explosion Level : Low NA
High NA
Flammability Limits : Lower - -N/A
Higher - -N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature : -N/A 0F

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires; alcohol-type aqueous film-forming foam or water spray for large fires. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Do not smoke. Extinguish all pilot lights and turn off all sources of ignition, including heaters, fans and other non-explosion proof electrical equipment, during use and until all vapors are gone. Vapors may ignite explosively. Vapors may spread long distances and beyond closed doors. Prevent build up of vapors by maintaining a continuous flow of fresh air.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT: Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode. In case of fire, use Dry chemical, Foam, CO2 or other approved method for treating a Class B fire. Summon professional firefighters. During a fire, toxic gases and smoke are irritants present from decomposition/combustion. Closed container may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CLEAN-UP:
SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on inert material such as paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, and transfer to hood.

LARGE SPILL: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, contain area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be absorbed with inert material such as sand, clay, earth, or floor absorbent, and shoveled into containers, with non-sparking tools. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify the proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE - Grounding/Bonding required
STORAGE: Keep container tight and upright to prevent leakage. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store above 49 C/120 F. Do not transfer contents to bottles or unlabeled containers. Protect from freezing. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied because they retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid). When empty, may contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near this container. All hazard precautions given in this data sheet must be observed for empty containers.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION/VENTILATION: Use only with adequate ventilation. Maintain continuous flow of fresh air. Do not breathe vapors, spray mists, or sanding dusts. Use air purifying respirators fitted with organic vapor/HEPA cartridges only if air monitoring of the work area demonstrates solvent and particulate levels do not exceed the respirator Maximum Use Concentration. Use only properly fitted NIOSH approved respirators. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for use. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Paint spray booths, local exhaust, and general exhaust systems are advisable to minimize exposure.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use protective equipment to prevent contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Use solvent resistant safety eyewear with splash guards. Protective garments such as nylon or Tyvek(R) coveralls typically used to protect from light overspray, splatters, etc. Saranex 23-P(R) coveralls recommended for messy applications. Nitrile or natural rubber gloves typically used to protect from minor contact. For prolonged contact, neoprene gloves are better and butyl are best.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

