

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
 PREPARED BY: Environmental, Health and Safety Department
 MSDS PREPARATION DATE: 08/01/2001

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER	U.S. COATINGS
ADDRESS	9200 Latty St. Louis, MO 63042
INFORMATION	314-522-9552
EMERGENCY	314-239-4703
TRADE NAME	MASTICGRIP 2500 EPOXY PRIMER CONVERTER
PRODUCT CODE	MG3CAT2500
HMSIS(R)	Health= 2*, Flammability= 2, Reactivity= 0

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

1 CRYSTALLINE SILICAS CRYSTALLINE SILICA (QUARTZ OR CRISTOBALITE) CAS# 14808-60-7 OR 14464-46-1

Pct By wt:	37.18
ACGIH TLV-TWA	0.1 MG/M3 (QUARTZ); 0.05 MG/M3 (CRISTOBALITE)
ACGIH TLV-STEL/C	(ABOVE VALUES ARE FOR RESPIRABLE FRACTION OF DUST)
OSHA PEL-TWA	0.1 MG/M3 (QUARTZ); 0.05 MG/M3 (CRISTOBALITE)
OSHA PEL-STEL	(ABOVE VALUES ARE FOR RESPIRABLE FRACTION OF DUST)
OSHA PEL-CEILING	NE SKIN DESIGNATION NO
ODOR THRESHOLD	NA LD50 (INGESTION) NA
LC50 (INHALATION)	NA AUTOIGNITION TEMP. NAP
FLASH POINT	NAP
Other Limits:	IARC-YES NTP-YES OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-YES

2 CAS# MIXTURE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN

Pct By wt:	20.00
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	NE LD50 (INGESTION) NA
LC50 (INHALATION)	NA AUTOIGNITION TEMP. NA
FLASH POINT	330 F / 165 C
Other Limits:	IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO

3 CAS# 64742-95-6 AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

Pct By wt:	11.00	Vapor Pressure: 3.000 MMHG @ 68F LEL: .6
ACGIH TLV-TWA	100 PPM (RECOMMENDED BY SUPPLIER)	
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)	4.7 G/KG (ORAL - RAT) LC50 (INHALATION)	>3670 PPM / 8H (RAT)
AUTOIGNITION TEMP.	465 C / 869 F	FLASH POINT 38 C / 100 F
Other Limits:	IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-NO	

4 MODIFIED POLYAMINE MODIFIED CYCLOALIPHATIC POLYAMINE

Pct By wt:	9.00
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. NA
FLASH POINT	102 C / 216 F PENSLEY MARTENS CLOSED CUP
Other Limits:	IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-NO

5 CAS# 694-83-7 1,2-CYCLOHEXANEDIAMINE

Pct By wt:	6.00
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. NA
FLASH POINT	75 C / 167 F
Other Limits:	IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-NO

6 PHENYLMETHANOL CAS# 100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Pct By wt:	5.00
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) 1.23 G/KG (ORAL-RAT)
LC50 (INHALATION)	1000 PPM / 8H (RAT) AUTOIGNITION TEMP. 436 C / 817 F
FLASH POINT	100 C / 213 F
Other Limits:	IARC-NO NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH

7 DIMETHYL BENZENE CAS# 1330-20-7 XYLENE

Pct By wt:	1.00	Vapor Pressure: 5.100 MMHG @ 68F LEL: 1.1
ACGIH TLV-TWA	100 PPM ACGIH TLV-STEL/C 150 PPM	
OSHA PEL-TWA	100 PPM OSHA PEL-STEL 150 PPM	
OSHA PEL-CEILING	NE SKIN DESIGNATION NO	
ODOR THRESHOLD	0.05 PPB LD50 (INGESTION) 4.3 G/KG (ORAL-RAT)	
LC50 (INHALATION)	5000 PPM/4H (RAT) AUTOIGNITION TEMP. 530 C / 986 F	
FLASH POINT	27 C / 80 F	
Other Limits:	NTP-NO IARC-NO ACGIH-NO OSHA-NO	

8 PHENYLETHANE CAS# 100-41-4 ETHYL BENZENE

Pct By wt:	0.26	Vapor Pressure: 10.000 MMHG @ 68F LEL: 1.2
ACGIH TLV-TWA	100 PPM ACGIH TLV-STEL/C 125 PPM	
OSHA PEL-TWA	100 PPM OSHA PEL-STEL 125 PPM	
OSHA PEL-CEILING	NE SKIN DESIGNATION NO	
ODOR THRESHOLD	NA LD50 (INGESTION) 3500 MG/KG (ORAL-RAT)	
LC50 (INHALATION)	50/G/M3/2H AUTOIGNITION TEMP. 468 C / 810 F	
FLASH POINT	15 C / 59 F	
Other Limits:	IARC-YES NTP-NO OSHA-NO ACGIH-NO NIOSH-NO	

This product contains one or more reported carcinogens or suspect/experimental carcinogens which are noted IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH or NIOSH in the Other Limits column.

This product contains one or more Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) which are regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

This product contains one or more reported mutagens or suspect/experimental mutagens.

This product contains pigments which may become a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding or grinding. Airborne nuisance particulates have an ACGIH TLV for Total Dust of 10 mg/M3.

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. Blindness and scarring may occur. May cause burns.

SKIN: Can cause severe irritation. Corrosive to tissue. Material is readily absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts. Sensitizer - can cause allergic skin reaction which may be severe in certain individuals. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

INHALATION: Can be severely irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and mucous membranes of the nasal passages and throat. Sensitizer - may cause allergic respiratory reaction. Can cause CNS effects including fatigue, weakness, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death. Prolonged exposure can cause hearing impairment. Coughing and chest pain may result.

INGESTION: Single dose oral toxicity is low. Can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause burns of the mouth, throat and stomach. 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. - Prolonged overexposure to crystalline silica by inhalation may cause delayed lung injury/disease (silicosis). - 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. - Overexposure can cause fibrosis (silicosis): Symptoms can include coughing, difficulty breathing, tightness of chest, hemorrhage, and wheezing. - The adverse chronic health effects associated with crystalline silica include silicosis, cancer, scleroderma and tuberculosis. - Product vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and corneal edema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye from the atmosphere. Corneal edema may give rise to a perception of "blue haze" or "fog" around the lights. The effect is transient and has no known residual effect. CARCINOGENICITY: - Contains Crystalline Silica which can cause cancer based on animal data. (Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or spray mist.) - Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

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: Reproductive system abnormalities, Anemia, Blood disorders, Cardiac abnormality, Eye damage, Kidney damage, Liver abnormalities, Lung damage, Menstrual and fertility disorders, Skin damage, Respiratory system, Central nervous system (CNS)

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	133.0 F - (56.1 C)	
Explosion Level	Low - .6	High - 7.1
Flammability Limits	Lower - -N/A	Higher - -N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature	-N/A	oF

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

