G2162 - G2 BLUE BCPS

PRODUCT CODE: 10272Z

PRODUCT NAME: BRAKE CALIPER COATING SYSTEM BLUE HMIS CODES: H3, F3, R0, PG

====== SECTION I – MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ========

DISTRUBUTED BY: THE EASTHILL GROUP DBA THE EASTWOOD COMPANY ADDRESS: 263 SHOEMAKER RD. POTTSTOWN, PA 19464 EMERGENCY CONTACT: CHEM-TREC 1-800-434-9300 USA & CANADA: 1-800-345-1178 OUTSIDE USA: 1-610-323-2200

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR MM HG	PRESSURE @ TEMP 68	WEIGHT PERCENT
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	68920069	29.8		
ACGIH TLV 300 PPM – TWA				
BENZENE [65]	71432		0	.43
OSHA PEL 1 PPM – TWA				
ACGIH TLV 10 PPM – TWA				
OSHA PEL 5 PPM STEL				
C I PIGMENT BLUE 15:4	147-14-8	NA		
OSHA PEL .1 mg/m3 FUME				
OSHA PEL 1 mg/m3 DUST (as Cu)				
ACGIH TLV 1 mg/m3				
CARBON BLACK POWDER	1333-86-4	NA		
OSHA PEL 3.5 mg/m3				
ACGIH TLV 3.5 mg/m3				
* COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	136-52-7			.111
* DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL	112-34-5	.01	68	.038
ETHER				
* ETHER BENZENE [65]	100-41-4	19	100	026
OSHA PEL 100 PPM – TWA				
ACGIH TLV 100 PPM - TWA				
* LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-95-6	2.5	68	.006026
[65]				
OSHA PEL 100 PPM – TWA				
ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m3 TWA		• -	<i>(</i>)	
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	64742-47-8	2.6	68	
OSHA PEL 200 PPM – TWA				
ACGIH TLV 100 PPM – TWA	15056 00 0			047
* MAGANESE 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	15956-08-8			.047
OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3				
ACGIH TLV 5 mg/m3	109 65 6	27	68	
METHOXY PROPANOL ACETATE OSHA PEL NE	108-65-6	3.7	08	
ACGIH TLV NE METHYL n-AMYL KETONE	110-43-0	2.14	68	
OSHA VPEL 100 PPM	110-43-0	2.14	00	
ACGIH TLV 50 PPM				
ACUIN ILV JUTTIVI				

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n-BUTYL ACETATE OSHA PEL 200 PPM - STEL ACGIH TLV 100 PPM - TWA	123-86-4	10	68	
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA [65]	64742-95-6	.8	68	4.843
* SOLUTION OF POLYETHER MODIFIED METHYLALKYLPOLYSILOXANE COPOLYMER	NA			
* STYRENE MONOMER OSHA PEL 50 PPM ACGIH TLV 20 PPM	100-42-5	4.3		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 – TWA ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m3 - TWA	13463-67-7			
* XYLENE OSHA PEL 100 PPM – TWA ACGIH TLV 100 PPM – TWA	1330-20-7	19	100	- 38.474

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of SARA Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS ======

BOILING RANGE: 304.7°F – 575.6°F VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air COATING V.O.C. 4.07 lb / gal 488.1 g / 1 MATERIAL V.O.C.: 4.07 lb / gal 488.1 g / 1 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: No

APPEARANCE & ODOR: Opaque viscous liquid with organic odor. EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.

======= SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA ========

FLASH POINT: 12°F METHOD USED: TCC FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME – LOWER: 1.1 UPPER: 13.1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam, Alcohol Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

A self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Although water may be ineffective, a water fog may be used to cool closed containers that are exposed to heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Pressure may build up in closed containers that are exposed to heat. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance along the ground to an ignition source and flash back.

STABILITY:

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Heat, sparks, open flame, static discharge

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INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Will not occur

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Dizziness, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, solvent taste in mouth, narcosis, euphoria, or unconsciousness.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Burning sensation with reddening of the eyes, irritation, rash or burning sensation on the skin.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Gastrointestinal distress and symptoms of systemic poisoning.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

- ACUTE: Shortness of breath, burning sensation of respiratory passages, nausea, headache and increased propensity to accident.
- CRONIC: Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. As noted in the OSHA Lead Standard, repeated and prolonged exposures may cause delayed effects involving the blood, gastrointestinal, nervous and reproductive systems. "Chromium and certain chromium compounds" are currently classified by IARC and NTP as known carcinogens, but it is stipulated that "the compound(s) responsible for the carcinogenic effect in humans cannot be specified". ACGIH currently lists 'chromates of lead' as "substances suspect of carcinogenic potential for human" (see appendix A2 of ACGIH TLV booklet). EPA's health assessment document for chromium states that "animal cancer bioassay studies suggest that hexavalent chromium compounds (particularly soluble and sparingly soluble compounds) are probably the etiological agent in chromium related human cancer. Data supporting this position exists in both rats and humans. Rat bronchial implant studies have shown that only calcium, strontium and zinc chromates produced statistically significant increase in the numbers of bronchial carcinomas while no such increase were seen with seven different samples of lead chromate pigments. The available epidemiological evidence on lead chromate pigments confirms these results. In every case where excess lung cancer incidences have been reported, exposure was either to zinc chromates alone or involved mixed exposures to various combinations of zinc, lead strontium and barium chromates. In the only study where exposure was reported to be to lead chromates alone, no increased incidence in lung cancer was observed.

Overexposure – Acute Overexposure – Chronic Hazardous Properties Medical Conditions Aggravat	N F	Not available May cause effects of chronic lead toxicity Potential chronic toxin Anemia	
EXPOSURE LIMITS OSHA 0.05 mg/m3 (as Pb) TWA	IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT	SENSITIZATION TO PRODUC	
ACGIH 0.05 mg/m3 (as Pb) TWA ACGIH 0.012 mg/m3 (as Cr) TWA	Essentially non-irritating	Essentially non-sensitizing	IARC – Group 2B ACGIH – Appendix A2
TERATOGENCITY	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICIT	Y MUTAGENCITY SYN	ERGOSTIC PRODUCTS

Conflicting results

Not available

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Respiratory difficulty or pre-existing skin sensitization.

Not available

Not available

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EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

IF AFFECTED BY INHALATION OF VAPORS:

Move person to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Launder contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

INGESTION:

Do NOT induce vomiting. Contact physician immediately. Never give by mouth to an unconscious person.

====== SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE ======

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Ventilate spill area, eliminate all sources of ignition. Confine spill as quickly as possible. Absorb with inert absorbent and dispose in accordance with local regulations for ignitable hazardous waste.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state or local regulations for ignitable hazardous waste.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Store in a cool dry place. Outside or detached storage is preferable. Inside should be in a standard flammable liquid storage room or cabinet. Ground containers when transferring liquid from one metal container to another. Do not reuse empty product container for any purpose.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

If a second component is added to this product, or if any additives or thinners are introduced into this product, read all product labels and all *Material Safety Data Sheets* prior to use.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Combination vapor-particulate respirator for use in solvent-containing environments is recommended if ventilation is inadequate.

VENTILATION:

Local ventilation should be sufficient to reduce airborne vapor concentrations to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Recommended where skin contact is likely. Use solvent-resistant gloves such as nitrite rubber.

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles are recommended if potential for splashing into the eyes is high.

END