

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

G2163 – G2 SILVER BCPS

PRODUCT CODE: 10273Z

PRODUCT NAME: BRAKE CALIPER COATING SYSTEM SILVER

HMIS CODES: H3, F3, R1, PH

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	WEIGHT PERCENT
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS ACGIH TLV 300 PPM - TWA	68920069	29.8	68	
ALUMINUM FLAKE OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m3 TWA	7429-90-5			
BENZENE [65] OSHA PEL 1 PPM – TWA ACGIH TLV 10 PPM – TWA OSHA PEL 5 PPM STEL	71432		0	.43
* COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	136-52-7			.111
* DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	112-34-5	.01	68	.038
* ETHYL BENZENE [65] OSHA PEL 100 PPM – TWA	100-41-4	19	100	.026 – 1.097
* LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA [65] OSHA PEL 100 PPM – TWA ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m3 TWA	64742-95-6	2.5	68	.026 - .077
LIGHT PETROLEUM DISTILLATE OSHA PEL 200 PPM – TWA ACGIH TLV 100 PPM – TWA	64742-47-8	2.6	68	
* MAGANESE 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 ACGIH TLV 5 mg/m3	15956-08-8			.047
METHOXY PROPANOL ACETATE OSHA PEL NE ACGIH TLV NE	108-65-6	3.7	68	
METHYL n-AMYL KETONE OSHA VPEL 100 PPM ACGIH TLV 50 PPM	110-43-0	2.14	68	
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 - 5.418

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* **SOLUTION OF POLYETHER MODIFIED** NA .335 -
METHYLALKYLPOLYSILOXANE 12.06
COPOLYMER

* 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 – 550.4°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1 G / L): .98
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air	WEIGHT / GALLON: 8.18 lb / gal
COATING V.O.C. 3.99 lb / gal	
478.5 g / l	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: No
MATERIAL V.O.C.: 3.99 lb / gal	
478.5 g / l	

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	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.

===== SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA =====**STABILITY:**

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Heat, sparks, open flame, static discharge

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Will not occur

===== SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====**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.

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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

Not available

Overexposure – Chronic

May cause effects of chronic lead toxicity

Hazardous Properties

Potential chronic toxin

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Anemia

EXPOSURE LIMITSOSHA 0.05 mg/m³ (as Pb) TWAACGIH 0.05 mg/m³ (as Pb) TWAACGIH 0.012 mg/m³ (as Cr) TWA**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT**

Essentially non-irritating

SENSITIZATION TO PRODUCT

Essentially non-sensitizing

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC – Group 2B

ACGIH – Appendix A2

TERATOGENICITY

Not available

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Not available

MUTAGENICITY

Conflicting results

SYNERGOSTIC PRODUCTS

Not available

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Respiratory difficulty or pre-existing skin sensitization.

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 =====

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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.

===== SECTION VIII – CONTROL MEASURES =====**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 nitrile rubber.

EYE PROTECTION:

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

END