



Storm System Fast Dry Alkyd Primer Neutral Base 52395XX

ICP Construction

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Storm System Fast Dry Alkyd Primer Neutral Base 52395XX |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Relevant identified uses | Paint |
|--------------------------|-------|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction |
| Address | 150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States |
| Telephone | 923-623-9980 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | https://www.icp-construction.com/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtel |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

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| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-47-8 | 5-25 | <u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | <1 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 100-41-4 | <1 | <u>ethylbenzene</u> |
| 64742-88-7 | 10-30 | <u>solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.</u> |
| 13701-59-2 | <1 | <u>barium metaborate</u> |
| 471-34-1 | <1 | <u>calcium carbonate</u> |
| 14464-46-1 | 1-25 | <u>crystalite</u> |
| 681-84-5 | <1 | <u>methyl silicate</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

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For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

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|--------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethylbenzene | Ethylbenzol, Phenylethane | 435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | 545 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.] | 10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Marble - Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Marble | 15 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone | 15 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Limestone - Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate | 15 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Total dust |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | calcium carbonate | Calcium carbonate - Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | crystalite | Silica: Crystalline Cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | (Name (Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz. ((f) This standard applies to any operations or sectors for |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1910.1053, is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.)) |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | cristobalite | Silica, crystalline - α-quartz and cristobalite | 0.025 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV@ Basis: Pulm fibrosis; lung cancer |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | cristobalite | Cristobalite | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | see 1910.1053 7 |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | methyl silicate | Methyl orthosilicate, Tetramethoxysilane, Tetramethyl ester of silicic acid, Tetramethyl silicate | 6 mg/m3 / 1 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | methyl silicate | Methyl silicate | 1 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV@ Basis: URT irr; eye dam |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| barium metaborate | Barium metaborate | 2.4 mg/m3 | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 45 mg/m3 | 500 mg/m3 | 3,000 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1,300 mg/m3 |
| cristobalite | Cristobalite | 0.075 mg/m3 | 33 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 |
| methyl silicate | Tetramethoxysilane; (Methyl silicate) | 0.083 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | 1,000 ppm | 900 ppm |
| ethylbenzene | 2,000 ppm | 800 [LEL] ppm |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | Not Available | Not Available |
| barium metaborate | 1,100 mg/m3 | 50 mg/m3 |
| calcium carbonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| cristobalite | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 25 mg/m3 |
| methyl silicate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Type EAX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | article | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant |
| Ingestion | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. |
| Skin Contact | Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. |

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TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Continued...

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| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 52395XX | Not Available | Not Available |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate |
| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: 4000 ppm/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| barium metaborate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 3800 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| calcium carbonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate |
| cristobalite | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl silicate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg (open) - |

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|---|---|
| DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats |
| ETHYLBENZENE | Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC. | Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. for full range naphthas |
| BARIUM METABORATE | Oral (rat) LD50: 850mg/kg Eye (human): Irritant |
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. |

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|--|---|
| CRISTOBALITE | WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Inhalation (human) TLo: 16 mppcf*/8H/17.9y-l * Millions of particles per cubic foot |
| XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & METHYL SILICATE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & CALCIUM CARBONATE | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| XYLENE & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC. | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| BARIUM METABORATE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & METHYL SILICATE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ⊖ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ⊖ | STOT - Single Exposure | ⊖ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊖ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✓ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊖ | Aspiration Hazard | ✓ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Storm System Fast Dry Alkyd Primer Neutral Base 52395XX | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.2mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 3072 | Fish | =1mg/L | 1 |

| xylene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >3.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |

| ethylbenzene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0043mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.184mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.6mg/L | 4 |
| NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.96mg/L | 5 | |

| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic. | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >100mg/L | 1 |
| EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | =450mg/L | 1 | |

| barium metaborate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.145mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 20.3mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.1mg/L | 2 |

Continued...

Storm System Fast Dry Alkyd Primer Neutral Base 52395XX

| calcium carbonate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >56000mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 14mg/L | 2 |

| cristobalite | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| methyl silicate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >245mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >75mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >22mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=22mg/L | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |
| methyl silicate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|------------------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF = 79.43) |
| methyl silicate | LOW (LogKOW = -1.9282) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ethylbenzene | LOW (KOC = 517.8) |
| methyl silicate | LOW (KOC = 757.6) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|
| | |

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-47-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC.(64742-88-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

BARIUM METABORATE(13701-59-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US EPA Carcinogens Listing |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants | |

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

CRISTOBALITE(14464-46-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust | US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

METHYL SILICATE(681-84-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft | US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | Yes |
| Fire hazard | No |
| Pressure hazard | No |
| Reactivity hazard | No |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Xylene (mixed) | 100 | 45.4 |
| Ethylbenzene | 1000 | 454 |

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Ethylbenzene, Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--------|
| Australia - AICS | Y |

Storm System Fast Dry Alkyd Primer Neutral Base 52395XX

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (barium metaborate; xylene; ethylbenzene; methyl silicate; solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; cristobalite) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic.; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-------------------|---|
| calcium carbonate | 471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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