PRODUCT NAME: PRIMER 302 PT. B LOW VOC
PRODUCT CODE: PR-302-LV-B-05

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Manufacturer's Name : Quest constructon Products
Address : 1465 Pipefitter Street
: N. Chaleston, SC 29405
: INITIAL(FIRST CALL)CHEMTREC(800)424-9300
INFORMATION PHONE : (480)754-8900
TOLL FREE : BACKUP(800)541-4383
DATE REVISED : May 2012

~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

Reportable Components	CAS Number	MM HG @ Temp		Weight %
* Modified polyamide resin	MIXTURE	<1.0	20C	44 - 48

Contains proprietary amounts of the following:
Fatty acid-polyethylenepolyamine based polyamide CAS#68410-23-1
Triethylenetetramine CAS# 112-24-3
Tridecyloxypropyl-1,3-propanediamine branched CAS# 68479-04-9
Polyoxypropylenediamine CAS# 9046-10-0
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7
No OELs Established
~

Benzene, 1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-	98-56-6	5.3	20øC	10 - 15

p-Chlorobenzotriflouride cas# 98-56-6, OSHA 2.5, ACGIH 2.5
~

* Xylol (Xylene mixture)	1330-20-7	5.1	20C	12 - 17

* Xylol contains:
* Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
* ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm STEL: 150ppm,
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (75%)
* Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm,
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm. (25%).
* Toluene CAS#108-88-3, (0.6%) ACGIH TLV, TWA: 50ppm (SKIN),
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (.3%-1.5%).

Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	N/A	N/A	<5

ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 Dust
OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3 Total Dust
OSHA PEL: 5mg/m3 Respirable Dust
WHMIS: D2A- Toxic material causing other toxic effects.

Silicon Dioxide (Synthetic)	67762-90-7	N/A	N/A	<3

Silicon Dioxide (Synthetic) CAS#67762-90-7,
No OEL's for this specific ingredient, OEL's for Silica CAS# 7631-86-9:
OSHA PEL: 6mg/m3, ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3
~
* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
# Indicates carcinogenic chemical.
NOTE: If tinted may contain Carbon Black CAS#1333-86-4 AND/OR Crystalline Silica CAS#14808-60-7. If tinted DARK GRAY or BLACK consider these levels to be reportable.

This MSDS may be used for other container sizes of this product. When parts A & B are combined, the hazard warnings for both components are present.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Potential Health Effects

Eyes:
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury, which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Skin:
Causes severe irritation with pain, redness and swelling, blister formation, and possible tissue destruction.

Ingestion:
Can result in irritation & corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract, resulting in sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If aspirated into the lungs, chemical pneumonia may result.

Inhalation:
May cause burning of the upper respiratory tract and/or temporary or permanent lung damage.

~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:
Immediate and continuous irrigation with flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Under a safety shower,flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 min. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Consult a physician immediately. Discard or decontaminate clothing and shoes before reuse.

Ingestion:
This material is corrosive.Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis (damage to lungs) which may be fatal. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious have victim drink 8-10 ounces of water to dilute material in stomach. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Trained personnel only should administer oxygen. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victims head to the side. Assure open airway. Consult a physician immediately.

Note to Physician:
Swallowing of this corrosive material may result in severe ulceration, inflammation, and possible perforation of the upper alimentary tract, with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Aspiration of this material during induced emesis can result in severe lung injury. If evacuation of the stomach is necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. Contact a poison control center for additional treatment information.

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

Flammable Properties
Flash Point: 26.7C
Lower Flammable Limits: .9
Upper Flammable Limit: 10.5
Auto Ignition Temperature: Not available
Extinguishing Media:
Carbon dioxide, dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam-type extinguishing media. Direct stream of water can scatter and spread flames.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
Do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiency. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures. Water, however, may be ineffective for extinguishing fires. The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool & protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in all types of flammable liquid fires. See "other precautions" for empty container warning.

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

Small Spill:
Clean up personnel must be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition and ventilate area using explosion proof mechanical exhaust ventilation as vapors are heavier than air and are combustible or flammable and may migrate to a source of ignition. Dike and contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material), to prevent entry into storm drains, sewers and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Cover minor spills with sodium bisulfate to neutralize and reduce vapors. Spray with water. Place in approved metal dot containers for proper recovery or disposal. Cover with lid. Keep spills and cleaning run-offs out of sewers, storm drains and other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Collect run-off water and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal. Use only non-sparking tools. If spill occurs near air inlets or inside, turn off heating or air-conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.

Large Spill:
Use same procedure as small spill.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

Handling & Storage:
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not use pressure to empty container. Do not puncture, cut,

grind, weld or drill on or near this container. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full.

Other Precautions:
Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electrical charges, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and/or emit toxic vapors causing injury or death. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers, especially drums, should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and storage tanks and other confined spaces. Vapors could migrate to sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode due to pressure build-up if exposed to extreme heat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep out of the reach of children.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:
In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers.
Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building.
If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR1910.94 for guidelines.

Use explosion-proof local exhaust ventilation capable of maintaining emissions at the point of use below the PEL or TLV or other exposure guidelines, as appropriate. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Explosion-proof mechanical exhaust ventilation, with volume and pattern capable of maintaining a fresh air supply, is necessary in confined spaces. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

Respiratory Protection:
Wear a NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for the vapor or mist concentration at the point of use. Appropriate respirators may be a full-face piece or a half mask air-purifying cartridge respirator equipped for organic vapors/mists, a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied-air respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134 for additional information.

Skin Protection:
Chemical resistant gloves determined to be impervious under the conditions of use.

Eye Protection:

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields recommended.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

Boiling Range: 138.9C - 139C
Melting Point: N/A
Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.2226
Vapor Density(Air=1): Heavier than air
Vapor Pressure: NO DATA
Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Unknown
Coating V.O.C.: 1.4 lb/gl **Coating V.O.C.: 167 g/l**
Material V.O.C.: 1.21 lb/gl **Material V.O.C.: 145 g/l**
Solubility in Water: MODERATELY SOLUBLE.
Appearance: Clear viscous liquid
Odor: Amine like
pH: 1.0

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

Stability:
Stable
Conditions To Avoid:
Avoid heat, open flames, welding arcs or other ignition sources which induce thermal decomposition and/or combustion.

Incompatible Materials:
Avoid contact with strong acids and strong oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition may yield carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Unidentified organic compounds in fumes and smoke may be formed during combustion.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Not expected to occur

~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

*Data is for individual components of preparation.
Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:
NO DATA
Materials having a known dermal toxicity.
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7: LD50 rabbit 2ml/kg.

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-1: LD50 rabbit 17800mg/kg.
TOXICOLGICAL: DERMAL LD50 FATTY ACID-POLYETHYLENEPOLYAMINE BASED POLYAMIDE .8 G/KG (RABBIT), POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE 0.76 G/KG (RABBIT), BISPHENOL A 3.0 G/KG (RABBIT)

Materials having a known oral toxicity.
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7 LD50 rat 4300mg/kg.

Ethyl benzene CAS#100-41-4 LD50 rat 3500mg/kg
TOXICOLGICAL: ORAL LD50 FATTY ACID-POLYETHYLENEPOLYAMINE BASED POLYAMIDE >5 G/KG (RAT), POLYOXYPROPYLENEDIAMINE 1.16 G/KG (RAT), BISPHENOL A 4.2 G/KG (RAT)

Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:
XYLENE CAS#1330-20-7: LC50 INHL/RAT 5000PPM/4H.
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 LCLo (human): 10000 ppm(V) /6 h

Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:
Intense irritation and pain in case of eye contact and corrosive burns or blister formation upon skin contact. Inhalation can cause difficulty breathing, and chest pain. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition). Overexposure to vapor, dust or mist may aggravate existing respiratory conditions, such as asthma, bronchitis, and inflammatory or fibrotic respiratory disease.

Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:
Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations may cause neural dysfunction. Laboratory animals exposed to high doses of xylene showed evidence of effects in the liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart and adrenals. Rats exposed during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxic effects. Xylene has also been suggested to cause hearing loss.
Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin);epoxy resin CAS# 25068-38-6
Recent 2-year bioassays in rats and mice exposed by the dermal route to the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (BADGE) yielded no evidence of carcinogenicity to the skin or any other organs. This study clarifies prior equivocal results from a 2-year mouse skin painting study, which were suggestive, but not conclusive, for weak carcinogenic activity.
Titanium Dioxide: IARC Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans)

Identified Teratogens:
NO DATA

Identified Reproductive toxins :
NO DATA.

Identified Mutagens:
Triethylenetetramine (TETA) CAS# 112-24-3 has been found to be a direct action mutagen in the AMES assay. It gave positive results with and without activation. TETA was fetotoxic and teratogenic when fed to rats at 0.83% and 1.67% of diet. When applied dermally to the skin of pregnant guinea pigs, there was a 90% abortion rate or death of fetus with developmental anomalies. These effects are believed to be secondary to copper deficiency, resulting from the chelating activity of TETA.
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7, in a reproductive study on rats, caused paternal toxicity, reproductive, kidney and liver effects and fetotoxicity at doses of 0.5% and 1.0% of the diet. No significant treatment related effects were seen at 0.25% of the diet. In other reproductive studies Bisphenol A produced fetotoxicity in mice at maternally toxic doses, but not in rats.
Bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin);epoxy resin CAS# 25068-38-6
Resins of this type, liquid resins based on diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, have proved to be inactive when tested by in vivo mutagenicity assays. These resins have shown activity in in vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. The significance of these tests to humans us unknown.

~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:
Xylene CAS# 1330-20-7 with Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4
Biological effects: toxic for aquatic organisms hazard for drinking water supplies. Risk of formation of explosive vapors above water surface. Fish toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165 mg/l ; aquatic organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS: TOXIC FOR AQUATIC ORGANISMS HAZARD FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES. RISK OF FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE VAPOURS ABOVE WATER SURFACE. Fish toxicity: L.idus LC50: 86 mg/l ; Crustaceans: Daphnia magna LC50: 165 mg/l ; aquatic organisms LC50: 10 mg/l /96 h

Chemical Fate :
Product spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater.

~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

Instructions:
Dispose of contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Consult appropriate federal, state and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Empty containers will retain product residue and vapors and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above.

~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

Shipping Information:
DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173
DOT DESCRIPTION: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, CORROSIVE, n.o.s. (Contains Isopropanol, polyoxypropylenediamine), 3 UN2924, PG III

~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)
US Regulations:
Status Of Substances Lists:
The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.
A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).
If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3,Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.
Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:
SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES
*TOXIC: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1%
#CARCINOGEN: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN .1%
XYLENE CAS # 133-20-1 RQ 100#
ETHYL BENZENE CAS # 100-41-4 RQ 1000#

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities(TPQ'S)and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355

Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance(EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity(TPQ).

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7
De minimis concentration(%):1.0
Reporting Threshold: Standard
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7
De minimis Concentration (%): 1.0
Reporting Threshold: Standard

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4
De minimis Concentration: 1.0%
Reporting Threshold: Standard

EPCRA 40 CFR 372(Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory(TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material. Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:

See Section II

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers,anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

International Regulations:

Canadian WHMIS:

CLASS B - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS
Division 2 - Flammable Liquids

CLASS E:CORROSIVE

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL/NDSL. See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients.

EINECS:

All of the components of this product are listed in the EINECS inventory or are exempt from notification requirements. Except Bisphenol-A-(epichlohydrin); epoxy resin CAS# 25068-38-6 is not listed on EINECS.

State Regulations:

California:

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING:This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

A: Cause Cancer

NONE KNOWN

*If tinted contains Carbon Black:CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica:CAS#14808-60-7

B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :

NONE KNOWN

In addition to the above named chemical(s)(if any),this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

Delaware:

Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7 DRQ: #100
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7 DRQ 100
Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 DRQ: 1,000.

Florida:

XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 LISTED AS TOXIC
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 LISTED AS TOXIC

Idaho:

Xylene (Mixed Isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
Idaho Air Pollutant List:
Title 585--AAC: -- Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: -- Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: -- TItle 586--OEF: --
Ethyl Benzene CAS# 100-41-4
Idaho Air Pollutant List:
Title 585--AAC: 21.75 Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 29 Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 435 TItle 586--OEF: --

Massachusetts:

Triethylenetetramine (TETA) CAS# 112-24-3 Substance Codes:6
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7 Substance Code: F9
Xylene CAS #1330-20-7 Substance Codes:2,4,F8,F9
Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9

Michigan:

Michigan Critical Material:
Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
Note: -- CMR#: 44 Parameter #: 01330-20-7 AUP: 100

Minnesota:

Xylene CAS#1330-20-7
Codes: ANO
Ratings: 8.77
Status: Air pollutant Title III, TRI

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4
Codes: AO
Ratings: 8.95
Status: Air Pollutant Title III, TRI, Water Pollutant.

New Jersey:
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7 Substance#: 2388
Xylene CAS#1330-20-1
DOT#: 1307
Substance#: 2014
TPQ --
EHS:
Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 DOT#: 1175, Substance#: 0851 TPQ: --

New York:
Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1
RQ air: 1000
RQ land/water: 1

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 RQ (air): 1000, RQ (land/water): 1

Pennsylvania:
Triethylenetetramine (TETA) CAS# 112-24-3 Code: --
Bisphenol A CAS# 80-05-7 Substance Code: E
Xylene CAS#1330-20-1 CODE:E

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 CODE:E

Washington:
Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	150	655
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4

Washington air contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	125	545
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

Wisconsin:
WISCONSIN HAZARDOUS AIR CONTAMINANT LIST:
XYLENE(MIXTURES AND ISOMERS) CAS#1330-20-7 TABLE A.

WISCONSIN HAZARDOUS AIR CONTAMINANT LIST:
ETHYL BENZENE CAS#100-41-4 TABLE A.

West Virginia
NONE KNOWN

~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~

HMIS® III

Health : 3

Flammability : 3

Physical Hazard : 0

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : J

This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. United Coatings believes that such information is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information. To assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers, United Coatings urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.