

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: Product Identification

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: MIL-PRF-24635E, meets Federal Specification MIL-PRF-24635E, dated September 15, 2009
PRODUCT NAME: ENAMEL, SILICONE-ALKYD COPOLYMER, WEATHER-RESISTANT
TYPE: Type III, Class 1, 2, 3, Grade A
SKUs: 24635D-GL, 24635D-CN: Haze Gray #26270

SECTION 2: Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical	CAS Number	% by Weight	Exposure Limits in Air	
			ACGIH (LTV)	OSHA (PEL)
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	20 - 30%	15 mg/m3 (TWA)	15 mg/m3 (TWA)
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	.5 - 2	50 ppm (TWA)	100 ppm (TWA)
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	5 - 8	100 ppm (TWA)	200 ppm (maritime - TWA)
Mica Silicate*	12001-26-2	5 - 7	3 mg/m3 (TWA)	20 mppcf (dust)
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	10 - 30	10 mg/m3 (total dust)	NA
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	<1	150 ppm (TWA)	150 ppm (TWA)
m-Xylene	108-38-3	<1	100 ppm (TWA)	150 ppm (TWA)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1	100 pm (TWA)	100 ppm (TWA)

SECTION 3: Physical/Chemical Characteristics

APPEARANCE & ODOR: Viscous liquid, solvent odor
VOC (Volatile Organic Content): Less than 250g/L (2.08 lb./gal.)
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA
BOILING RANGE: 279–338°F (137–170°C) at 760 mmHg

WT/GAL.: 13 – 15 Lbs. (varies by color)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.6 – 1.8
VAPOR DENSITY: NA (Air = 1)

SECTION 4: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

HMS: H-2* F-2 R-0 PE-B

US DOT Category: Flammable Liquid
Flashpoint (TCC): 102°F (39°C)

Hazard Class: 3
Shipping Class: 55

ID No.: UN-1263
Packaging Group: III

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Class B extinguishers (carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or universal aqueous film forming foam) designed to extinguish NFPA class IC flammable liquid fires.

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, Pilot light, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from chemical handling point.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water spray may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical-resistant, personal protective equipment.

SECTION 5: Reactivity Data

STABILITY: Stable
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not expected to occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon and various hydrocarbons.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials and Conditions to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, or strong oxidizing agents.

SECTION 6: Spill or Leak Procedures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify

authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. **WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD (Small Spill):** Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations. **(Large Spill):** Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated

absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 7: Health Hazard Data

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Eye contact, skin contact, Ingestion and Inhalation.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Eye: Causes severe eye irritation.

Skin: Caused primary skin irritation, other effect of skin contact may cause skin sensitization.

Ingestion: Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Material can get into lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation: Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentration higher than the recommended exposure limits.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing,

swallowing and or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), or central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness).

CARCINOGENICITY:

***MICA SILICATE** (In powder form)

NTP Annual: Listed as NTP reasonably anticipated

OSHA 29CFR-Part 1910 Subpart Z: Not Listed

ACGIH (Appendix A): Not Listed

IARC Monograph: Crystalline Silica is listed as a carcinogen to animals and there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity to humans, Group I

SECTION 8: First Aid Procedures

INGESTION: If swallowed seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious do not give anything by mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a medical personnel. Do not leave individual unattended.

EYE CONTACT: In case of eye contact, flush eyes immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amount of water, launder clothing before reuse. If skin is irritated, seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration and other supportive measures as required. If symptoms develop, seek medical aid.

OTHER: If ingested or symptoms of overexposure occurs, contact a poison control center (800) 854-6813, emergency room or physician immediately; have Material Safety Data Sheet information available.

SECTION 9: Protection Information

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see section II), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. **VENTILATION:** Provide sufficient mechanical

(general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). **PROTECTIVE GLOVES:** Wear gloves resistant to chemicals listed in Section 2. **EYE PROTECTION:** Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative. **OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and proper footwear.

SECTION 10: Special Precautions

HANDLING: Avoid contact with skin or eyes, avoid breathing vapors. Handle in well ventilated work space and prevent buildup of vapors, especially in low lying areas. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Empty container may contain explosive vapor. Remove all potential sources of ignition from vicinity when handling. All containers should be grounded or banded when material is transferred. Smoking in the area is prohibited. Avoid

using in any spray application without strict conformance to all applicable electrical codes and the OSHA limit for maximum allowable airborne concentrations.

STORAGE: Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from oxidizers, heat, flames, and sparks. Keep in cool, dry ventilated storage area, and store away from ignition sources.

SECTION 11: Transportation Information

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: **PAINT**
DOT UN NUMBER: **1263**

DOT HAZARD CLASS: **3**
PACKING GROUP: **III**

OTHER INFORMATION

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