Material Safety Data Sheet

Date Originated: 7/29/2013

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NFPA NFPA	HCS Risk Phrases	Protective Clothing
2 0	HCS CLASS: Toxic. HCS CLASS: Irritating substance. HCS CLASS: Sensitizing substance. HCS CLASS: Target organ effects. HCS CLASS: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).	

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Incoat All Colors

Synonym

Not available

Manufacturer

Polyval Coatings Inc. 520, Curé Boivin, blvd. Boisbriand, Québec J7G 2A7 CANADA TELEPHONE NUMBER: (450) 430-6780 **Chemical Family**

Not applicable. (Paint)

In case of Emergency

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS: USA and Canada: 1-800 424-9300 International: 1-703 527-3887

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC ₅₀ /LD ₅₀
Aromatic polyisocyanate Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	Proprietary 64742-95-6	10-30 10-30	Not available. TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACG!H (TLV)	Not available. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 4000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 10200 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].
Xylenes	1330-20-7	7-13	TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL)	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 6700
Artic Mist (Not in high Gloss) Ferric oxide (Earth tones)	1309-37-1	7-13 5-10	Not available. TWA: 5 (mg/m³) from	ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat]. Not available. ORAL (LD50): Acute: 10000
Titanium oxide (In pastel or greyish only)	13463-67-7	5-10	ACGIH (TLV) TWA: 10 (mg/m³) from	mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute:
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	1-5	ACGIH INHALATION TWA: 5 STEL: 10 (mg/m³) from OSHA	10000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute:
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	101-68-8	1-5	TWA: 0.005 (ppm)	2500 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 10000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 36
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) mixed monomers	26447-40-5	1-5	TWA: 0.005 CEIL: 0.02 (ppm)	ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat]. Not available.
Isopropyl phenol phosphate(3-1)	68937-41-7	1-5	Not available.	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 20000
Glycol Ether PM Acetate (In tinted only)	(108-65-6)	0-5	TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm)	mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute:
Carbon Black (In colors derived from black)	1333-86-4	0.1-1	TWA: 3.5 (mg/m³) from	5000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

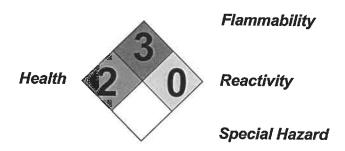
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Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data		
Flammability of the Product	Flammable.	
Auto-Ignition Temperature	The lowest known value is 382°C (719.6°F) (Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate).	
Flash Points	The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 24°C (75.2°F). (Tagliabue.). OPEN CUP: 37.8°C (100°F (Cleveland). (Xylenes)	
Flammable Limits	The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.1% UPPER: 7% (Xylenes)	
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), and other toxic compounds (nitrogen oxides, isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide).	
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks.	
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Yes.	
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemicals, CO2, soda ash or lime. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Never direct a water jet in the container in order to prevent any splashing of the product which could cause spreading of the fire. Cool the containers with water spray or fog in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against toxic and irritating fumes. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.	
special Remarks on Fire Hazards	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes.	
pecial Remarks on Explosion Jazards	Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated (due to pressure build-up). Vapor forms explosive mixture with air between upper and lower flammable limits.	



Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill

Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Treat with a neutralizing solution (5% ammonia water, or 5-10 % sodium carbonate in water). Wear suitable protective clothing and respirator.

Large Spill

Poisonous flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. Ventilate. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Warn personnel to move away. Stop leak if without risk. DO NOT touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Cover with WET earth, sand or other non-combustible material, or with DRY absorbent wetted with a neutralizing solution (5% ammonia water, or 5-10% sodium carbonate in water). After 15 minutes transfer it to waste container, or put in open drums - fill the drums half way. Do not seal - evolution of CO2 can cause pressure build-up. Keep drums (not sealed) outside, or in safe ventilated area for a few days. After clean-up monitor the vapors concentration. Use the neutralizing solution to decontaminate the surface and the tools. The spilled material, clean-up residues, and spent decontamination solution are hazardous wastes. Call for assistance on disposal.

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	Section 11. Toxicological Information		
Routes of Entry	Inhalation. Skin contact (absorption). Eye contact. Ingestion.		
Toxicity to Animals	See: Section II		
Chronic Effects on Humans	The substance is toxic to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, lungs, blood, kidney, liver. Sensiti individuals may develop eczema and/or asthma on inhalation of this material. However, in light of good industing hygiene, exposure to any chemical should be kept to a minimum.		
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	See: Section 3		
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Testicular damage in animal. An experimental teratogen (Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate). Embryofetotoxic in anim studies. (Xylene) IARC Group 2B carcinogen - possibly carcinogenic to humans (Titanium dioxide).		
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	Isocyanates are not known to cause cancer in humans, but may cause skin and respiratory sensitization humans. Sensitive individuals may develop eczema and/or asthma on inhalation of this material. Exposure makes asthma, dermatitis and pulmonary oedema; effects may be delayed. Reports have associated repeate and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage, and oth systemic effects. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling vapors may be harmful or fatal.		
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. Over-exposure can cause lung irritation, chest pain ar oedema which may be fatal. Sensitizer - skin and inhalation. Medical supervision of all employees who come contact with this product is recommended (preemployment and periodic medical examinations).		
	Section 12. Ecological Information		
Ecotoxicity	Not available.		
3OD5 and COD	Not available.		
Products of Biodegradation	Not available.		
Coxicity of the Products f Biodegradation	Not available.		
pecial Remarks on the roducts of Biodegradation	No additional remarks.		
	Section 13. Disposal Considerations		
vaste Disposal	In accordance with municipal, state, and federal regulations. Consult your local or regional authorities. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Do not heat or cut empty containers with electric or gas torch.		
	Section 14. Transport Information		
OT Classification	DOT CLASS 3: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). PG: III		
OT Identification umber	PIN: UN1263 - Paint.		
ecial Provisions for ansport	No specific remarks.		
OT (Pictograms)			

