

KOP-COAT, INC
 MARINE GROUP EAST
 36 PINE STREET
 ROCKAWAY
 NJ 07866

EMERGENCIES
 HEALTH/SPILLS.....: 800-548-0489
 CHEMTREC ASSISTANCE: 800-424-9300
 CHEMTREC OUTSIDE US: 703-527-3887
 CANUTEC.....: 613-996-6666

KOP-COAT, INC
 PRODUCT INFORMATION: 800-221-4466
 OUTSIDE USA.....: 973-625-3100

 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 3720 Easyoxy Dark Gray
 PRODUCT USE.: Topside coating
 APPEARANCE..: Gray liquid with hydrocarbon odor
 CAS NUMBER..: Mixture
 SYNONYMS....: None

REVISION...: 4
 DATE.....: 3/31/99
 MSDS NUMBER: 1372000

 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REG AGENCY	PPM	NOTES	MG/M3	NOTES
Calcium carbonate (Limestone) CAS NUMBER:1317-65-3 PERCENT BY WGT: 10 TO 15	ACGIH-TWA	-		10	1
	OSHA TWA	-		15	1
	OSHA-TWA	-		5	2
Carbon black CAS NUMBER:1333-86-4 PERCENT BY WGT: < 1	ACGIH-TWA	-		3.5	
	NIOSH	-	(+)	3.5	8 (+)
	OSHA TWA	-		3.5	
Titanium dioxide CAS NUMBER:13463-67-7 PERCENT BY WGT: 5 TO 10	ACGIH-TWA	-		10	
	NIOSH	-	(+)	-	(+)
	OSHA TWA	-		10	1
Mineral spirits CAS NUMBER:64742-47-8 PERCENT BY WGT: 5 TO 10	ACGIH TWA	100		525	
	NIOSH	-		350	
	NIOSH STEL	-		1800	4
	OSHA TWA	100		525	
Petroleum naphtha CAS NUMBER:64742-88-7 PERCENT BY WGT: 10 TO 15	NIOSH	-		350	
	NIOSH STEL	-		1800	4
	OSHA TWA	400		1600	
Kerosene					(None established.)

 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REG AGENCY	PPM	NOTES	MG/M3	NOTES
CAS NUMBER:8008-20-6					
PERCENT BY WGT: 1 TO 5					
Mineral spirits	ACGIH TWA	100		-	
CAS NUMBER:8052-41-3					
	NIOSH	-		350	
PERCENT BY WGT: 10 TO 15					
	OSHA TWA	100		-	

NOTES:

- 1) Total dust
- 2) Respirable fraction
- 4) The short term exposure limit (STEL) is a 15-minute TWA that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.
- 8) 0.1 mg/m³ in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- (+) NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen

 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYE: Direct contact with liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

INHALATION: Avoid breathing vapors or mists. High concentrations may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches). Prolonged or repeated inhalation and ingestion may cause delayed injury involving the kidneys and the blood.

INGESTION: Irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. May cause vomiting. Aspiration of this product into the lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Individuals with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, eye, respiratory tract, liver, kidney, central nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects when exposed to this material.

 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If redness, itching, burning or other symptoms develop or persist, get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave the area to obtain fresh air. If breathing has stopped have a trained person administer artificial respiration preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Get medical attention. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote for effects from overexposure to this material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 98 F/37C

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: As in any fire, wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire-exposed container/structure/protect personnel.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat (fire). Toxic vapors may be given off in a fire.

6 SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

Stop spill/leak if no risk involved. Avoid breathing vapors. Use an inert absorbent to complete a clean-up. Dispose of contaminated absorbent, container and unused contents in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors, mists or fumes. Do not get on skin, in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Keep in a closed, labeled container within a cool (well-shaded), dry, ventilated area. Protect from physical damage. Keep containers closed when material is not in use. Maintain good housekeeping.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

OTHER: Keep away from heat and open flame. Do not use until manufacturer's precautions have been read/understood.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Facilities storing or utilizing this product should be equipped with an eyewash facility.

RESPIRATORS: Ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headache or dizziness or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor levels are above applicable limits, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH/MSHA approved or equivalent) during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Close container after each use. A respiratory protection program that meets 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Industrial safety glasses at a minimum. As necessary for work area conditions: use side shields, goggles, or faceshield. As required, chemical resistant flexible-type gloves (heavy duty neoprene or equal). Wear industrial-type work clothing and safety footwear. Depending on working conditions, i.e., contact potential, wear resistant protective garments such as head/neck cover, aprons, jackets, pants, coveralls, boots, etc.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Weight Per Gallon (lbs): 8.970 % VOL by Weight.: Not determined
Vapor Density.: (Air=1)>1 Boiling Point...: Not determined
Vapor Pressure: Not determined Evaporation Rate: (ether=1)<1
pH.....: Not determined Specific Gravity: > 1
Solubility In Water: Negligible Viscosity.....: Not determined
VOC Content.....: 401 g/L

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: None
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None
INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid oxidizing agents, heat, sparks and open flames.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT(S): Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide upon thermal decomposition.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Contact Kop-Coat for applicable information.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product has not been tested for ecotoxicity.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This product as supplied is a USEPA defined ignitable hazardous waste. Dispose of unusable product as a hazardous waste (D001) in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REPORTABLE QUANTITIES

REPORTABLE QTY (LBS)	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
100	Xylene

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Consumer commodity
DOT HAZARD CLASS: ORM-D
LABEL: None
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: None
DOT information for domestic ground transportation.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

No information available.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

IARC Monograph Vol. 65 reports carbon black is widely used in rubber tires, hoses, gaskets and coated fabrics; smaller amounts are used in printing inks, paints and plastics. Although one cohort study on carbon black production

16 OTHER INFORMATION

workers showed slight excesses of lung cancer, the totality of the epidemiological studies both in the carbon black production industry and in some user industries suggested that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of carbon black. Carbon black was thus evaluated as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, Kop-Coat, Inc. makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.

PREPARED BY: L. Briggs Manager Environmental and Regulatory Affairs