ANTI-SLIP & SAFETY SOLUTIONS SINCE 1995

Safety Data Sheet

No Skidding® ES-83-2 STANDARD GRAY

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	ES-83-2 STANDARD GRAY
Other Means of Identification	Paint
Recommended Use	Industrial use only.
Restrictions on Use	Not applicable.
Manufacturer/Supplier Identifier	No Skidding Products, Inc. 266 Wildcat Road, Toronto, ON M3J 2N5 Canada
Emergency Phone No.	CANUTEC (24 Hours), (613) 996-6666 No Skidding Products, Inc. (416) 667-1788
SDS No.	0605

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable liquid - Category 3; Acute toxicity (Oral) - Category 5; Acute toxicity (Dermal) - Category 5; Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 5; Skin irritation - Category 3; Serious eye damage - Category 2; Respiratory sensitization - Category 1B; Skin sensitization - Category 1A; Carcinogenicity - Category 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3; Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2; Aspiration hazard - Category 2

Label Elements

Danger
Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Use non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other Hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Oxirane, 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4, 1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis-, homopolymer	25085-99-8	30-40	
Kaolin	1332-58-7	10-20	
Nepheline syenite	37244-96-5	10-20	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	5-10	
Ethylene glycol propyl ether	2807-30-9	5-10	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	64742-95-6	1-5	
Solvent naphtha	64742-94-5	1-5	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1-5	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	<1.0	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1.0	

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures

Inhalation

If you feel unwell or are concerned, get medical advice or attention.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice or attention.
Discard contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. Do not re-use.
Liquid DGEBPA-based epoxy resins can be very sticky and difficult to remove. DO NOT use solvents to remove these substances from the skin.

Eye Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess material. If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.

Ingestion

NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim rinse mouth with water again. Immediately obtain medical attention.

First-aid Comments

All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

Central nervous system depressant. Vapour may cause headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness and death. Causes skin irritation. Aspiration hazard. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the

lungs. Ethyl benzene is a possible human carcinogen.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Target Organs

Eyes, kidneys, liver, nervous system, respiratory system, skin.

Special Instructions

Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a physician and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures except minor instances of inhalation or skin contact.
All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

None known.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, alcohol foam, polymer foam, water spray or fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water is not effective for extinguishing a fire. It may not cool product below its flash point.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

During a fire, irritating and toxic vapours, fumes and smoke may be generated. Liquid can accumulate static charge by flow, splashing or agitation due to its very low electrical conductivity. Vapour can be ignited by static discharge of sufficient energy. Vapour can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in a fire, toxicity and explosion hazard. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene releases vapours that form explosive mixtures with air at, or above, 44 deg C.
During a fire, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons, low molecular weight aldehydes (e.g. acetaldehyde) and other irritating and toxic vapours, fumes and smoke may be generated.
Incomplete combustion may produce phenolics and possibly acids.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Evacuate area. Fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours or gases. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. (SCBA) Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Firefighter's normal protective equipment (Bunker Gear) may not provide adequate protection. Chemical resistant clothing (e.g. chemical splash suit) and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (OSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) may be necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Restrict access to area. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Use nonsparking tools and explosion proof equipment.

Environmental Precautions

Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas. Minimize the use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Do not touch spilled material. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so.

Small spills: Contain spill with earth, sand, or absorbent material which does not react with spilled material. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Shovel into clean, dry, labelled containers and cover. Keep containers closed. Flush area with water.

Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product.

Large spills: Contact fire and emergency services.

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid generation of excessive dust and dust inhalation during sanding and spraying operations.
Use good housekeeping practices to avoid accidental ingestion. Keep away from food and feed products. Wash thoroughly after handling, and before eating or smoking
Avoid skin contact. Protect your eyes. Avoid all ignition sources. Post NO SMOKING signs. Liquid can accumulate charge. Increase conductivity with additive designed for that purpose, reduce flowrate in transfer operations, increase time the liquid remains in transfer piping and/or handle at lower temperature. Electrically ground all drums, transfer vessels, hoses and piping. Ground clips must contact bare metal. When dispensing in other than a closed system, ensure dispensing container is bonded to receiving transfer equipment and container. Never perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling or other hot work on an empty vessel, container or piping until all liquid and vapours have been cleared. It is good practice to keep all areas where this material is handled clear of other materials which can burn.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides). Store away from all heat and ignition sources. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storing to ensure they are undamaged and properly labelled. Store in sturdy containers made of compatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed and protect from damage. Avoid stacking containers on each other.

Keep empty containers in separate area. Empty containers can be hazardous due to residual material. Keep closed. Provide raised sills or ramps at doorways or create a trench which drains to a safe location. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available. It is good practice to store combustible liquids away from process and production areas, away from elevators, building and room exits or main aisles leading to exits.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
Chemical Name	**TWA**	**STEL**	**TWA**	**Ceiling**	**8-hr TWA**	**TWA**
Kaolin	2 mg/m3		15 mg/m3			
Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3 A4		15 mg/m3			
Solvent naphtha			500 ppm			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm					
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 ppm A4					
Ethylbenzene	20 ppm A3		100 ppm			

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use adequate ventilation (general or local) to maintain the ambient concentration below the occupational exposure limit.
Local exhaust is recommended. The following medical procedures should be made available to each employee who is exposed to compounds at potentially hazardous levels: Initial medical screening. Employees should be screened for history of certain medical conditions; kidney disease; chronic respiratory disease; liver disease; which might place the employee at increased risk from exposure. Periodic medical exam: Any employee developing the above listed conditions should be referred for further medical examination.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies such as spills or fire.

Skin Protection

Nitrile, neoprene or rubber gloves and long sleeves should be worn to prevent skin contact.
Safety shower and eye bath should be available.

Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH approved organic vapour respirator with dust and mist prefilter may be required in the absence of adequate environmental controls, (when TLV exceeded). If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Cloudy grey viscous liquid.
Odour	Musty
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not available (melting); Not available (freezing)
Initial Boiling Point/Range	> 35 ºC (95 ºF)
Flash Point	~ 39 ºC (102 ºF) (closed cup)
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	Not available (upper); Not available (lower)
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not available
Relative Density (water = 1)	~ 1.42
Solubility	Not available in water; Not available (in other liquids)
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available (kinematic); Not available (dynamic)

Other Information

Physical State	Liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability

Normally stable. Excessive heating for long periods above 50-60 deg C may degrade the resin.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Alkyl benzenes such as trimethylbenzenes have been reported to form hydroperoxides on exposure to air and/or molecular oxygen and when heated at moderate temperatures (typically less than 130 deg C).

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames, other ignition sources, generation of dust.

Incompatible Materials

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS (e.g. peroxides, nitric acid, permanganates) - reaction may be violent. Risk of fire and explosion.
STRONG MINERAL ACIDS (e.g. sulfuric acid) or BASES (e.g. sodium hydroxide) - may react vigorously with the evolution of heat.
LEWIS ACIDS (e.g. boron trifluoride) or LEWIS BASES (e.g. N,N- dimethylbenzylamine) - may cause homopolymerization, with the evolution of heat.
AMINES (e.g. diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine) - reactive curing agents
METALS (e.g. aluminum powder, lithium, magnesium and zinc) - reduction of titanium dioxide on heating is accompanied by incandescence and temperature rise; the reactions are violently exothermic and rapid.
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE, ALUMINUM POWDER and TITANIUM DIOXIDE - A mixture of the 3 compounds exploded violently during mixing. The mixture has also been accidentally ignited by a spark.
1,3-DICHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2,4-IMIDAZOLIDINDIONE (DICHLOROHYDRANTOIN) - reaction can be explosive. Not corrosive to metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

During a fire, irritating and/or toxic substances, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aromatic hydrocarbons and aldehydes may be generated depending on fire conditions.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information presented below is for the entire product, unless otherwise specified.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation; skin contact; skin absorption; eye contact; ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Oxirane, 2, 2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis (4, 1-phenyleneoxymethylene)] bis-, homopolymer	> 791 mg/m3 (rat) (4-hour exposure) (dust)	~ 30000 mg/kg (rat) (dust)	
Titanium dioxide	> 6820 mg/m3 (rat) (4-hour exposure) (dust)	> 25000 mg/kg (rat) (dust)	
Ethylene glycol propyl ether	~ 2025 ppm (mouse) (4-hour exposure)	~ 3089 (rat)	~ 875 mg/kg (rabbit)
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	> 14.4 mg/L (rat) (vapour)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	> 3160 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	~ 3670 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	~ 3400 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	4550 ppm (male rat) (4-hour exposure)	3523 mg/kg (male rat)	
Ethylbenzene	~ 4000 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure) (vapour)	~ 3500 mg/kg (rat) (vapour)	~ 15380 mg/kg (rabbit) (vapour)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Animal studies show mild irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

May cause serious eye irritation based on animal information.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

May be harmful based on animal tests. May cause depression of the central nervous system. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness and confusion.

Skin Absorption

May be harmful based on animal tests.

Ingestion

May be harmful based on animal tests. If large amounts are swallowed can cause effects as described for inhalation.

Aspiration Hazard

Swallowing or vomiting the liquid may result in aspiration which can cause severe lung injury and may even be fatal may be drawn into the lungs (aspirated) if swallowed or vomited.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Low molecular weight DGEBPA-based epoxy resins are occupational skin sensitizers based on human and animal information.

A very small number of cases (involving four people) were located showing that low molecular weight or unspecified DGEBPA-based epoxy resins have caused respiratory sensitization in humans occupationally exposed to these compounds.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Oxirane, 2, 2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis (4, 1-phenyleneoxymethylene)] bis-, homopolymer	Group 3	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Kaolin	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
Titanium dioxide	Group 2B	A4	Not Listed	
Ethylene glycol propyl ether	Not evaluated	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Light aromatic solvent naphtha	Group 3	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Solvent naphtha	Group 3			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Not evaluated	Not designated	Not Listed	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	Group 3	A4		
Ethylbenzene	Group 2B	A3	Not Listed	

IARC: Group 2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH®: A3 – Confirmed animal carcinogen. (Ethylbenzene)

Key to Abbreviations

ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer. NTP = National Toxicology Program. OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Xylene is considered fetotoxic in humans, based on observations of reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification and persistent behavioral effects in animal studies in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other developmental effects have been observed in animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Effects on or via Lactation

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Conclusions cannot be drawn from the limited studies available.

Interactive Effects

Exposure to this chemical and loud noise may cause greater hearing loss than expected from noise exposure alone.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persistence and Degradability

No information was located.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No information was located.

Mobility in Soil

If released into the environment, this product is expected to move slowly through the soil, based on physical and chemical properties.

Other Adverse Effects

This product contains volatile organic compounds.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group
Canadian TDG	1263	PAINT	3	III

Environmental Hazards Potential Marine Pollutant

Special Precautions Not applicable

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Emergency Response Guide No. 128

Proof of Dangerous Goods Classification

Date of Classification	June 13, 2017
Technical Name	PAINT
Classification	UN 1263, PAINT, CLASS 3, PG III
Classification Method	Lab Formulation Report

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL or are not required to be listed.

USA

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

All ingredients are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating **Health - 1** **Flammability - 3** **Instability - 0**

SDS Prepared By No Skidding Products, Inc.

Phone No.	14166671788
Date of Preparation	June 13, 2017
Date of Last Revision	June 13, 2017
Revision Indicators	REVISION 001 The following SDS content was changed on June 27, 2017: Section 11 - Toxicological Information; LC50/LD50 values.
Key to Abbreviations	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation. HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer NFPA = National Fire Prevention Association NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP = National Toxicology Program OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
References	CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).
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