



# FDA PAINT SAFETY DATA SHEET

## IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 1)

**Date of issue:** 2019

**Product name :** SANTEL FDA PAINT

**Product code :** 1ASPDFDACON, 1ASPDFDAWHT

**Other means of identification**

**Product type**

Liquid – 2-PART EPOXY (A and B)

**Use of the substance/ mixture:** COATING

**Manufacturer:**

**Antistatic Industries**

224 Pegasus Avenue Northvale, NJ 07647

(201) 660-7800 - Made in USA.

**Technical Phone Number :** (201) 660-7800 (U.S.) (9:00 am to 5:00 pm EST)

## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 2)

**Primary route(s) of exposure :** Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

**Effects of overexposure :**

**Inhalation :** Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to loss of appetite, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, chest pain, blurred vision, sore throat, coughing, choking, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, intoxication, tightness of chest, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, blood abnormalities, tremors, abnormal blood pressure, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, spleen damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness, cyanosis, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

**Skin contact :** Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering, allergic response, severe skin irritation or burns. Possible sensitization to skin. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, blood abnormalities, liver damage, kidney damage, convulsions, loss of consciousness.

**Eye contact :** Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, severe eye irritation or burns, corneal injury.

**Ingestion :** Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, blood abnormalities, burns of the mouth, throat, stomach, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness.

**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure :** Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, lung disorders, asthma-like conditions, kidney disorders, liver disorders, allergies.

## FIRST-AID MEASURES

(ANSI Section 3)

**Inhalation :** Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort.

**Skin contact :** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes and belts.

**Eye contact :** Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

**Ingestion :** If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

## FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

(ANSI Section 4)

**Fire extinguishing media :** Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors may ignite explosively at ambient temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. Dust explosion hazard. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases. In closed tanks, water or foam may cause frothing or eruption.

**Fire fighting procedures :** Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Hazardous decomposition or combustion products :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, acrid fumes, oxides of sulfur, ammonia, peroxides, oxides of silicon, aldehydes, toxic gases, smoke and soot. Phenolics, oxides of calcium, cyanides.

## ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(ANSI Section 5)

**Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled :** Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Ventilate area with explosion-proof equipment. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

(ANSI Section 6)

**Handling and storage :** Store below 80f. Store in original containers. Isolated storage is desirable.

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from direct sunlight, heat and all sources of ignition.

**Other precautions :** Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 7)

**Respiratory protection :** Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

**Ventilation :** Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion- proof equipment. Use non-sparking equipment.

**Personal protective equipment :** Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield, apron, boots.

## STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

(ANSI Section 8)

**Under normal conditions :** Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

**Materials to avoid :** Oxidizers, acids, reducing agents, bases, aldehydes, ketones, isocyanates, amines, alkalis, aluminum, ammonium salts, nitric acid, combustible materials, caustics, mineral acids. Nitrates.

**Conditions to avoid :** Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

**Hazardous polymerization :** May occur will not occur may polymerize in presence of aliphatic amines.

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 9)

**Supplemental health information :** Contains a chemical that is moderately toxic by ingestion. Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Notice - reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Contains methyl acetate which may be hydrolyzed within the body to methanol. Human health effects related to methanol overexposure may include nausea, headache, weakness, temporary nervous system depression (as evidenced by anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, loss of consciousness), or blindness. Higher exposures may lead to abnormal liver and kidney function. Ingestion of as little as 60 ml of methanol may cause blindness or fatality. Methanol cannot be made nonpoisonous. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, lungs, central nervous system, blood, spleen.

**Carcinogenicity :** Inhalation of non-asbestiform cosmetic grade talc for 2 years at 6 and 18 mg/m<sup>3</sup> produced clear evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats (lung and adrenal tumors) and some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats (adrenal tumors). No evidence of carcinogenicity was demonstrated in male and female mice exposed under the same conditions. Microscopic examination of the lungs of rats and mice exposed to talc revealed additional exposure related effects primarily associated with the inflammatory response. Contains crystalline silica which is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (group 1). Crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. The national toxicology program (NTP) has classified crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen. In 2-year feed studies of c.I. Pigment red 3, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal gland - benign pheochromocytomas) and female rats (hepatocellular adenomas). There was also some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice (adenomas of renal cortex and thyroid gland), but no evidence in female mice. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. In a 2 year inhalation study conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylbenzene vapor at 750 ppm produced kidney and testicular tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. Genetic toxicity studies showed no genotoxic effects. The relevance of these results to humans is not known. In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> titanium dioxide resulted in the development of lung tumors in rats. These tumors occurred only at dust levels that overwhelmed the animals' lung clearance mechanisms and were different from common human lung tumors in both type and location. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown but questionable. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

**Reproductive effects :** High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at maternally toxic levels, have affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known. Possible reproductive hazard based on animal data.

**Mutagenicity :** Triethylenetetramine has demonstrated weak mutagenic activity in standard in vitro tests, and has caused embryo- fetal toxicity and fetal malformations when fed to rats. Triethylenetetramine did not exhibit carcinogenic potential in life-time mouse skin painting studies.

**Teratogenicity :** No teratogenic effects are anticipated

## ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 10)

No ecological testing has been done by ICI paints on this product as a whole.

## DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

(ANSI Section 11)

**Waste disposal :** Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

## REGULATORY INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 12)

As of the date of this SDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR. 3-20-19

# Ingredients

## Product Codes with % by Weight

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	4508-0000H	4508-0100H	4508-0800H	4508-0900H	4508-9000H	4508-9200H	4508-9400H	4508-9800H	4508-9990H	4508-9999H
benzene, ethyl-	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
benzenemethanol	benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	1-5					1-5				
2-pentanone, 4-methyl-	methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1										10-20
1,2,-ethanediamine, n,n'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-	triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5						
quaternary ammonium compounds, benzylbis (hydrogenated tallow alkyl)methyl, benzoate lauryl sulfate, salts with bentonite	rheological additive	121888-66-2					1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5		
quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, stearates, salts with bentonite	rheological additive	121888-68-4		1-5								
limestone	limestone	1317-65-3		10-20	10-20							
benzene, dimethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	20-30	20-30	20-30	10-20	20-30	10-20
carbon black	carbon black	1333-86-4									1-5	
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7		10-20	10-20			1-5	1-5	5-10		
talc	talc	14807-96-6		5-10	5-10							
quartz	quartz	14808-60-7		.1-1.0	.1-1.0							
2-naphthalenol, 1-((4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl)azo)-	pigment red 3	2425-85-6					5-10					
oxirane,2,2'-((1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene))bis, homopolymer	epoxy resin	25085-99-8										60-70
ethanol, 2-propoxy-	ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9					1-5					
nepheline syenite	feldspar-type minerals	37244-96-5				20-30	30-40	20-30	20-30	30-40	30-40	
2-propanol, 1-butoxy-	propylene glycol normal butyl ether	5131-66-8		1-5	1-5	1-5						
butanamide, 2-((2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl)azo)-n-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-	pigment yellow 74	6358-31-2							1-5			
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	light aromatic solvent naphtha	64742-95-6					1-5	1-5		1-5		
2-propanol	isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	10-20	5-10	5-10	10-20						
fatty acids, c18-unsaturated, dimers, polymers with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine	polyamide resin	68082-29-1					20-30	20-30	20-30	20-30	30-40	
fatty acids, c18-unsatd., dimers, reaction products with polyethylenepolyamines	polyamide resin	68410-23-1	40-50	20-30	20-30	30-40						
oxirane, mono((c12-c14-alkoxy)methyl) derivatives	c12-c14 alkyl glycidyl ether	68609-97-2										1-5
silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	silica	68611-44-9	1-5			1-5						
fatty acids, c18-unsaturated, dimers hydrotreated	fatty acids	68783-41-5	1-5									
acetic acid, methyl ester	methyl acetate	79-20-9							1-5		1-5	
stoddard solvent	mineral spirits	8052-41-3							1-5		1-5	
phenol, 4-nonyl-, branched	4-nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	5-10			1-5						
benzene,1,2,4-trimethyl-	pseudocumene	95-63-6					1-5			1-5		
yellow pigment	yellow pigment	Sup. Conf.						5-10				

# Chemical Hazard Data

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC	H	M	N	I	O
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S									
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm	125 ppm	not est.	not est.	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	n
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	50 ppm	75 ppm	not est.	not est.	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n
triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
rheological additive	121888-66-2	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
rheological additive	121888-68-4	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
limestone	1317-65-3	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	150 ppm	not est.	not est.	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n
carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	3.5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n
talac	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
quartz	14808-60-7	.025 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	0.1 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n
pigment red 3	2425-85-6	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	15 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
epoxy resin	25085-99-8	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807-30-9	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n
feldspar-type minerals	37244-96-5	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
propylene glycol normal butyl ether	5131-66-8	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
pigment yellow 74	6358-31-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
light aromatic solvent naphtha	64742-95-6	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	500x ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	200 ppm	400 ppm	not est.	not est.	400 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
polyamide resin	68082-29-1	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
polyamide resin	68410-23-1	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
c12-c14 alkyl glycidyl ether	68609-97-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
silica	68611-44-9	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
fatty acids	68783-41-5	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
methyl acetate	79-20-9	200 ppm	250 ppm	not est.	not est.	200 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
mineral spirits	8052-41-3	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	500 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
4-nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
pseudocumene	95-63-6	25 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n
yellow pigment	Sup. Conf.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

**Footnotes:**  
 C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.  
 S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.  
 n/a=not applicable  
 not est.=not established  
 CC=CERCLA Chemical  
 ppm=parts per million  
 mg/m3=milligrams per cubic meter  
 Sup Conf=Supplier Confidential  
 S2=Sara Section 302 EHS  
 S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical  
 S.R.Std.=Supplier Recommended Standard  
 H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant  
 P=Pollutant, S=Severe Pollutant  
 Carcinogenicity Listed By:  
 N=NTP, I=IARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no

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