Safety Data Sheet

ORACR 42

Acrylic Roof Coating

Section 1 – Identification

Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc
575 Commercial Ave
Green Lake, WI 54941

Emergency Telephone: (800) 424-9300 Chemtrec
800-625-9577 Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc
BOTH NUMBERS ARE AVAILABLE DAYS, NIGHTS, WEEKENDS, & HOLIDAYS

Section 2 – Hazards Identifiation

GHS Classification
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

GHS Label Elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard Statements:
Suspected of causing cancer
Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:
Prevention:
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children
Read label before use
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and Understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Avoid release to the environment
Response:
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:
Store locked up.
Disposal:
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Hazardous Components

Weight Percent	Components	CAS-No.
3 - 6%	Titanium Dioxide	0013463-67-7
0.7 – 1.2%	Propylene Glycol	0000057-55-6
0.3% - 0.5%	Silica, Crystalline	0014808-60-7
0.0% - 5%	Zinc Oxide	0001314-13-2

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Inhalation:
Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact:
Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:
Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined space. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning material.

Fire Fighting Procedure:
Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire: Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon and nitrogen, various hydrocarbons.

Special Protective Actions: Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedure: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

Recommended Equipment: Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up: Confine spillage and absorb on sand, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material and transfer to a sealed container.

Section 7 – Storage and Handling

General:
Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Vent containers before melting the material.

Ventilation Requirements:
Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:
Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye Protection:
Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

Skin Protection:
Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection:
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH (TWA) mg/m3)
Silica, Crystalline	A	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2]			[1,3]; [3]				0.05e
Titanium Dioxide		15			1			b	
Zinc Oxide		[15]; [5]			1				5,5c

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
Silica, Crystalline			1		0.025 (R)		
Titanium Dioxide			1		10		
Zinc Oxide		10d			2 (R)		10 (R)

Section 9 – Physical Properties

Density:	12.20 lb/gal
Specific Gravity:	1.46
VOC Regulatory:	0.39 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined:	N.A.
Appearance:	Pigmented Viscous Liquid
Odor Threshold:	N.A.
Odor Description:	Mild Chemical
pH:	N.A.
Water Solubility:	N.A.
Flammability:	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol:	N.A.
Flash Point:	230°C
Viscosity:	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level:	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level:	N.A.
Vapor Pressure:	N.A.
Vapor Density:	Heavier than air

Freezing Point:	N.A.
Melting Point:	N.A.
Low Boiling Point:	100°C
High Boiling Point:	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp:	N.A.
Decomposition Pt:	N.A.
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil:	N.A.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:
Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:
Contact with isocyanates and strong oxidizers may cause highly exothermic polymerization reaction, which can be violent.

Incompatible Materials:
Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No data available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization: No data available

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: No data available

Aspiration Hazard: No data available

Acute Toxicity: No data available

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7950 mg/kg body weight (9)

Potential Health Effects – Miscellaneous

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat?s lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace.? Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or

x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Chronic Exposure

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE
Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Toxicity:
Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability:
No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:
No data available.

Mobility in Soil:
No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:
No data available.

Section 13 – Disposal Consideration

Waste Disposal Method:
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Section 14 – Transportation Information

U.S. DOT Information:
Not Regulated

IMDG Information:
Not Regulated

IATA Information:
Not Regulated

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	3-6%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, California Proposition 65
0000057-55-6	Propylene Glycol	0.7-1.2%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0014808-60-7	Silica, Crystalline	0.3-0.5%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, California Proposition 65
0001314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	0.0-5%	DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, SARA13, TSCA

Section 16 – Other Information

The method of hazard communication for Oak Ridge Foam & Coating Systems, Inc is comprised of Product Labels and Safety Data Sheets.

Contact: Product Safety Department
Telephone: 800-625-9577
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SDS Version: 1.0

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