

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED FOR Liberty Bell Equipment Corp.
810 N. Jefferson Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106

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24 Hour Emergency Telephone
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

General Information:
Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM
712-737-4993

TRADE NAME: 1K SEALER - GRAY

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: 3101

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #1330-20-7	Xylene	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 7 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #14807-96-6	Talc (powder)	WT %: 5-20	
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3 TWA (resp)	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 20 mppcf TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (3)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE	OSHA PEAK: NE	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #64742-95-6	Aromatic 100	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7mmHg20c	LEL%: 0.9		
CAS #95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #107-87-9	Methyl N-Propyl Ketone	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 200 PPM TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 27.8 mm	LEL%: 1.56		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c	LEL%:		
CAS #98-82-8	Cumene	WT %: 0.149	Footnote: (4)
ACGIH TLV: 50ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL: 50ppm TWA skin	OSHA CEILING:	OSHA PEAK:	

VAPOR PRESSURE: 8 mm Hg

LEL%: 0.9

CAS #1333-86-4 Carbon Black

WT %: 0.103

Footnote: (5)

ACGIH TLV:

ACGIH STEL:

OSHA PEL:

OSHA CEILING:

OSHA PEAK:

VAPOR PRESSURE:

LEL%:

WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) 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. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 101 (2012) concludes that Cumene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on no data for humans, but sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 215-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 62.78%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.54 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 4.52

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 4.52

EPA VOC (g/L): 541.68

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 22° C 72° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: *carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or fire foam*

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: With excessive heat, cans will rupture from internal pressure and discharge flammable contents. Vapors may ignite explosively. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and other sources of ignition during use

and until all vapors are gone. Prevent build up of vapors by opening all windows and doors to achieve cross-ventilation.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE: Burning will produce toxic fumes. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full turn-out gear to fight fires.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute- High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Chronic- Xylene contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer(IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: consult physician

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Skin and Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Talk to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wipe off with towel. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by a medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable*

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY: Material can react violently with strong bases,

strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire, burning and welding may generate carbon monoxide.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In confined areas of poor ventilation, use chemical cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: None required except for prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with a full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *none*

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Do not store near heat, sparks, or flame.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: * none *

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Ingredient	CAS #	Wt% of HAPS in product	Pounds HAPS/ Gal product
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Xylene	1330-20-7	24.6 %	2.3

3101

Ethyl Benzene

100-41-4

5.3 %

0.5

5
