

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: #8719

Product Name: WB HOTEL GLAZE

Revision Date: May 21, 2020 **Date Printed:** May 21, 2020

Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.

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Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H227 - Combustible Liquid

Hazardous Statements - Health

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at 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.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1.3% - 3%
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	0.0% - 0.3%
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed or unwell : Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

Skin Contact

Take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower with mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell, get medical attention.

Eye Contact

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 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/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, or 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 spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

Fire-fighting Procedures

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 regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

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 vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye 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

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

Dike area to contain spill.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

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

Store above 40 degrees F. Keep from freezing.

Keep away from fire and open flames. Do not apply on hot surfaces or used in areas exposed to electric sparks.

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 containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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.

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.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

A suitable, NIOSH-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when standing or grinding objects coated with this paint.

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	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER								10(IFV)
TRIETHYLAMINE	25	100			1			0.5

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER						Hematologic, liver & kidney eff
TRIETHYLAMINE		1		A4	Skin; A4	Visual impair; URT irr

(C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, CNS - Central nervous system, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (ppm), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA Skin designation, ACGIH TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.53547 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	8.77320%
% VOC	10.25680%
Density VOC	0.87547 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.30160 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	395.63100 g/l

Appearance	N/A
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Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	NA
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the skin. Clothing wet with chemical causes skin burns. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin. Triethylamine may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash. Liquid causes first degree burns on short exposure. Corrosive to skin. Redness. Skin burns. Pain.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be irritating to the eyes.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the eyes. Contact with eyes causes severe burns. TLV Basis is visual impairment. Transient visual

disturbances with blurring and halo vision are reported to occur at 3 to 4 ppm but not at 1 to 1.25 ppm. May cause permanent eye injury. Pain. Redness. Blurred vision. Blue haze and halo. Temporary loss of vision. Severe deep burns.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May cause dryness and cracking.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the respiratory track.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

There is limited evidence that Triethylamine may damage the developing fetus in animals.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. Triethylamine can irritate the lungs. Triethylamine may affect the liver and kidneys. Upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term exposure at high concentrations may cause pulmonary edema.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Acute Toxicity

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Vapors irritate nose, throat, and lungs, causing coughing, choking, and difficult breathing. Inhaling. Inhaling triethylamine can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath. Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. Headache. Dizziness. Weakness. Nausea. Symptoms may be delayed. If ingested: Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

LC50 (mouse): 6000 mg/m3 (1452 ppm) (2-hr exposure) (1027 ppm - equivalent 4-hr exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 460 mg/kg body weight (2)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 546 mg/kg body weight (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 410 mg/kg body weight (2)

0002634-33-5 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE

LD50 (oral, rodent - rat): 1020 mg/kg, Toxic effects: Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Toxicity

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

0002634-33-5 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE

LC50(Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss , 96 hrs) : 0.167 mg/L

0002682-20-4 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE

LC50(Fish - Bluegill , 96 hrs) : 0.3 mg/L

EC50(Crustaceans - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs): 0.107 mg/L

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at 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) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263
Hazard Class:3
Packing group: II

IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263
Hazard Class:3
Packing group: II
Marine Pollutant : No data available

IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263
Hazard Class:3
Packing group: II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory: All components of this product are in compliance with U.S. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory Requirements.

Canada Domestic Substances List: All components of this product are listed on the Domestic Substances List

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007732-18-5	WATER	54% - 90%	DSL
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1.3% - 3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant CA_Carcinogen, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

General

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS

Health	/ 1
FLAMMABILITY	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

DISCLAIMER

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