Flattener S/B **MSDS DATE: 03/15**

FILE NO.: DM101SB

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Flattener S/B SYNONYMS: N/A PRODUCT CODES: ATS101 S/B

MANUFACTURER: Shield Products, Inc.

DIVISION: N/A

ADDRESS: 6010 NW 99th Ave. Doral, Florida 33178

EMERGENCY PHONE: 904-880-6060 **CHEMTREC PHONE:** 800-424-9300

SECTION 1 NOTES:

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS#	% WT	
V. M. & P. Naphtha	64742-89-8	27.0	
Toluene	108-88-3	8.0	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.3	
Xylene	1330-20-7	2.0	
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0	29.0	
Quartz	14808-60-7	0.1	
Amorphous Precipitated Silica	112926-00-8	19.0	
Talc	14607-96-6	13.0	

SECTION 2 NOTES:

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

ROUTES OF ENTRY: INHALATION of vapor or spray mist.

EYE or SKIN contact with the product, vapor or spray mist.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Irritation.

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritation.

INGESTION:

INHALATION: Irritation of the upper respiratory system.

May cause nervous system depression.

Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS: Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None generally recognized.

SECTION 3 NOTES:

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes.

Get medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

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INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting.

Get medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing.

Keep warm and quiet.

SECTION 4 NOTES:

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SECTION 5 NOTES:

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area.

Remove with inert absorbent.

SECTION 6 NOTES:

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE: DOL Storage Class IB

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Contents are FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.

During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and any other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved Bonding and Grounding procedures. Keep container closed when not in use. Transfer only to approved containers with complete and appropriate labeling. Do not take internally.

SECTION 7 NOTES:

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use only with adequate ventilation.

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Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist.

Wash hands after using.

This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in Section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in Section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dusts are ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m3 (total dust), 3 mg/m3 (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3~ total dust), 5 mg/m3 (respirable fraction).

VENTILATION: Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in Section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits.

Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in Section 2. When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear gloves which are recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in

Section 2.

SECTION 8 NOTES:

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Liquid

ODOR: Heavy paint oder

PHYSICAL STATE:

pH AS SUPPLIED:

pH (Other):

BOILING POINT:

F: 222 - 325 C: 105 - 162

MELTING POINT: N/A

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Heavier than air

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1): 1.04

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: N/A

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): 5.72 lbs/gal

SECTION 9 NOTES:

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): None known

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): None known

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:

By fire: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occure

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SECTION 10 NOTES:

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Ethylbenzene is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans~(2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high ethylbenzene concentrations resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice.

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These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations.

There is no evidence that ethylbenzene causes cancer in humans.

Crystalline Silica (Quartz, Cristobalite) is listed by IARC and NTP.

Long term exposure to high levels of silica dust, which can occur only when

sanding or abrading the dry film, may cause lung damage (silicosis) and possibly cancer.

Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in Section 2 may cause adverse effects to the liver, urinary, cardiovascular and reproductive systems.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain damage.

SECTION 11 NOTES: