PRODUCT NAME: HYDRAPLEX 35° MORSE BLUE DIPPING ENAMEL
PRODUCT CLASSALKYD COATING **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: L06-0003W

==========SECTION II - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION==========

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: STRATHMORE PRODUCTS, INC.
ADDRESS : 1970 WEST FAYETTE STREET
P.O. BOX 151
SYRACUSE, NY 13201
EMERGENCY PHONE DAY: 315-488-5401
NIGHT: FOR HEALTH - POISON CONTROL CENTER: 315/476/4766
FOR SPILLS - CHEMTEL: 1-800/255-3924
DATE OF PREPARATION: 6/18/2009
TIME OF PREPARATION: 15:14:39 **REVISION DATE: 11/04/03**

==========SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP		RANGE PERCENT
WATER (NON-HAZARDOUS)	7732-18-5	1.0	68	
OSHA & ACGIH: NOT APPLICABLE				
+ TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7			
ACGIH TLV: 10.0 MG/M3 OSHA PEL: 15.0 MG/M3				
* BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	111-76-2	0.6	68	5-10%
ACGIH TLV: 20 PPM OSHA PEL: 50 PPM				
* SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	78-92-2	12.5	68	1-5%
ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM OSHA PEL: 100 PPM				
N-PROPOXY PROPANOL	1569-01-3	1.7	68	1-5%
ACGIH TLV & OSHA PEL: NOT ESTABLISHED				
+ AMORPHOUS SILICA	63231-67-4			
ACGIH TLV: 10.0 MG/M3 OSHA PEL: 6.0 MG/M3				
* TRIETHYLAMINE	121-44-8	54	68	0-2%
ACGIH TLV: 1.0 PPM OSHA PEL: 25.0 PPM				
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	64742-48-9	5.0	68	0-2%
OSHA & ACGIH: NOT ESTABLISHED				
EXXON RECOMMENDED TLV: 300 PPM TWA				
* BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	4.0	68	0-2%
ACGIH TLV: 20 PPM OSHA PEL: 100 PPM				
+* PHTHALOCYANINE BLUE (AS COPPER COMPOUND)	12239-87-1			0-2%
ACGIH TLV: 1.0 MG/M3 OSHA PEL: 1.0 MG/M3				
* COBALT COMPOUND (AS COBALT)	7440-48-4			<0.1
ACGIH TLV: 0.02 MG/M3 OSHA PEL: .10 MG/M3				

SARA 313 INFORMATION:

*** Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.**

+ Indicates component(s) considered nuisance dust(s) in their dry form.

THIS PRODUCT ALSO CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

***N/A**

NOTE: THE INFORMATION SHOWN ABOVE INCLUDES THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW LAW (PENNSYLVANIA BULLETIN, VOL. 16, NO. 31, AUGUST 2, 1986, P. 2940).

FOOTNOTE:
***N/A**

==========SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS==========

BOILING RANGE OF SECTION II: 193°F - 340°FWEIGHT per GALLON: 8.87 lb/gl
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER % SOLIDS BY VOLUME: 26.1
V.O.C.: 3.29 lb/gl

==========SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA==========

DOT CATEGORY:
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID.

FLASH POINT : 154°F METHOD USED: SETA FLASH
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME - LOWER: .7

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
NOT APPLICABLE. MATERIAL AS IS WILL NOT SUPPORT COMBUSTION UNLESS THE WATER HAS EVAPORATED. FOR DRIED SOLIDS, USE FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL, OR CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHERS.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY RUPTURE OR EXPLODE, DUE TO BUILDUP OF STEAM PRESSURE WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT. AFTER THE WATER HAS EVAPORATED, THE REMAINING SOLIDS WILL BURN. AVOID BREATHING GASES, VAPORS, FUMES OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS DURING A FIRE. OVEREXPOSURE TO DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS MAY CAUSE A HEALTH HAZARD. SYMPTOMS MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY APPARENT. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:
KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED. ISOLATE FROM HEAT, SPARKS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPEN FLAME. AVOID BREATHING GASES, VAPORS, FUMES OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS DURING A FIRE. PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN A FIRE SHOULD WEAR FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING SELF-CONTAINED RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT. WATER SPRAY MAY BE USED TO COOL UNRUPTURED CLOSED CONTAINERS TO PREVENT PRESSURE BUILDUP AND POSSIBLE AUTOIGNITION OR EXPLOSION WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT. IF WATER IS USED, FOG NOZZLES ARE PREFERABLE.

==========SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA==========

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION II

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE;
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS SMALL PERCENTAGES OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS. OVEREXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF VAPORS OR MISTS MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, OR ACUTE NERVOUS SYSTEM DESPRESSION, RESULTING IN HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, STAGGERING GAIT, CONFUSION, UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR COMA. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION.

EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:
EYE CONTACT WITH LIQUID MAY BE SEVERELY IRRITATING AND MAY CAUSE CORNEAL DAMAGE IF THE EYE IS NOT FLUSHED OUT IMMEDIATELY WITH WATER.

SKIN CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:
BRIEF CONTACT WITH SKIN MAY CAUSE SLIGHT TO MODERATE IRRITATION AND POSSIBLY DRYING OF THE SKIN.

REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DRYING AND DEFATTING OF THE SKIN, WHICH MAY LEAD TO DERMATITIS.

SKIN ABSORPTION: FREQUENT OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT WITH LIQUID MAY RESULT IN ABSORPTION OF HARMFUL AMOUNTS.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. SWALLOWING MAY CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION, NAUSEA, DIARRHEA, VOMITING AND POSSIBLY NARCOSIS. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE PNEUMONITIS, WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS BUTYL CELLOSOLVE (2-BUTOXYETHANOL) WHICH, WHEN UNDILUTED, IS MODERATELY TOXIC WHEN SWALLOWED AND MAY CAUSE HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, INCOORDINATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, AND GENERAL WEAKNESS. INGESTION OF SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES MAY RESULT IN RED BLOOD CELL HEMOLYSIS. BUTYL CELLOSOLVE PENETRATES THE SKIN READILY. FREQUENT OR WIDESPREAD CONTACT MAY RESULT IN THE ABSORPTION OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL AMOUNTS OF MATERIAL. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS AND TOXICITY ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF SWALLOWING. INHALATION OF HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS ARE IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT AND MAY CAUSE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING AND MALAISE. BRIEF SKIN CONTACT WITH UNDILUTED MATERIAL MAY CAUSE SLIGHT REDDENING. MORE PROLONGED AND WIDESPREAD CONTACT, AS FROM WET CLOTHING, MAY CAUSE MODERATE REDDENING, SWELLING, AND POSSIBLE NECROSIS. EYE CONTACT WITH LIQUID CAUSES IRRITATION AND PAIN, SEEN AS EXCESSIVE TEARING AND BLINKING WITH MARKED EXCESS REDNESS AND SWELLING OF THE CONJUCTIVA.

BUTYL CELLOSOLVE HAS BEEN KNOWN TO INCREASE THE OSMOTIC FRAGILITY OF THE BLOOD CELLS IN SOME LABORATORY ANIMALS. THE EFFECT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO VARY AMONG SPECIES. IN HUMAN BEINGS, EVEN AT EXPOSURE LEVELS AS HIGH AS 200 PPM, THESE BLOOD EFFECTS DID NOT OCCUR AT ALL. FURTHERMORE, IN THE SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WHERE INCREASED FRAGILITY WAS OBSERVED, THE EFFECTS WERE READILY REVERSIBLE, DISAPPEARING OVERNIGHT AFTER A DAY'S EXPOSURE AT 100 PPM OR EVEN HIGHER. THUS, EXPOSURE TO BUTYL CELLOSOLVE AT REASONABLE LEVELS IS NOT CONSIDERED LIKELY TO PRODUCE ADVERSE BLOOD EFFECTS OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE WHATSOEVER.

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

REPEATED OR PROLONGED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO VAPORS FROM SOLVENT(S) CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, RESULTING IN POSSIBLE LUNG DAMAGE, AND MAY CAUSE LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE.

NOTE: 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.

CARCINOGENICITY:

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS COBALT OR A COBALT COMPOUND. IARC HAS LISTED COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS AS GROUP 2B CARCINOGENS - POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS IN THE ABSENCE OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. ACGIH HAS LISTED COBALT AND COBALT COMPOUNDS AS GROUP A3 ANIMAL CARCINOGEN, BASED ON EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS AT A RELATIVELY HIGH DOSE, BY ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION AT SITES OF HISTOLOGICAL TYPES, OR BY MECHANISMS NOT CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO WORKER EXPOSURE. AVAILABLE EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES DO NOT CONFIRM AN INCREASED RISK OF CANCER IN EXPOSED HUMANS. AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT THE AGENT IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE CANCER IN HUMANS EXCEPT UNDER UNCOMMON OR UNLIKELY ROUTES OR LEVELS OF EXPOSURE. OSHA AND NTP HAVE NOT LISTED COBALT OR COBALT COMPOUNDS AS A CARCINOGEN.

THIS MATERIAL CONTAINS TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTH HAZARDS IS BASED UPON THIRD-PARTY RESEARCH STUDIES. EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:
INHALATION: INHALATION OF DUST OR MIST CAN CAUSE IRRITATION OF THE EYES, NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS
EYE CONTACT: LIKE ANY FOREIGN BODY, PARTICLES CAN CAUSE MECHANICAL IRRITATION.
SKIN CONTACT: THIS MATERIAL CAN CAUSE IRRITATION IF NOT PROMPTLY WASHED FROM SKIN.
SKIN ABSORBTION:THIS PRODUCT IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ABSORBED THROUGH INTACT SKIN.
INGESTION: THIS MATERIAL IS NOT EXPECTED TO PRODUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS.

ACUTE TOXICITY: TITANIUM DIOXIDE

ORAL: LD50 >10,000 MG/KG (RAT)
DERMAL: LD50 >10,000 MG/KG (RABBIT)
INHALATION: LC50 (4HR) >6.8 MG/L (RAT)

IN LIFETIME INHALATION STUDIES OF RATS, AIRBORNE RESPIRABLE-SIZE TITANIUM DIOXIDE PARTICLES HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE AN INCREASE IN LUNG TUMORS AT CONCENTRATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANTIAL PARTICLE LUNG BURDENS AND CONSEQUENTIAL PULMONARY OVERLOAD AND INFLAMMATION. THE POTENTIAL FOR THESE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS APPEARS TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE PARTICLE SIZE AND THE AMOUNT OF THE EXPOSED SURFACE AREA THAT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH THE LUNG. HOWEVER, TESTS WITH OTHER LABORATORY ANIMALS, SUCH AS MICE AND HAMSTERS, INDICATE THAT RATS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE PULMONARY OVERLOAD AND INFLAMMATION THAT CAUSES LUNG CANCER. EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES DO NOT SUGGEST AN INCREASED RISK OF CANCER IN HUMANS FROM OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY IARC AS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS (GROUP 2B) THROUGH INHALATION (NOT INGESTION). IT HAS NOT BEEN CHARACTERIZED AS A POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN BY EITHER NTP OR OSHA.

ALUMINUM OXIDE, ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE AND AMORPHOUS SILICA: INHALATION OF DUST PARTICLES COMPOSED OF THESE MATERIALS (OR MIST CONTAINING THESE MATERIALS) MAY CAUSE DRYING OF MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND IRRITATION OF NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS WITH NOSEBLEEDS, COUGH, DIFFICULTY BREATHING OR SHORTNESS OF BREATH. BASED SOLELY ON ANIMAL STUDIES, LONG TERM INHALATION EXPOSURE TO HIGH DOSES OF ULTRAFINE PARTICLES (OR MIST CONTAINING THESE PARTICLES) COULD LEAD TO PULMONARY INFLAMMATION AND COULD BE A FACTOR IN THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE. AMORPHOUS SILICA DOES NOT INDUCE THE LUNG EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH CRYSTALLINE SILICA.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:
IF OVERCOME BY VAPORS, REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING IS IRREGULAR OR HAS STOPPED, START RESUSCITATION, ADMINISTER OXYGEN, AND CALL A PHYSICIAN. IN CASE OF EYE CONTACT, FLUSH EYES WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL CARE. IN CASE OF SKIN CONTACT, REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. FLUSH AFFECTED AREAS AND WASH WITH MILD SOAP AND WATER. IF REDNESS AND IRRITATION DEVELOP AND PERSIST, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF CONSCIOUS, GIVE TWO GLASSES OF WATER AND GET MEDICAL HELP IMMEDIATELY. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSIVE PERSON.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
EXPOSURE MAY AGGRAVATE PRE-EXISTING SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY DISORDERS.

==========SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA==========

STABILITY:
STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
EXCESSIVE HEAT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAME.

KEEP FROM FREEZING.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
AVOID CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZING MATERIALS, ALKALINE MATERIALS, STRONG ACIDS AND MATERIALS THAT REACT WITH WATER.

HAZADOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:
DECOMPOSITION MAY PRODUCE SMOKE, ACRID FUMES, CARBON DIOXIDE AND/OR CARBON MONOXIDE, AND POSSIBLY OTHER TOXIC VAPORS.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
WILL NOT OCCUR.

==========SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASE OR SPILLED:
REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. FLOORS MAY BE SLIPPERY. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID FALLS. WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. VENTILATE AREA. ADD INERT ABSORBENT TO SPILL AREA AND TRANSFER WASTE TO APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL USING NON-SPARKING TOOLS. CLEAN UP IMMEDIATELY WITH WATER. KEEP OUT OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, SURFACE WATER AND SOIL.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:
DISPOSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. INCINERATE IN APPROVED FACILITY. DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED CONTAINERS.

==========SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES==========

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
IF PRODUCT IS APPLIED BY BRUSH, ROLLER COAT, OR DIP IN OUTDOOR OR OPEN AREAS WITH UNRESTRICTED VENTILATION, AND WHERE THE TLV'S DO NOT EXCEED THOSE SHOWN IN SECTION II, RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT MAY NOT BE NECESSARY. IF EYE WATERING, HEADACHES OR DIZZINESS ARE EXPERIENCED WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (NIOSH TC23 RESPIRATOR OR EQUIVALENT) OR LEAVE AREA. IF PRODUCT IS APPLIED BY SPRAY APPLICATION, A NIOSH APPROVED MECHANICAL FILTER RESPIRATOR DESIGNED TO REMOVE AIRBORNE PARTICLES OF OVERSPRAY DURING APPLICATION SHOULD BE WORN. IN RESTRICTED VENTILATION AREAS, WHERE THE TLV'S CAN EXCEED THOSE SHOWN IN SECTION II, A NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR WITH CHEMICAL/MECHANICAL FILTERS DESIGNED TO REMOVE A COMBINATION OF PARTICULATE AND VAPORS SHOULD BE WORN. IN CONFINED AREAS, USE A NIOSH APPROVED AIRLINE RESPIRATOR OR HOOD.

VENTILATION:
SOLVENT VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND TEND TO ACCUMULATE AT LOWER LEVELS ALONG THE FLOOR. VAPORS MAY SPREAD LONG DISTANCES AND MAY CAUSE A FLASH FIRE. PREVENT BUILD-UP OF VAPORS. ELIMINATE ANY SOURCE OF IGNITION DURING USE AND UNTIL VAPORS ARE GONE. PROVIDE GENERAL DILUTION OR LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION IN VOLUME AND PATTERN TO KEEP TLV OF MOST HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT IN SECTION II BELOW ACCEPTABLE LIMIT, LEL IN SECTION IV BELOW STATED LIMIT, AND TO REMOVE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS DURING WELDING OR FLAME CUTTING ON SURFACES COATED WITH THIS PRODUCT.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:
SOLVENT RESISTANT GLOVES ARE REQUIRED FOR PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT WITH LIQUID.

EYE PROTECTION:
IF A SPLASHING HAZARD EXISTS OR IF THERE IS POTENTIAL EYE CONTACT, WEAR SAFETY EYEWEAR SUCH AS CHEMICAL GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELDS TO PREVENT CONTACT OF LIQUID WITH EYES. EYE FLUSHING EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:
WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE OUTERWEAR TO PROTECT AGAINST CLOTHING CONTAMINATION AND PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT. WHEN NECESSARY, WEAR CHEMICAL AND/OR SOLVENT RESISTANT BOOTS TO PROTECT FEET AND SHOES FROM CONTAMINATION. REMOVE AND WASH CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE. DISCARD CONTAMINATED SHOES THAT CANNOT BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE REUSE. WASH HANDS BEFORE EATING, SMOKING OR USING RESTROOM.

==========SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS==========

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:
STORE BELOW 100 DEG F. PROTECT FROM FREEZING. DO NOT STORE OR USE NEAR HEAT, SPARKS, OR OPEN FLAME. KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED AND UPRIGHT TO PREVENT LEAKAGE. STORE LARGE QUANTITIES IN BUILDINGS DESIGNED AND PROTECTED FOR STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:
CAUTION - COMBUSTIBLE. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAME. OVEREXPOSURE TO VAPORS MAY BE HARMFUL. VAPORS AND

MISTS MAY BE IRRITATING TO EYES, NOSE, THROAT, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT OF LIQUID OR BREATHING OF VAPORS OR MISTS MAY CAUSE DELAYED AND SERIOUS INJURY. USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS OR SPRAY MIST. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. DO NOT SAND, FLAME CUT, BRAZE OR WELD DRY COATING WITHOUT A NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR OR SUFFICENT VENTILATION.
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 CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL.

NONCOMBUSTIBILITY OF WATERBORNE COATINGS: SINCE THEY CONTAIN LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, WATERBORNE PAINTS ARE CLASSIFIED AS NONCOMBUSTIBLE BY MOST STANDARDS. BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN NO SOLVENTS, LATEX PAINTS WILL NEITHER FLASH NOR BURN. HOWEVER, WATER SOLUBLE COATINGS IN WHICH THE ORGANIC SOLVENT MAY BE 20% OF THE SOLVENT MIXTURE WILL HAVE A CLOSED-CUP FLASH POINT SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE ORGANIC SOLVENT, BUT WILL NOT SUPPORT COMBUSTION.
MOST SAFETY REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS ARE BASED LARGELY ON THE FLASH POINT OF THE MATERIAL.
MANY WATERBORNE COATINGS HAVE FLASH POINTS COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF SOLVENT-BORNE COATINS. THE FLASH POINT OF WATERBORNE PAINT IS USUALLY CLOSE TO THE FLASH POINT OF THE MOST VOLATILE SOLVENT. SINCE THE PREDOMINANT VOLATILE COMPONENT OF WATERBORNE PAINTS IS WATER, THE CLOSED-CUP FLASH POINT DOES NOT GIVE AN ACCURATE INDICATOR OF THE FIRE HAZARD. IGNITION OF A FLAMMABLE LIQUID IS DEPENDENT UPON OBTAINING A CONCENTRATION OF FLAMMABLE VAPOR IN THE AIR OVER THE LIQUID SURFACE THAT EXCEEDS THE LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT (LFL). IN OPEN TANKS, WATERBORNE PAINTS CONTAINING 20% TO 35% ORGANIC SOLVENT DO NOT IGNITE OR BURN.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:
*N/A

MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS:
WARNING - EMPTY CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE, INCLUDING FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE VAPORS. DO NOT CUT, PUNCTURE OR WELD ON OR NEAR CONTAINER. ALL LABEL WARNINGS MUST BE OBSERVED UNTIL THE CONTAINER HAS BEEN CLEANED OR RECONDITIONED.

==========SECTION X - DISCLAIMER==========

SARA 313 INFORMATION:
*N/A

FOOTNOTE:
USER'S RESPONSIBILITY: THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE A SAFE WORKPLACE REMAINS WITH THE USER. THE USER SHOULD CONSIDER THE HEALTH HAZARDS AND SAFETY INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AS A GUIDE AND SHOULD TAKE THOSE PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED IN AN INDIVIDUAL OPERATION TO INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES AND DEVELOP WORK PRACTICE PROCEDURES FOR A SAFE WORK ENVIRONMENT. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.
TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ACCURATE. HOWEVER, STRATHMORE PRODUCTS, INC., ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. FINAL DETERMINATION OF SUITABILITY OF ANY MATERIAL IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER. SINCE THE CONDITIONS OF HANDLING AND USE ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, WE MAKE NO GUARANTEE OF RESULTS, AND ASSUME NO LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES INCURRED BY USE OF THIS MATERIAL. ALL MATERIALS MAY PRESENT UNKNOWN HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION. ALTHOUGH CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED HEREIN, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THESE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS WHICH EXIST.