



FIRE Retardants Inc.

The Decision You Make May Save A Life!

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR COATINGS, RESINS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

DATE OF PREP: July 31, 2003

SECTION I

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 800-535-5053 (for emergency info only)

PRODUCT CLASS: Paint

MANUFACTURER'S CODE IDENTIFICATION:

No. 50 - 69C (Cementitious Thermal Claddings)

for Structural Steel Fire Protection

Color: Off White

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	Percent	ACGIH TLV PPM	OSHA PEL PPM	LEL	Vapor Pressure
Talc (Hydrous magnesium silicate CAS 14807-96-6)	32-37	2 mg/cu m resp. dust 8 hr. TWA	2 mg/cu m resp. dust 8 hr. TWA	NA	NA

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Range: NA
Appearance and Odor: White powder
Volatiles: None

Evaporation Rate: N/A
Vapor Density: N/A
Vapor Pressure: N/A

SECTION IV

FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARD DATA

Nonflammable

SECTION V

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Do not breathe dust. Inhalation of excessive dust may cause lung injury.

Eye Contact: Not a primary eye irritant. May cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact: Mechanical irritation possible but unlikely. Not absorbed through skin. Possible granuloma formation in open wounds (requires repeated, massive applications).

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Repeated overexposure can cause chronic effects.

Ingestion: Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion.

SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA Cont'd.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS SUMMARY (TALC): New York State Talc has not shown any carcinogenicity in animal studies. Epidemiologic studies in humans have been interpreted in conflicting ways with no clear evidence of an increased risk of lung tumors in association with exposure.

Exposure to excessive quantities of industrial talc can result in scarring of the lungs (talcosis) or of the covering of the lungs (pleural thickening). Talcosis may produce no symptoms or may be associated with nonspecific symptoms. Both conditions can be detected by chest radiograph examination. Bronchial irritation (bronchitis) may cause excess sputum production.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure: Excessive exposure to any dust may aggravate pre-existing respiratory conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Flush with plenty of flowing water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Wash off with water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Ingestion: Unlikely to cause untoward effects.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

Non-reactive

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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

Not a RCRA hazardous waste. Use vacuum to clean up spillage. If appropriate, use gentle water spray to wet down in order to minimize dust generation. Dispose of according to state or local regulations.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Any NIOSH approved dust and mist respirator.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: No special skin protection should be required. Wash skin after shift exposure.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses should be adequate.

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Engineering Controls: Closed system and/or local exhaust ventilation recommended. Use wet methods if appropriate to reduce generation of dust.

Handling Procedures and Equipment: Avoid generating dust. Use respiratory protection in the absence of adequate engineering controls. Keep containers closed when not in use. Clear up spills promptly (see SPILL PROCEDURE).

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However we make no warranty expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Fire Retardants Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.