## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### EAS6-C0025

#### Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product name</strong></th>
<th>POWDURA® Epoxy Powder Coating Zinc Rich Primer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product code</strong></td>
<td>EAS6-C0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other means of identification</strong></td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product type</strong></td>
<td>Powder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Paint or paint related material.

**Manufacturer**

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

**National contact**

Sherwin-Williams Canada Inc.
180 Brunel Road
Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 1T5 Canada

**Emergency telephone number of the company**

- US / Canada: (216) 566-2917
- Mexico: SETIQ 01-800-00-214-00 / (52) 55-5559-1588 24 hours / 365 days a year

**Product Information Telephone Number**

- US / Canada: Not Available
- Mexico: Not Available

**Regulatory Information Telephone Number**

- US / Canada: (216) 566-2902
- Mexico: Not Available

**Transportation Emergency Telephone Number**

- US / Canada: (800) 424-9300
- Mexico: SETIQ 01-800-00-214-00 / (52) 55-5559-1588 24 hours / 365 days a year

#### Section 2. Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

- COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS
- SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
- SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
- TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B
- TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown oral toxicity: 74%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown dermal toxicity: 75.9%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown inhalation toxicity: 75.9%

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**

- 🚨

**Signal word**

Danger
Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use.  Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  Wear protective gloves.  Wear eye or face protection.  Wear protective clothing.  Avoid breathing dust.  Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response : IF exposed or concerned:  Get medical attention.  IF ON SKIN:  Wash with plenty of soap and water.  Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  If skin irritation or rash occurs:  Get medical attention.  IF IN EYES:  Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.  Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.  Continue rinsing.  If eye irritation persists:  Get medical attention.

Storage : Store locked up.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

WARNING:  This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.  FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

Please refer to the SDS for additional information.  Keep out of reach of children.  Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% by weight</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidylether</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>28064-14-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>80-05-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1314-13-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV Absorber</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>693-98-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.  Check for and remove any contact lenses.  Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.  Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.  It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.  Get medical attention.  If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.  Maintain an open airway.  Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Skin contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- pain or irritation
- watering
- redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- respiratory tract irritation
- coughing
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- irritation
- redness
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)
### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media**
- Use dry chemical powder.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**
- Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**
- May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products**
- Decomposition products may include the following materials:
  - Carbon dioxide
  - Carbon monoxide
  - Metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**
- Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**
- Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions**
- Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**For non-emergency personnel**
- No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders**
- If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

**Small spill**
- Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill**
- Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1/23/2019  
Date of previous issue: 12/12/2018  
Version: 12  
SHW-85-NA-GHS-CA
Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust None. None. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). CEIL: 15 mg/m³ Form: Dust TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Fume OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidylether 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>UV Absorber None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Titanium dioxide | CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).  
TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust  
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust  
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).  
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust  
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).  
8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours  
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018).  
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours  
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).  
STEL: 20 mg/m³ 15 minutes.  
TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours  
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).  
8 hrs OEL: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable  
15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable  
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable  
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction  
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).  
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: fume  
STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: fume  
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: respirable dust and fume  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable dust and fume |
| Zinc Oxide | CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction  
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).  
8 hrs OEL: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable  
15 min OEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable  
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction  
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction  
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).  
TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: fume  
STEV: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: fume  
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: respirable dust and fume  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable dust and fume |

### Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Zinc Oxide | NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).  
TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction |

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: Solid.
Color: Not available.
Odor: Not available.
Odor threshold: Not available.
pH: Not available.
Melting point/freezing point: Not available.
Boiling point/boiling range: Not available.
Flash point: Closed cup: >93.3°C (>199.9°F)
Evaporation rate: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.
Vapor pressure: Not relevant/applicable due to nature of the product.
Vapor density: Not available.
Relative density: 2.84
Solubility: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Viscosity: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.205 cm²/s (>20.5 cSt)
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight : Not applicable.

Aerosol product

Heat of combustion : 0.895 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>1200 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>Eyes - Severe irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 250 Micrograms</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1/23/2019
Date of previous issue : 12/12/2018
Version : 12

EAS6-C0025 POWDURA® Epoxy Powder Coating
Zinc Rich Primer

SHW-85-NA-GHS-CA
Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV Absorber</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reproductive toxicity**
Not available.

**Teratogenicity**
Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**
Not available.

**Aspiration hazard**
Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure**
Not available.

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact**
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation**
Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

**Skin contact**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Ingestion**
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

**Eye contact**
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- pain or irritation
- watering
- redness

**Inhalation**
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- respiratory tract irritation
- coughing
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

**Skin contact**
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- irritation
- redness
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

**Ingestion**
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- reduced fetal weight
- increase in fetal deaths
- skeletal malformations

**Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**

**Short term exposure**
Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

General
Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity
May damage the unborn child.

Developmental effects
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects
May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>Acute LC50 &gt;1000000 µg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 1000 µg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Skeletonema costatum</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 1.506 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Prorocentrum minimum - Exponential growth phase</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 7.75 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 50.4 µg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Artemia sinica - Embryo</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 3.5 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Rivulus marmoratus - Embryo</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 2 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Chlorolobion braunii - Exponential growth phase</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 10 µg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Tigropus japonicus - Nauplii</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 30 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.2 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Carassius auratus - Adult</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute IC50 1.85 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Skeletonema costatum</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute IC50 46 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV Absorber</td>
<td>Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 286000 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability
Not available.
Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP&lt;sub&gt;ow&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol Zinc Oxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20 to 67 60960</td>
<td>low high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DOT Classification</th>
<th>TDG Classification</th>
<th>Mexico Classification</th>
<th>IATA</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
<td>Not regulated.</td>
<td>Not regulated.</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
<td>UN3077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UN proper shipping name

Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Zinc). Marine pollutant (Zinc)

Transport hazard class(es) 9

Packing group III

Environmental hazards Yes.
Section 14. Transport information

| Additional information | Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity, unless transported by inland waterway. The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. | - | - | This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. | Emergency schedules F-A, S-F |

Special precautions for user: Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code: Not available.

Proper shipping name: Not available.

Ship type: Not available.

Pollution category: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

| International regulations | International lists | Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined. |
| China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. |
| Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. |
| Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined. |
| Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined. |
| Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined. |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined. |
| Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined. |
| Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined. |
| Thailand inventory: Not determined. |
| Turkey inventory: Not determined. |
| Vietnam inventory: Not determined. |

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A)

Health: 3
Flammability: 2
Physical hazards: 0

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1/23/2019
Date of previous issue: 12/12/2018
Version: 12

EAS6-C0025 POWDURA® Epoxy Powder Coating Zinc Rich Primer

SHW-85-NA-GHS-CA
Section 16. Other information

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

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. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

Date of printing : 1/23/2019
Date of issue/Date of revision : 1/23/2019
Date of previous issue : 12/12/2018
Version : 12
Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.