

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: **Red-Kote[®]** A liquid fuel tank liner.

Revised: 3/4/19

Damon Industries, Inc. 12435 Rockhill Ave NE Alliance, Ohio 44601 U.S.A.	1-800-362-9850 1-330-821-5310 1-330-821-6355 Fax info@DamonQ.com	24 HOUR EMERGENCY RESPONSE 1-800-535-5053 (U.S. & Canada) 001-352-323-3500 (International)
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Section 2 - Hazards Identification

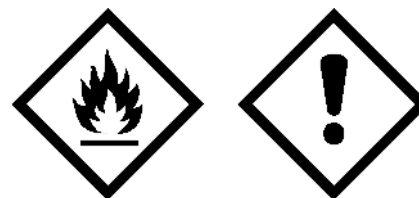
Hazard categories: Flammable Liquid 2; Eye Irritation 2A; Skin Irritation 2;
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, 3 Respiratory System

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Causes serious eye irritation
Causes skin irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Pictograms: Corrosion and Exclamation Point

Precautionary statements

PreventionKeep away from sparks and open flames. No smoking.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
Avoid breathing vapors.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves such as rubber or latex (not disposable latex)
Wear eye protection such as safety glasses with side shields.Response**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.**IF ON SKIN (or hair):** Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water. If irritation occurs, get medical advice. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER if you feel unwell.

In case of fire: Use B or C fire extinguisher to extinguish.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.Disposal: Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	39%
2-Butanone	78-93-3	31%
Vinylidene chloride copolymer	N/A	27%
1,2 Butylene Oxide	106-88-7	2%

The remaining ingredients are not reportable as described in Appendix D to Sec. 1910.1200 Table D.1.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.**Skin Contact:** Wipe off wet material with a paper towel or rag. If dry, it will often peel or rub off. If not, use a small amount of acetone or M.E.K. on a rag to remove it. Wash the exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.**Inhalation:** If affected, move the affected person to fresh air. If irritation persists get medical attention. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If the product is swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Product may block the airway. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol foam.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None.

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: None

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released Or Spilled: Eliminate all ignition sources and use a respirator if the spill is large. Dike to prevent entry into drains, sewers, streams and other bodies of water. If wet, small spills may be wiped up. When the material is tacky it may be shoveled or scraped up. Clean-up residue with a solvent such as MEK or acetone. Larger spills can be scooped into metal containers for disposal or absorbed onto oil dry or vermiculite and put into sealed metal containers. Rags and absorbent material are very flammable until the solvent has evaporated.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat, sparks, heating elements or open flame. Vapors could be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at a considerable distance from the source. When pouring or transferring, ground the container being poured into and bond from the product can to the container or tank being poured into with wires and alligator clips. Empty containers retain product residue. Observe all hazard precautions given in this data sheet.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ingredient	C.A.S. No.	Concentration	TWA(source)	STEL	Ceiling
Acetone	67-64-1	39%	1,000 ppm(1), 250 ppm(2) 500 ppm(3) , 750 ppm(4)	750 ppm(3) 1,000 ppm(4)	-
2-Butanone	78-93-3	31%	200 ppm(1,2,3,4)	300 ppm(2,3,4)	-

Ingredients not shown either have no known limits or are below reportable levels in section 3 above.

(1)=OSHA (2)=NIOSH (3)=ACGIH (4)=CANADA TWA=8 hr Time Weighted Average STEL=15 minute TWA Ceiling=Instantaneous

Ventilation: At least 10 air changes per hour for good general room ventilation are recommended. If the exposure limits of an ingredient will be exceeded, provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below the limits.

Respiratory Protection: None unless used in an enclosed space. If the exposure limits of an ingredient will be exceeded wear a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or SCBA as required.

Gloves: If the product will contact hands wear gloves such as neoprene or Nitrile. Do not use disposable latex gloves. Nitrile disposable gloves are good.

Eye Protection: If splashing is possible wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: None.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: A clear, red, viscous liquid with a solvent odor.	
Odor Threshold: 62 ppm of acetone	Vapor Pressure: 70mm Hg
pH: concentrate Not applicable	Vapor Density: 2.5 (Air = 1)
Melting Point: Not Available	Relative Density (Specific Gravity): 0.97
Freezing Point: Not Available	Solubility(ies): Water: 0%, Acetone: 100%
Boiling Point, Initial: 175° F.	Partition coefficient: Not Available
Boiling Range: Not Available	Auto-ignition Temperature: 869°F / 465° C.
Flash Point: -4° F. / -20° C. (ASTM D-56 closed cup)	Decomposition Temperature: Not Available
Evaporation Rate: 3.7 (Water = 1)	Viscosity: Thicker than water.
Flammability: (solid, gas): Liquid, gas	Volatiles Percent: 75%
Upper Explosive Limit: 12.8%	V.O.C.: 35% - 348 g/l
Lower Explosive Limit: 1.74%	

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Incompatibility: Oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: CO₂, CO, HCl

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin contact; Skin absorption; Inhalation; Ingestion

Potential Health Effects:

Eyes - liquid causes irritation, redness and blurred vision. Sticks to eyes, lids and lashes.

Skin - Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin drying and may result in skin irritation or dermatitis.

Swallowing - Moderately toxic. May obstruct airway.

Breathing - excessive breathing of vapors may cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, headache, and nausea. High concentrations may cause CNS depression.

Acetone	LD ₅₀ -5.8 g/kg rat oral	LC ₅₀ - 50,100ppm/8H rat	IDHL: 2,500ppm
2-Butanone	LD ₅₀ - 3.4 g/kg rat oral	LC ₅₀ - 8,000ppm/8H rat	IDLH - 5,000 ppm
1,2 Butylene Oxide	LD ₅₀ - 1-2 g/kg rat oral		

Butylene oxide is not rated as a carcinogen by OSHA or NTP. IARC rates it in Group 2b, possibly carcinogenic, for the following reasons. Butylene oxide has been shown to produce benign and malignant tumors in rats but not in mice. These tumors occurred only following high exposure levels. Butylene oxide is not believed to pose a carcinogenic risk to man. The small percentage of butylene oxide in Red-Kote makes a high exposure level impossible. In female rats exposed by inhalation to > 1000ppm 2-Butanone (5X TLV), minor embryotoxic/fetotoxic effects were observed. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acetone may be toxic to kidneys, the reproductive system, liver and skin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do not dispose of in the environment.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Wet material may be poured onto newspaper or cardboard in a thin layer away from all sources of ignition and allowed to dry. The dry plastic is non-hazardous and may be thrown in the trash. Avoid open burning of the plastic as it gives off dense black smoke and hydrogen chloride fumes. Wet material should be properly incinerated or disposed of in an approved landfill. Comply with all state, local and federal regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

D.O.T. Hazard Class: Gallons - UN1993, Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), 3, II, RQ.
Quarts and smaller may be shipped ORM-D or LTD QTY in North America and LTD QTY elsewhere.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

The components of this product are on the TSCA inventory of chemical substances.

Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and CFR 372.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>% (w/w)</u>	<u>Lbs./Gallon</u>
1,2 Butylene oxide	106-88-7	2.2%	0.2

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

Section 16 - Other Information

NFPA: H:1 F:2 I:0 **HMIS® III:** H:1 F:2 P:0 These ratings estimates are to be used only with a fully implemented training program in the workplace. NFPA® is a mark registered by the NFPA. HMIS® is a mark registered by the NPCA.

Replaces sheet dated 11/16/16. Removed methyl ethyl ketone from Section 15.

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.