
SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL:

See Section VIII

EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:

A study conducted by the National Toxicology Program states that lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to concentrations of Ethylbenzene (750 PPM) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations of Ethylbenzene (75 ppm or 250 ppm). The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans. Ethylbenzene is not considered an IRAC Group 2B carcinogen based on animal studies.

Styrene & MMA are skin, nose and respiratory tract irritants, and can cause allergic skin rashes. Skin permeation may occur. Both are severe eye irritants and can cause stinging, tearing, blurring of vision, redness and swelling, and possible corneal damage. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression with headache, nausea, dizziness, lung irritation with cough, discomfort & shortness of breath, and other CNS effects.

Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) exposure can cause abnormal kidney function tests and temporary elevation of blood pressure.

High levels of Styrene (1000 pap) can cause anesthetic effects. May be fatal at 10,000 PPM Styrene.

IARC has classified Styrene as a possible carcinogen (Class 2B). There is currently not sufficient evidence to indicate that Styrene is a human carcinogen. The IARC 2B classification is based on animal data generated on Styrene Oxide. Styrene Oxide is a metabolite of Styrene.

Ingestion causes a burning sensation of the mouth and throat, and gastrointestinal tract irritation.

TALC (no Asbestos):

ACUTE:

May cause mechanical eye irritation. Excessive exposure may cause bronchitis.

CHRONIC:

Prolonged exposure to excessive quantities of Talc can result in scarring of the lungs or in the covering of the lungs.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

Results of a Dupont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide pigments were not a greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium Dioxide pigments. Based on the results of this study Dupont concluded that TiO₂ pigments will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the work place.

Solvent absorption by inhalation and/or repeated skin contact has caused injury to liver, kidney, respiratory system, blood, and/or bone marrow in laboratory animals.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentration and inhaling vapors may be harmful or fatal.

May be aggravation to some skin and asthma-type conditions, and to pre-existing liver and/or kidney disorders.

NAPHTHA-LIGHT AROMATIC:

ACUTE:

Inhalation – High concentrations of vapors may be irritating to the respiratory tract. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. May cause CNS depression (drowsiness, loss of coordination, and fatigue).

Eye and Skin – Repeated or prolonged contact may cause irritation.

Ingestion – Repeated ingestion may irritate the digestive tract.

CHRONIC:

Absorption of ingredients by inhalation and/or repeated skin contact may cause injury to the liver/kidney. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

FIRST AID

INHALATION: If inhaled, move individual to fresh air. Make comfortably warm but not hot. Use oxygen or artificial respiration as required. See a physician if irritation is present or persists.

SKIN: In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. See a physician if irritation is present or persists. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Induce vomiting only at the instructions of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Vomiting can cause aspiration of the liquid into the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.