New Nautical Coatings, Inc.
14805 49th Street North • Clearwater, FL 33762
1-800-528-0997 U.S.A. only • (727) 523-8053 International
www.SeaHawkPaints.com

CHEMTREC 24-HR EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBER
800-424-9300 • OUTSIDE US 703-527-3887
CHEMTREC should only be called in the event of chemical emergencies involving spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals.

1. Product Identification

Product Name: **Tropikote Biocide 2200 Series, All Colors**
Product Use: **Antifouling Paint, Bottom Paint**
Appearance: **Liquid with hydrocarbon odor**
Cas Number: **Mixture**
Synonyms: **None**
Revision Date: **July 2010**
Prepared by : **Chief Chemist**

2. Hazardous Ingredients

Hazardous Component	Cas Number	Percentage Range by Weight	Reg Agency	PPM	Notes	MG/M3	Notes
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	10-20	ACGIH TLV OSHA-PEL	100	STS		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1	ACGIH STEL ACGIH-TWA NIOSH NIOSH STEL OSHA STEL OSHA TWA	125 100 100 125 125 100		543 434 435 545 545 435	
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0-5	ACGIH-TWA NIOSH OSHA TWA	- - -	 (+) 	3.5 3.5 3.5	 8 (+)
Mineral Spirits	64742-47-8	1-5	ACGIH OSHA TWA	100 500	STS STS		
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	ACGIH STEL ACGIH-TWA NIOSH NIOSH STEL OSHA STEL OSHA TWA	150 100 100 150 150 100		651 435 655 655 435	
Cupric Oxide	1317-38-0	1-5	N/A				
Cuprous Oxide (as dust and mists)	1317-39-1	72-74	ACGIH-TLV OSHA TWA			1.0 1.0	
N-Cyclopropyl-n	28159-98-0	<1				(+)	

Notes:
1 Respirable fraction
2 Respirable dust
8 0.1 mg/m3 in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
(+) NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen
STS Recommend that exposure limits for stoddard solvent be used as a guideline.

3. Hazardous Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: WARNING! Combustible liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled. May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

EYES: May cause moderate eye irritation. Not expected to cause permanent damage if promptly rinsed from eyes.

SKIN: May cause skin irritation. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact may cause irritation characterized by redness, cracking and blistering. May be absorbed in toxic amounts through the skin and cause systematic effects.

INHALATION: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects, including headache, drowsiness, nausea, and dizziness. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness or death.

INGESTION: May cause gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and effects similar to those described in INHALATION. Aspiration of this product into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury possibly progressing to death.

CHRONIC: Reports have associated repeated or prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain or nervous system damage, liver and kidney damage or may cause cardiac arrhythmia.

CARCINOGENS: Ethylbenzene and carbon black are classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B) based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin, eyes, respiratory tract, liver, kidneys.

4. First Aid Measures

EYE CONTACT: Hold one eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. Contact a poison control center for treatment advice.

SKIN CONTACT: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

INGESTION: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote for effects from overexposure to the material. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT: 101 F/ 38 C

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: As in any fire, wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water to cool fire-exposed container/structure/protect personnel.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat (fire). Toxic vapors may be given off in a fire.

6. Spill and Leak Procedures

Stop spill/leak if no risk involved. Avoid breathing vapor. Eliminate All sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Ventilate area. Take up carefully to avoid hear and sparks. Use an inert absorbent to complete a clean-up. This material reacts with oxidizing materials. Dispose of contaminated absorbent, container and unused contents in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

HANDLING: Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or fumes. Do not get on the skin, in eyes or on clothing. Spray paint in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.107. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Sore in areas/buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep in a closed, labeled container within a cool (well-shaded), dry, ventilated area. Protect from physical damage. Keep containers closed when material is not is use. Maintain good housekeeping.

OTHER: Keep away from heat and open flame. If post application/use processing of this product generates dust or if spray application is made, "Exposure Limits" in section 2 apply. Do not use until manufacturer's precautions have been read/understood. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THE CAN EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. All five gallon pails and larger containers, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Facilities storing or utilizing this product should be equipped with and eyewash station and shower.

RESPIRATORS: Ensure fresh air entry during the application and drying. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor level is above applicable limits, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH/MSHA approved or equivalent) during and after application. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements in 29 CFR 1910.134 and NIOSH 42 CFR 84, whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Industrial safety glasses at a minimum. As necessary for work conditions: use side shields, goggles, or faceshield. As required, chemical resistant flexible-type gloves (heavy duty neoprene or equal). Wear industrial type-work clothing and safety footwear. Depending on working conditions, i.e., contact potential, wear resistant protective garments such as head/neck cover, aprons, jackets, paints, coveralls, boots, etc.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Weight Per Gallon: 20.7-21.7
Vapor Pressure: 5.1 @77 F
pH: N/A
Solubility in Water: None
VOC: 275 Grams/Liter

% Volatile by Weight: 9.5-10.5
Evaporation Rate: < Than Ether
Specific Gravity: 2.48-2.58
Viscosity: 85 KU

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Incompatibility: Avoid oxidizing agents, heat, sparks, and open flames.
Hazardous Decomposition Product(s): Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and other toxic organic compounds.

11. Toxicological Information

Certain components of this product have been shown to cause fetotoxic effects in laboratory animal studies. Relevance to humans in uncertain.

Xylene: Laboratory animals exposed to high levels of xylene showed evidence of effects on the liver, kidneys, spleen, and auditory system.

12. Ecological Information

Product has not been tested for ecotoxicity.

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of unusable product in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14. Transportation Information

Department of Transportation Reportable Quantities

Reportable Qty (LBS)	Hazardous Substance

DOT information for domestic ground transport in containers less than 1.3 gallons (5L):
DOT Proper Shipping & Marking: ORM-D
DOT Identification Number: None

DOT Information for Air Transport:
DOT Proper Shipping Name: Paint
DOT Class: 3
DOT Identification number: UN1263

15. Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 CHEMICALS:
Ethylbenzene
Cupric Oxide
Cuprous Oxide

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORINA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.
EPA REGISTRATION: 44891-13

16. Other Information

Ethylbenzene is considered a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). This category generally includes agents for which there is limited evidence in humans in the absence of sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

IARC Monograph Vol. 65 reports carbon black is widely used in rubber tires, hoses, gaskets, and coated fabrics; smaller amounts are used in printing inks, paints and plastics. Although one cohort study on carbon black production workers showed slight excesses of lung cancer, the totality of the epidemiological studies both in the carbon black production industry and in some user industries suggested that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of carbon black. Carbon black was thus evaluated possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

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