

Chemcoat, Inc.
"Consistent Coatings...Superior Service"

PO Box 188, Montoursville PA 17754
800-326-9471

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: ChemSpray Gray W/B Primer Product Code: 41A-545

Manufactured by:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:

Chemcoat Inc.
P.O. Box 188
2790 Canfield Lane
Montoursville, PA 17754

Chem-tel:
800-255-3924

General information:
800-326-9471

Product Use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Skin corrosion/irritation	3	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 1.5 < 2.3$
Carcinogenicity	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity

GHS Hazards

H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P405	Store locked up
P501	Dispose of contents/container according to regulations

Signal Word: Warning



Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Note: this product may contain pigments such as mineral silicates, silicone dioxide or titanium dioxide, which are not hazardous in wet paint. They may reach hazardous levels in dusts generated from sanding or grinding of dried paint.

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Water - ()	7732-18-5	43.73%
Calcium Carbonate - ()	1317-65-3	25.50%
n-Butoxyethanol - ()	111-76-2	6.55%
Titanium Dioxide - (2)	13463-67-7	3.67%
Zinc Compound - ()	7779-90-0	2.56%
Carbon Black - (1)	1333-86-4	0.13%

(1) IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans Volume 93 page 185: "Exposure to carbon black does not occur during the use of products in which carbon black is bound to other materials, such as rubber, printing ink or paint."

(2) IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans Volume 93 page 272: "No significant exposure to titanium dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which titanium dioxide is bound to other materials, such as in paints."

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - Move person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical attention!

EYE CONTACT - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water.

INGESTION - Do not induce vomiting. This may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 100 C (212 F)

LEL: 1.0%

UEL: 13.0%

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing system.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors may travel considerable distance by air and become ignited by ignition sources.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon

Fire Fighting Instructions: Full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus should be used.

Fire Equipment: Water spray may not be effective, use fog nozzles

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedure: Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate the area. Use appropriate respirator and protective clothing.

Small Spills: Contain spill areas with dikes. Recover spilled material into containers. Absorb remainder with absorbent material.

Large Spills: If small spill measures do not contain the spill, notify local authorities and/or the fire department.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid prolonged breathing or contact with product. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not cut, drill, grind, or weld near containers even when empty. Use non-sparking tools when working around this material.

Storage Requirements: Protect from freezing. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat, open flames, or sparks.

Regulatory Requirements: Consult national, state and local environmental laws.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Water 7732-18-5	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	OSHA has set a TWA of 15 mg/m3 on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m3 on a respirable fraction basis.	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	The HSE has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 for total inhalable dust and 5 mg/m3 for respirable dust. NIOSH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m3 on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m3 on a respirable fraction basis.
n-Butoxyethanol 111-76-2	The Federal OSHA standard 50 ppm (240 mg/m3) TWA averaged over an 8-hour workshift.	The ACGIH limit is 25 ppm (121 mg/m3)TWA averaged over an 8-hour workshift.	The NIOSH recommended airborne limit is 5 ppm (24 mg/m3)TWA averaged over a 10-hour workshift. They add the notation "skin" indicating the possibility of cutaneous absorption. The NIOSH IDLH level is 700 ppm.

Titanium Dioxide 13463-67-7	The OSHA TWA is 10 mg/m3.	The ACGIH TLV is: 10 mg/m3 (total dust containing no asbestos).	NIOSH REL = potential occupational carcinogen. The NIOSH IDLH = (Ca) 5,000 mg/m3. HSE TWA for titanium dioxide is 10 mg/m3 (total dust) and 5 mg/m3 (respirable fraction).
Zinc Compound 7779-90-0	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Carbon Black 1333-86-4	The OSHA legal limit and ACGIH value is 3.5 mg/m3 TWA.	The OSHA legal limit and ACGIH value is 3.5 mg/m3 TWA.	NIOSH recommends that exposure to carbon black (as an occupational carcinogen) be limited to the lowest feasible concentrations. Also, NIOSH recommended airborne exposure limit is 0.1 mg (PHA)/m3 . The NIOSH IDLH is 1,750 mg/m3.

Ventilation: Exhaust as required to keep exposure below Threshold Limit Values

Protective Gear: If ventilation equipment cannot control exposures below the TLV's, wear a properly fitted organic/particulate NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Wear rubber or neoprene protective gloves for repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear safety glasses or face shield for eye protection.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<p>Physical State Liquid</p> <p>Vapor Pressure: 0.66 mm Hg @20C</p> <p>Density: 1.27</p> <p>Solvent based product N/A freezing point</p> <p>Boiling range: 100 - 3000°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Slower than ether</p> <p>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids 2.31</p> <p>g/l VOC Less Exempt Less 212.24 Water</p> <p>% wt exempt 0.09</p> <p>% Weight Solids 48.89</p> <p>lbs/gal VOC as supplied 0.77</p>	<p>Odor: paint</p> <p>Vapor Density: 4.2</p> <p>Formula Lb / Gal 10.60</p> <p>Water based product 32 F freezing point</p> <p>Flash point: 212°F,100°C</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 13%</p> <p>Lbs/Gal VOC Less 1.77 H2O+Exempt</p> <p>Percent Weight Water 43.73</p> <p>% Organic Sovent 7.38</p> <p>% Volume Solids 33.93</p>
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Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

STABLE

Incompatibility: Strong acids or bases.

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Oxides of carbon

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 337mg/L

Component Toxicity

111-76-2

n-Butoxyethanol

Oral LD50: 1,300 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (RAT)

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation

Skin Contact

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood

Eyes

Kidneys

Liver

Lungs

Central Nervous System

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. This chemical irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High exposure causes dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Higher exposures can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency that can be delayed for several hours. Exposure could cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney damage. Eye or skin contact with ammonia can cause irritation, burns, frostbite (anhydrous), and permanent damage. Irritates the respiratory tract causing coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Higher exposure can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency, that can be delayed for several hours and is life threatening. Exposure can cause headache, loss of sense of smell, nausea, and vomiting. Inhalation can cause irritation to nose. Eyes contact can cause irritation. Ingestion: Large amounts can cause irritability, nausea, dehydration and constipation. Estimated lethal dose is over 2 lb. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Inhalation: Exposure to vapor can be irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of vapor at concentrations above 200 ppm or 3 - 5 minutes can lead to xylene intoxication. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. If exposure should continue, central nervous system depression characterized by shallow breathing and weak pulse can occur. Levels of 230 ppm for 15 minutes may cause lightheadedness without loss of equilibrium. Reversible liver and kidney damage in man has followed exposure to sudden high concentrations of vapor. Such high levels may also give rise to lung congestion. Exposure to extremely high concentrations (10,000 ppm or more) of xylene vapors can lead to a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of slurred speech, stupor fatigue, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death.

Long Term Exposure

Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m3 for several months may result in damage to the skin and nails, temporary or permanent damage to the lungs and breathing passages, and adversely affect the heart. Carbon Black containing PAH greater than 0.1% should be considered a suspect carcinogen. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure at very high concentrations: Some Carbon blacks may contain compounds which are carcinogenic and as organic extracts of these have been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans, special care should be taken to avoid exposure to such extracts. Lung effects remain controversial and may be due to contaminants. It is probable that minor effects reported are non-specific effects associated with exposure to nuisance dusts in general. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are reportedly present in some carbon blacks. Depending on the process of manufacture, there are variations in their chemical compositions. The liquid defats the skin. This chemical can break down red blood cells, and cause anemia; effects the haematopoietic system, resulting in blood disorders. It can also damage the liver and kidneys. Repeated exposure to low levels can cause concentration problems, memory problems, learning disability, slowed reflexes, reduced coordination and manual dexterity, and trouble with balance; nausea, headache, fatigue and a feeling of drunkenness. Continued exposures to levels near 400 ppm can cause eye and throat irritation, and slight impairment of coordination and balance. At higher air concentrations, nasal, eye, throat and skin irritation becomes pronounced. Prolonged inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory tract obstruction. Very high levels may affect brain function and cause liver damage and death. Cases of liver damage have been found in workers employed for over five years in polystyrene plants and exposed to a concentration of 20 - 150 ppm Styrene has been found to produce lung tumors in mice and cause changes in the genetic material of laboratory organisms. Whether it does so in humans is not. Repeated exposure can cause chronic eye, nose, and throat irritation. Repeated lung irritation can result in bronchitis with coughing, shortness of breath, and phlegm. Levels of 170 ppm of ammonia vapor has caused mild changes in the spleens, kidneys and livers of guinea pigs. Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders. High exposures may cause lung irritation; bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, lung scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors. A potential occupational carcinogen. Inhalation of xylene vapor and skin contact with liquid are the two most probable routes of long term exposure. Symptoms of inhalation are dizziness, headache and nausea. Long term exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, intestinal tract disturbances and central nervous system depression. Prolonged contact with skin can lead to irritation, dryness and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause poor memory, difficulty in concentration, and other brain effects. It can also cause damage to the eye surface.

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA, or ACGIH.

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.128%	Carbon Black: Carbon black is listed as a Group 2B "Possible carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and is proposed to be listed as A4 "not classified as a human carcinogen" by ACGIH.
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide	3.67%	Titanium Dioxide: Titanium dioxide is listed as a Group 2B "Possible carcinogenic to humans" by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Protect environment from spills and releases.

Component Ecotoxicity

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: As the US EPA, state, local or other regulatory agency may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's waste, it is incumbent on you, to learn and satisfy all the regulations which effect you. Dispose of in accordance to government regulations. Destroy by liquid incineration by certified environmental service group.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Protect from freezing.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	Paint	Not req*		Not reg**
	* - Not required			
	** - Not regulated			

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings where applicable

California Prop. 65 Components

- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.13%
- 100-42-5 Styrene 537 PPM

Hazardous Air Polutants

- 112-34-5 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 0.72%
- 100-42-5 Styrene 537 PPM
- 1330-20-7 Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) 7 PPM

Chemicals meeting reporting requirements of OSHA

- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 25.50%
- 111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 6.55%
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide 3.67%

SARA Section 312/311 Reporting

- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 25.50%
- 111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 6.55%
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide 3.67%
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.13%

SARA Section 313 Emission Reporting

- 111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 6.55%
- 7779-90-0 Zinc Compound 2.56%
- 112-34-5 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 0.72%
- 64741-88-4 Paraffin oil 0.15%
- 7664-41-7 Ammonia 806 PPM
- 100-42-5 Styrene 537 PPM
- 1330-20-7 Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) 7 PPM

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>
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Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

None

Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating

Legend

* = Chronic Health Hazard

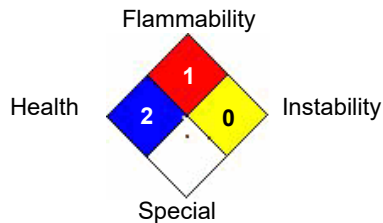
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Every effort has been made to ensure that the safety information on this sheet is accurate, but because Chemcoat, Inc. has no control over the condition under which the product will be used, liability is limited exclusively to replacement or refund of the purchased price of this product.

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Reviewer Revision

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