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: Gray W/B Primer Product Code: 41D-562

Manufactured by:

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

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:

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: >= 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	40.00% - 50.00%
Hydrous Aluminum Silicate	1332-58-7	1.00% - 5.00%
Dipropylene Glycol Butoxy Ether	29911-28-2	1.00% - 5.00%
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	1.00% - 5.00%
Titanium Dioxide (2)	13463-67-7	1.00% - 5.00%
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	34590-94-8	1.00% - 5.00%
Proprietary Additive	Proprietary Additive	1.00% - 5.00%
n-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1.00% - 5.00%
Carbon Black (1)	1333-86-4	0.10% - 1.00%

(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 artifical 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: none
LEL: 1.0% UEL: 20.0%

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 apparartus 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 Requirments: 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
Hydrous Aluminum Silicate 1332-58-7	15 mg/m3 (total dust)- TWA 8 hr 5 mg/m3 (respirable dust)- TWA 8 hr	2 mg/m3 (respirable dust)- TWA 8 hr	Not Established
Dipropylene Glycol Butoxy Ether 29911-28-2	Not listed	Not listed	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.
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).
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether 34590-94-8	Skin :VPEL 100 ppm - TWA Skin :VPEL 150 ppm - STEL	Skin :VPEL 100 ppm - TWA Skin :VPEL 150 ppm - STEL	Not Established
Proprietary Additive Proprietary Additive	Not established	Not established	Not Established

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.
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

Physical State	Liquid	**Odor:**	paint
Vapor Pressure:	0.34 mmHg	**Vapor Density:**	6.4
Density:	1.23	**Formula Lb / Gal**	10.21
Solvent based product freezing point	N/A	**Water based product freezing point**	32 F
Boiling range:	100 - 3000°C	**Flash point:**	none
Evaporation rate:	Slower than ether	**Explosive Limits:**	1% - 20%
Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids	2.14	**Lbs/Gal VOC Less H2O+Exempt**	1.69
g/l VOC Less Exempt Less Water	202.97	**Percent Weight Water**	45.18
% wt exempt	0.00	**% Organic Sovent**	7.40
% Weight Solids	47.42	**% Volume Solids**	35.27
lbs/gal VOC as supplied	0.76		

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: 2,054mg/L

Component Toxicity

Proprietary Additiv	Proprietary Additive Oral LD50: 31 g/kg (Rat)
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. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Two fluid ounces (60 ml) has caused stupor which lasted for a few hours which was followed by complete recovery. 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 Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. 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.
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. A mild allergen. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization and allergy. Therapeutic doses given for over a year have been associated with seizures; no further seizures occurred upon withdrawal of medication. 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. 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. Ingestion of more than 8 grams (1/3 ounce) a day can cause blood and kidney disorders.
Eye Contact	may cause eye irritation
Inhalation	Moderately irritating
Skin Contact	Causes mild skin irritation

Ingestion	None known

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.

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	0.1% - 1.0%	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	1% - 5%	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.

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory lisitings where applicable

California Prop. 65 Components
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%

Hazardous Air Polutants
- None

Chemicals meeting reporting requirements of OSHA
- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 1 - 5%
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide 1 - 5%
- 111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 1 - 5%

SARA Section 312/311 Reporting
- 1332-58-7 Hydrous Aluminum Silicate 1 - 5%
- 1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 1 - 5%
- 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide 1 - 5%
- 111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 1 - 5%
- 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%

SARA Section 313 Emission Reporting

29911-28-2 Dipropylene Glycol Butoxy Ether 1 - 5%

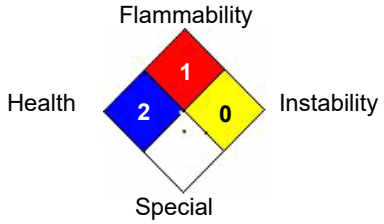
111-76-2 n-Butoxyethanol 1 - 5%

57-55-6 Propylene Glycol 651 PPM

Country	Regulation	All Components Listed

Section 16 - Other Information

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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Reviewer Revision

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