



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Spraylat Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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Chemtrec

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Chemtrec

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name : **SHS-5106 White Lead & Chromate Free Air Dry Primer**

Date Printed : 09/27/07
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Revision Number : 3
Supercedes : 06/03/05

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - (EXPOSURE LIMITS - SEE SECTION VIII)

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Acetone	67-64-1	20.01 - 25.00
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	15.01 - 20.00
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10.01 - 15.00
Talc	14807-96-6	5.01 - 10.00
Methyl propyl ketone	107-87-9	5.01 - 10.00
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	5.01 - 10.00
Zinc phosphate	7779-90-0	1.01 - 5.00

If ingredient percentages do not total 100%, the balance is due to rounding or applies to ingredient(s) deemed nonhazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0

0 = Least 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme * = Chronic Health Effects

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion, Absorption.

Medical Conditions Aggravated:

Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Eye disease, Lung disease, Liver disease.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Harmful. Can cause systemic damage, see target organs below. High concentrations in immediate area can displace oxygen and can cause dizziness, unconsciousness, and even death with longer exposure. Inhalation may cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness).

Skin Contact:

Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

Eye Contact:

Irritating and may injure eye tissue if not removed promptly.

Skin Absorption:

Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of this product may result in central nervous system effects including headache, sleepiness, dizziness, slurred speech and blurred vision.
Target Organ Acute Toxicity:	Respiratory System, Skin, Eyes, Central nervous system stimulation, CNS, Cardiovascular System, Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Lymphoid System.
<u>Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:</u>	
Inhalation:	Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause kidney and lung damage. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause lung damage.
Skin Contact:	Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage. Prolonged contact with this product may cause allergic skin sensitization reactions.
Eye Contact:	Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result in tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.
Skin Absorption	Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.
Carcinogenicity:	IARC: No NTP: No OSHA: No
Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:	Respiratory System, Nervous System, Skin, Eyes, Central nervous system stimulation, Kidneys, Cardiovascular System, Liver, Blood. NOTICE - Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. This product contains pigments which may become a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding or grinding. IARC has recently re-evaluated titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on animal studies. However, human studies available to date do not suggest that occupational exposure to titanium dioxide increases cancer risk. The ACGIH classifies titanium dioxide as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP does not classify it as carcinogenic. IARC's evaluation shows inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, but sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence shows that high concentrations of powdered and ultrafine titanium dioxide dust caused respiratory tract cancer in rats exposed by either natural inhalation or direct introduction into the lungs. However, the same results are observed in people working in dusty environments. Therefore, IARC extended this idea to workers with exposures to titanium dioxide dust, if there are insufficient dust control measures in place. Based on the IARC decision, Canadian officials have agreed that titanium dioxide is classifiable as WHMIS D2A (carcinogen), and that it is not necessary to wait for release of the full monograph. OSHA requires the status on US MSDSs to change within 90 days of publication in the IARC monograph volume 93. Over exposure of laboratory animals to a high concentration (700 ppm for 7 hours) of ethylene glycol n-butyl ether caused systemic toxicity in the form of hemoglobinuria and lung, kidney and liver changes. Exposure of rats to a lower concentration (320 ppm) for five weeks caused hemolytic anemia and increased fragility of the red blood cells. However, dogs exposed to a higher concentration (400 ppm) for a longer period (12 weeks) showed only slight injury. Humans appear to be less susceptible, and toxicity may be more likely to occur as a result of skin absorption than from inhalation.
IV. FIRST AID	
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Eyes:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of luke warm water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.
Skin Contact:	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion:

Seek medical advice immediately. Provide ingredients information from Section II of this MSDS to the medical care provider. Contact your local Poison Control Center (listed in the telephone book), or dial the local "Emergency" (911) number for additional information. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician or other competent medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Flammability Summary:****Flash Point:**

-20 °C; -4 °F

Autoignition Temperature:

244 °C; 471 °F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:

1.1

Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:

12.7

Fire Hazards:

Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid, solid/sludge, or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or crush used containers. Do not expose containers or product to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Any of these actions can potentially cause an explosion that may lead to injury or death. During a fire irritating or toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. This product, when dried or cured, may support combustion when subjected to sources of ignition or heat in sufficient amount.

Extinguishing Media:

Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water spray or fog may also be effective for extinguishing if swept across the base of the fire. Water can also be used to absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions:

Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained toxic breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling. Use methods for the surrounding fire. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Health Consideration for Spill Response:**

Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, and the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Evaporation of volatile substances can lead to the displacement of air creating an environment that can cause asphyxiation.

Spill Mitigation Procedures:**General Methods:**

Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment following the recommendation of Section VIII at a minimum. For liquid spills, dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. Shut off ignition sources; including electrical equipment and flames. Do not allow smoking in the area.

Air Release:

Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

Water Release:

Retain all contaminated water for treatment.

Land Spills:

Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling:**

Harmful or irritating; avoid overexposure to the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated. Do not use pressure to empty container.

Storage:

Store in a cool dry ventilated location. Isolate from incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed when not in use. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store near combustible materials. Limit quantity of material stored.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND EXPOSURE LIMITS**Engineering Controls:**

Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are necessary when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used. Vapor concentrations should be monitored and controlled in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1000.

Protective Equipment:**Respiratory Tract:**

If general or local exhaust ventilation is not available or sufficient to reduce exposure to below acceptable levels, then respiratory protection is required to avoid overexposure when handling this product.

Eyes:

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. When the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material, wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

Skin:

Wear protective gloves. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

Protective Clothing:

Wear chemically resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
Acetone	67-64-1	500 ppm TWA 750 ppm STEL	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	2500 ppm IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	5000 mg/m3 IDLH
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction, particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	Not containing asbestos; containing less than 1% quartz: 20 mppcf	1000 mg/m3 IDLH
Methyl propyl ketone	107-87-9	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	200 ppm TWA; 700 mg/m3 TWA	1500 ppm IDLH
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA	700 ppm IDLH
Zinc phosphate	7779-90-0	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.

IX. PHYSICAL DATA**Appearance:**

White Liquid.

Color:

White

Odor:

Ketone

pH:

N/A

Octanol/Water Coeff:

Not Determined.

Solubility in Water:

Partial.

Vapor Density:

Heavier than air. Vapors that evolve from this product will tend to settle and accumulate near the floor.

Evaporation Rate:

Slower than n-Butyl Acetate.

Specific Gravity/Density:

1.314 / 10.97 Lbs./G1.

V.O.C.

2.72 Lbs/G1 less water & exempt solvent; 326 g/l less water & exempt solvent; 1.7 Lbs/G1 as packed

The VOC content is determined by using a percent solids basis, less water and exempt solvents, for adhesives, coatings and inks and the calculations of EPA Reference Method 24 or equivalent ASTM method approved by the executive office.

The Federal EPA has delisted Acetone as a VOC. Even though this product contains Acetone (see Section II), the VOC listed above does not include Acetone in the VOC calculation. Individual states may have other regulations. Please check with your state.

Initial Boiling Point:

56 °C; 133 °F

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability Information:**

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and elevated temperatures. Contamination.

Chemical Incompatibility:

Strong acids, Strong alkalies.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Acetone	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 50100 mg/m ³ /8H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 44 gm/m ³ /4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5800 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 3 gm/kg
Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	Oral LD50 Rat: 6450 mg/kg
2-Pentanone	Oral LD50 Rat: 1600 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 1600 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 6500 mg/kg
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 450 ppm/4H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 700 ppm/7H; Oral LD50 Rat: 470 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 1230 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 220 mg/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview:

Care should be taken to minimize releases of any industrial chemicals to the environment.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Unused Product:

Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste.

Disposal Methods:

Information in this MSDS is provided only as a guide. Consult with competent authority to determine proper waste disposal procedures. Clean up and dispose of waste and clean-up materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Potential EPA Waste Codes:

D001, .

Some Components Possibly Subjected to USEPA Land Disposal Restrictions:

When disposing of unused products or any waste, the preferred options are to send to a licensed reclaimer or to permitted incinerators. There may be some other ingredients subject to LDR categories.
Acetone 67-64-1

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency Basic Description and Label

DOT Paint, 3, UN1263, PG II; Label Required: Flammable Liquid.

Hazardous Substance

Acetone RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 2-Propanone

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable : Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, Zinc Compounds

TSCA Inventory : All components of this product are listed in, or exempt from, the TSCA 8(b) Inventory.

M.S.D.S. Reportable HAP(s) : This product contains no HAP chemicals at or above de minimis values..

California Proposition 65 : The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm."

SARA/CERCLA Section 302 : N/A

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Major References: VENDOR'S MSDS's, PAINT & COATINGS HANDBOOK, EPA'S LIST OF LISTS, AND OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIALS.

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