



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Spraylat Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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Chemtrec

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name : **SMP 203B Primer Filler Part B**

Date Printed : 10/04/07
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Revision Number : 3
Supercedes : 01/25/07

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

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Isopropanol	67-63-0	30.01 - 40.00
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	10.01 - 15.00
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	10.01 - 15.00
Talc	14807-96-6	10.01 - 15.00
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	5.01 - 10.00
Zinc Chromate, Basic	13530-65-9	1.01 - 5.00
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	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:

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

Medical Conditions Aggravated:

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

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression, and in the production of methemoglobinemia, leading to cyanosis.

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Contact with the eyes may 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:	Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage. A single exposure is not likely to result in the product being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Target Organ Acute Toxicity:	Skin, Respiratory System, Eyes, Nervous System, Cardiovascular System, Kidneys, Liver, PNS, Blood.
<u>Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:</u>	
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning.
<u>Inhalation:</u>	Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum
<u>Skin Contact:</u>	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.
<u>Eye Contact:</u>	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.
<u>Skin Absorption</u>	Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	IARC: No NTP: Yes OSHA: No
<u>Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:</u>	Respiratory System, Nervous System, Skin, Eyes, Cardiovascular System, Kidneys, Liver, PNS, 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.
IV. FIRST AID	
<u>Inhalation:</u>	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and have a trained individual administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
<u>Eyes:</u>	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.
<u>Skin Contact:</u>	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:**

12 °C; 54 °F

Autoignition Temperature:

343 °C; 649 °F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:

0.8

Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:

12.0

Fire Hazards:

Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). 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 may be ineffective but water spray can be used to extinguish a fire if swept across the base of the flames. Water can 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 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. Even if material is water soluble, may not be practical to extinguish fire by water dilution. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use methods for the surrounding fire.

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. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

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. Large spill (an uncontrolled release): Evacuate and summon professional help. If you have a trained spill response team, they should contain the liquids to minimize migration and vapor generation, and ventilate 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. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Avoid breathing material.

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.

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. 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. A supplied air type respiratory will be required.

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
Isopropanol	67-63-0	(400) ppm TWA; (983) mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	2000 ppm IDLH
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA	1400 ppm IDLH
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	50 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA	1600 ppm IDLH
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 isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	50 ppm TWA 75 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA	500 ppm IDLH
Zinc Chromate, Basic	13530-65-9	0.01 mg/m3 TWA (as Cr)	As CrO3: 0.1 mg/m3 8hr-TWA	Not determined.
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	5000 mg/m3 IDLH

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Grey Liquid.
Color: Grey
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: Faster than n-Butyl acetate.
Specific Gravity/Density: 0.993 / 8.29 Lbs./G1.
V.O.C. 5.45 Lbs/G1 less water & exempt solvent; 654 g/l less water & exempt solvent; 5.4 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.

Initial Boiling Point: 106 °C; 223 °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 alkalis, Strong oxidizing agents, Strong reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Isopropyl alcohol	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 16000 ppm/8H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5045 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 3600 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 12800 mg/kg
Butyl alcohol	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 8000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 790 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 2680 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 3400 mg/kg
Isobutyl alcohol	Oral LD50 Rat: 2460 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 3400 mg/kg
2-Pentanone, 4-methyl-	Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 23300 mg/m3; Oral LD50 Rat: 2080 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 2671 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >20 mL/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.

n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1
Methylisobutyl ketone	108-10-1

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**Agency Basic Description and Label**

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

Hazardous Substance

1-Butanol	RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as n-Butyl alcohol
Isobutyl alcohol	RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-
Methylisobutyl ketone	RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 4-Methyl-2-pentanone

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Regulation**

SARA 313 Reportable : Isopropyl alcohol, ., n-Butyl alcohol, Methyl isobutyl ketone, Chromium Compounds (Chromium VI), 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) : Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone), Zinc Chromate, Basic.

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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