MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Spraylat Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name : **ZR-6241 White Primer**

Date Printed :	09/27/07	Revision Number :	7
Revision Date :	09/27/07	Supercedes :	11/15/05

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

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Water - for information only	7732-18-5	30.01 - 40.00
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	15.01 - 20.00
Talc	14807-96-6	1.01 - 5.00
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	1.01 - 5.00
Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	112-34-5	1.01 - 5.00
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	1.01 - 5.00
Isopropanol	67-63-0	1.01 - 5.00
Kaolin	1332-58-7	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	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0

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

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact, Absorption.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Lung disease, Eye disease, Liver disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Digestive tract 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.

Skin Contact: Can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

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.

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, Eyes, Cardiovascular System, Liver, Skin, Blood, Kidneys, Lymphoid System, Nervous System, Digestive Tract, Stomach.

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

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, Eyes, Cardiovascular System, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, Blood, Nervous System, Digestive Tract, Stomach.

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. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. As a good general hygienic rule, if clothing comes in contact with the product, the clothing should be laundered before re-use.

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: **Combustible**

Flash Point: 66 °C; 151 °F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 0.8 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 24.6

Fire Hazards: Liquid material will not ignite or burn. Dried overspray and dried films from paints and organic coatings can burn. 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.

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. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. 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.

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: Mildly irritating material. Avoid unnecessary exposure. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Avoid contact with material, avoid breathing dusts or fumes, use only in a well ventilated area. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

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. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used.

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: Not normally considered a significant skin irritant. Where use can result in skin contact, practice good personal hygiene and wear a barrier cream and/or impervious gloves. 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
Water - for information only	7732-18-5	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	5000 mg/m3 IDLH
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3 TWA (respiralble fraction, particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	Not containing asbestos; containing less than 1% quartz: 20 mppcf	1000 mg/m3 IDLH
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA	700 ppm IDLH
Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	112-34-5	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Isopropanol	67-63-0	(400) ppm TWA; (983) mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	2000 ppm IDLH
Kaolin	1332-58-7	2 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction, particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica)	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	Not determined.

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: White Liquid.
Color: White
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: 1.261 / 10.52 Lbs./Gl.
V.O.C. 1.26 Lbs/Gl less water & exempt solvent; 151 g/l less water & exempt solvent; 0.7 Lbs/Gl 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: 100 ºC; 212 ºF
Initial Freezing Point: 0 ºC; 32 ºF

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid: Temperatures above flash point in combination with sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Contamination.Do not freeze.
Chemical Incompatibility: Strong alkalies.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
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
Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-	Oral LD50 Rat: 5660 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 2400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 2700 mg/kg
Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	Oral LD50 Rat: 6450 mg/kg
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

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: Waste description not determined.

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: Not determined., .

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.
None expected.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency	Basic Description and Label
DOT	Not regulated per DOT.

Hazardous Substance

None expected.

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable : Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, Isopropyl alcohol, .

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) : Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether.

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.