

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: AC 1500 Gray Universal Primer Product Code: 41X-361

Trade Name: AC 1500

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: Industrial coating use by professionals

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Flammable liquid | 2 | Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F) |
| Carcinogen | 2 | Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity |

GHS Hazards

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour |
| 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 |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair)TAke off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use foam to dry powder for extinction. |
| P405 | Store locked up |
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container according to regulations |

Signal Word: Danger



Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Chemical Name | CAS number | Weight Concentration % |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Calcium Carbonate | 1317-65-3 | 52.68% |
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) | 1330-20-7 | 16.65% |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 5.00% |
| Titanium Dioxide | 13463-67-7 | 2.03% |
| Stoddard Solvent | 8052-41-3 | 2.00% |
| Zinc Compound | 7779-90-0 | 1.01% |
| Carbon Black | 1333-86-4 | 0.20% |

(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) NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m³ and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m³ not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 20,000 mg/m³. Several states have set guidelines or standards for Stoddard solvent in ambient air ranging from 5.

(3) 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: 13 C (55 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 8.00

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: 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 |
|---|--|--|---|
| Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3 | OSHA has set a TWA of 15 mg/m ³ on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m ³ on a respirable fraction basis. | ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica). | The HSE has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ for total inhalable dust and 5 mg/m ³ for respirable dust. NIOSH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m ³ on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m ³ on a respirable fraction basis. |
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) 1330-20-7 | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers. | The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) for all isomers. The NIOSH, ACGIH, and HSE STEL value is 150 ppm (655 mg/m ³). | The notation "skin" is added to indicate the possibility of cutaneous absorption. The NIOSH IDLH (all isomers) = 900 ppm. |
| Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 | The OSHA PEL is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³); there is no STEL. | The DFG MAK and the HSE TWA and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) and the STEL is 125 ppm (545 mg/m ³). | The NIOSH IDLH level is 800 ppm. Several states have set guidelines or standards for ethylbenzene in ambient air ranging from 0.12 mg/m ³ (Massachusetts) to 1.45 mg/m ³ (New York) to 4.35 mg/m ³ (Florida, South Carolina) to 4.35 – 5.45 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 7.25 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 8.7 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 10.357 mg/m ³ (Nevada). |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 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). |
| Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3 | The OSHA TWA is 500 ppm (2,900 mg/m3). | ACGIH recommends a TWA of 100 ppm (525 mg/m3). | NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m3 and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m3 not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period. |
| 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: 8.4 mm</p> <p>Density: 1.52</p> <p>Solvent based product N/A</p> <p>freezing point</p> <p>Boiling range: 136 - 3000°C</p> <p>Evaporation rate: Slower than ether</p> <p>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids 5.45</p> <p>g/l VOC Less Exempt Less 371.16</p> <p>Water</p> <p>% wt exempt 0.00</p> <p>% Weight Solids 75.55</p> <p>lbs/gal VOC as supplied 3.10</p> | <p>Odor: paint</p> <p>Vapor Density: 3.6</p> <p>Formula Lb / Gal 12.67</p> <p>Water based product 32 F</p> <p>freezing point</p> <p>Flash point: 55°F, 13°C</p> <p>Explosive Limits: 1% - 8%</p> <p>Lbs/Gal VOC Less 3.10</p> <p>H2O+Exempt</p> <p>Percent Weight Water 0.00</p> <p>% Organic Sovent 24.45</p> <p>% Volume Solids 56.82</p> |
|--|---|

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

STABLE

Incompatibility: heat or flames, strong acids or bases.

Strong oxidizing agents

Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Oxides of carbon

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Component Toxicity

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 Skin

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure

Ethyl benzene irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma, and even death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentration of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. Inhalation: Causes irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to levels above 2,400 mg/m³ may cause headache, dizziness and nose and throat irritation. More severe exposures may cause nausea and vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, weakness, muscle twitches and in extreme cases convulsions, unconsciousness and death. 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

Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. May cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, as follows: EB is not nephrotoxic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defatting agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus, and may cause mutations. 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. Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid may cause defatting of the skin with drying, irritation, and skin ulcers. Exposure to vapor may cause eye, nose and throat irritation, fatigue, headaches, anemia, jaundice, and damage to the liver and bone marrow. In animals: kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause a rare reaction in some people that destroys blood cells (aplastic anemia). This can be fatal. Many petroleum-based solvents have been shown to cause brain and/or nerve damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes, fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, effects on the autonomic nerves and/or nerves to the limbs. 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 | 0.201 | 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 | 2.03 | 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

Section 14 - Transport Information

| <u>Agency</u> | <u>Proper Shipping Name</u> | <u>UN Number</u> | <u>Packing Group</u> | <u>Hazard Class</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| DOT | Paint *- Flammable Liquid | UN-1263 | II | Flamm Liq* |

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings where applicable

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Regulation</u> | <u>All Components Listed</u> |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

- None

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

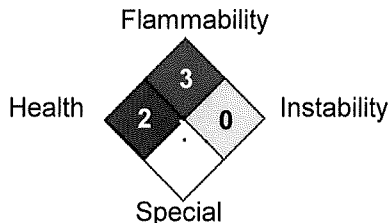
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| HEALTH | 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | 3 |
| 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)



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Reviewer Revision

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