

**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 Red Universal Primer    Product Code: 41Y-367

Trade Name: AC 1500

Manufactured by:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:

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

Chem-tel  
800-255-3924

General Information  
800-326-9471

Product Use: For Industrial Use

**Section 2 - Hazards Identification**

**GHS Ratings:**

Flammable liquid

3

Flash point  $\geq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$  (140°F)

**GHS Hazards**

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour

**GHS Precautions**

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

P303+P361+P353

IF ON SKIN (or hair)TAke off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water/shower

P370+P378

In case of fire: Use foam to dry powder for extinction.

P403+P235

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501

Dispose of contents/container according to regulations

**Signal Word: Warning**



## Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	48.40%
Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers)	1330-20-7	18.33%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5.58%
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	1.96%

(1) NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period. The NIOSH IDLH level is 20,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Several states have set guidelines or standards for Stoddard solvent in ambient air ranging from 5.

## 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: 27 C (81 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 8.00

**Extinguishing Media:** Use carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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 <sup>3</sup> on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> on a respirable fraction basis.	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	The HSE has set a TWA of 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for total inhalable dust and 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for respirable dust. NIOSH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> on a total dust basis and 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> ) for all isomers.	The OSHA PELTWA, NIOSH TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) for all isomers. The NIOSH, ACGIH, and HSE STEL value is 150 ppm (655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	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 <sup>3</sup> ); there is no STEL.	The DFG MAK and the HSE TWA and the ACGIH TWA value is 100 ppm (435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and the STEL is 125 ppm (545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	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 <sup>3</sup> (Massachusetts) to 1.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (New York) to 4.35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Florida, South Carolina) to 4.35 – 5.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (North Dakota) to 7.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Virginia) to 8.7 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Connecticut) to 10.357 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Nevada).
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	The OSHA TWA is 500 ppm (2,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	ACGIH recommends a TWA of 100 ppm (525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	NIOSH recommends a TWA 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> and a ceiling of 1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded during any 15 minute work period.

**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><b>Physical State</b> Liquid</p> <p><b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 8.5 mg Hg @ 20 C</p> <p><b>Density:</b> 1.51</p>	<p><b>Odor:</b> paint</p> <p><b>Vapor Density:</b> 3.6</p> <p><b>Formula Lb / Gal</b> 12.58</p>
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<p><b>Solvent based product</b> N/A <b>freezing point</b></p> <p><b>Boiling range:</b> 136 - 202°C</p> <p><b>Evaporation rate:</b> Slower than ether</p> <p><b>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids</b> 6.14</p> <p><b>g/l VOC Less Exempt Less</b> 396.25 <b>Water</b></p> <p><b>% wt exempt</b> 0.00</p> <p><b>% Weight Solids</b> 73.70</p> <p><b>lbs/gal VOC as supplied</b> 3.31</p>	<p><b>Water based product</b> 32 F <b>freezing point</b></p> <p><b>Flash point:</b> 81°F,27°C</p> <p><b>Explosive Limits:</b> 1% - 8%</p> <p><b>Lbs/Gal VOC Less</b> 3.31 <b>H2O+Exempt</b></p> <p><b>Percent Weight Water</b> 0.00</p> <p><b>% Organic Sovent</b> 26.30</p> <p><b>% Volume Solids</b> 53.88</p>
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## 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

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. 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: 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

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. 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 defating 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. 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>
None			None

**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**

<b>Agency</b> DOT	<b>Proper Shipping Name</b> Paint *- Flammable liquid	<b>UN Number</b> UN-1263	<b>Packing Group</b> III	<b>Hazard Class</b> Flam Liq*
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**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

Additional regulatory listings where applicable

<b>Country</b>	<b>Regulation</b>	<b>All Components Listed</b>
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**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.

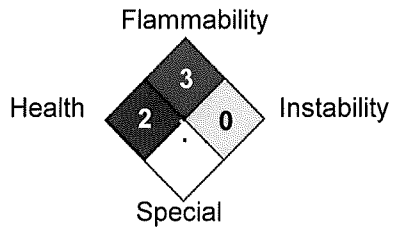
**Section 16 - Other Information**

**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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