

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

Page: 1

1368 EP ESTER GRAY-GREEN PRIMER AEROSOLS

DATE PRINTED: 3/7/2012

PRODUCT NAME: 1368 EP ESTER GRAY-GREEN PRIMER AEROSOLS HMIS CODES: H F R P
 PRODUCT CODE: 430G1368-KM1028 2*4 0 X

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Sumter Coatings
 ADDRESS : 2410 Highway 15 South
 Sumter, SC 29154
 EMERGENCY PHONE : 800-255-3924 CHEMTEL
 INFORMATION PHONE : 803-481-3400

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CATEGORY CODE/ CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
ACETONE	67-64-1	180 20C	44
OSHA-TWA 750 PPM			
OSHA-STEL 1000 PPM			
TLV-TWA 500 PPM			
TLV-STEL 1000 PPM			
PROPANE	74-98-6	80 21C	7
OSHA PEL 1000 ppm			
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5		4
OSHA PEL 800 ppm			
* XYLENE, MIXED ISOMERS	1330-20-7	2.4 20C	4
OSHA-TWA 100 ppm			
OSHA-STEL 150 ppm			
TLV-TWA 100 ppm			
TLV-STEL 150 ppm			
AROMATIC PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS	64742-95-6	11 38C	3
OSHA-STEL 400 ppm 1/4-hour			
OSHA-TWA 300 ppm 8-hour			
TLV-TWA 300 ppm 8-hour			
* ZINC PHOSPHATE	7779-90-0		2
MFR 3mg/m3 respirable dust			
MFR 10mg/m3 total dust			
METHYL N-PROPYL KETONE	107-87-9	26.9 20C	1
OSHA-TWA 200 ppm			
OSHA-STEL 250 ppm			
TLV-TWA 200 ppm			
TLV-STEL 250 ppm			
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	8052-41-3	2 20C	1
OSHA-TWA 100 ppm			
TLV-TWA 100 ppm			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	0.88 25C	.9
OSHA-TWA 25PPM (SKIN)			
TLV-TWA 25PPM (SKIN)			
* ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	2.4 20C	.9
OSHA-TWA 100 ppm			
OSHA-STEL 125 ppm			
TLV-TWA 100 ppm			
TLV-STEL 125 ppm			
MICROCRYSTALLINE SILICA	14808-60-7		.1
OSHA-PEL 10.0 mg/m3 (RESPIRABLE)			
TLV -TWA 0.05 mg/m3 (RESPIRABLE FRACTION)			

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

MFR = Manufacturer Recommended Exposure Limit

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit

1368 EP ESTER GRAY-GREEN PRIMER AEROSOLS

DATE PRINTED: 3/7/2012

C = Ceiling: Allowable Exposure Level Should Not Be Exceeded For Any Time Period

SKIN = Skin Absorption Must Be Considered As A Route Of Exposure

TWA = Time Weighted Average

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING RANGE: -44F(-42C) - 336F(169C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): .9185

VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 86.18%

NONVOLATILE BY WEIGHT: 30.649

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than diethyl ether.

VOC (LESS WATER AND EXEMPT SOLVENTS;calc) : 3.99 lb/gl

MATERIAL VOC (calc) : 1.97 lb/gl

===== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: -156F(-104C)

METHOD USED: LITERATURE

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1.0%

UPPER: 13.0%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use NFPA Class B fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

Closed containers of this product are pressurized and may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat and ignition sources such as sparks and flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong alkaline materials and oxidizing agents.

Strong acids and strong bases.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Burning, including welding/cutting, may produce smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and Zinc compound fumes.

Inhalation of Zinc fumes may cause metal fume fever, symptoms include fever, chills, muscle aches, nausea and tiredness which may last 6 - 24 hours.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion; blood abnormalities, kidney and liver damage. Breathing Silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may have serious chronic health effects.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYE CONTACT: Liquid, vapor or spray mist may cause severe eye irritation, experienced as stinging, swelling, tear production, redness and eye damage.

SKIN CONTACT: Exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin, experienced as redness, burning and cracking.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is possible and may aggravate symptoms from other routes of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INGESTION: Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting and may be harmful. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

HEALTH HAZARDS (CHRONIC)

1368 EP ESTER GRAY-GREEN PRIMER AEROSOLS

DATE PRINTED: 3/7/2012

Excessive inhalation of respirable silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called Silicosis. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis. Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes

IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes

OSHA REGULATED: No

The International Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group I - carcinogenic to humans). IARC Monograph 68, Silica, "Some Silicates and Organic Fibres", June 1997.

The National Toxicology Program, 9th report on carcinogens 2000, classifies Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCA) as "Known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust".

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has listed Ethylbenzene in IARC Monograph Vol. 77 (15-22 Feb. 2000) as Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic in humans).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Overexposure to Xylene may cause injury to the Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

Overexposure to Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether can cause mild, reversible liver and kidney and blood abnormalities. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory diseases or subject to eye irritation should not be exposed to Crystalline Silica dust or spray mist; excessive inhalation is harmful to the lungs, particularly in people who smoke.

Overexposure to Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the skin.

Inhalation of high concentrations of Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias.

Overexposure to Aromatic Hydrocarbons may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the skin, liver, kidneys and heart.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally to remove contamination. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room or Physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Keep spectators away. Wear respirators, eye, hand and body protection appropriate for the size of the spill and the exposures encountered. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent and diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not store above 115F(46C). Store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Smoking in area where this material is used should not be allowed. Use non-sparking utensils when handling. Close container after each use. Do not weld, braze or cut an empty container. Empty container must not be washed and reused for any purpose. Use only with adequate ventilation or with proper respiratory protection.

1368 EP ESTER GRAY-GREEN PRIMER AEROSOLS

DATE PRINTED: 3/7/2012

===== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general, exposure to organic chemicals, such as those contained in this product, may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas, a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/OSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the exposure limits listed in Section II are exceeded, use a properly fitted NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection" and "Respiratory Protection: A Manual and Guideline", American Industrial Hygiene Association.

VENTILATION

Provide general dilution and local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern to keep concentrations of hazardous ingredients (listed in Section II) below the lowest exposure limit stated. Remove decomposition products that are generated when welding, cutting or brazing objects coated with this product. Refer to "Industrial Ventilation--A Manual of Recommended Practice", ACGIH.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 where no contact with the eye is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles meeting the specifications of ANSI 87.1 should be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashing or other contact with the eyes.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever possible to prevent skin contact. The use of head caps is recommended.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Avoid breathing dust from sanding, vapors or spray mist.
Wash hands after using and before smoking or eating.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. WHILE THE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. SINCE THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION AND THE CONDITIONS AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT ARE CONTROLLED BY THE USER, IT IS THE USER'S OBLIGATION TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS OF SAFE USE OF THE PRODUCT.

The Sumter Coatings, Inc., Safety and Environmental Affairs Department is responsible for the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) de-listed Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether (EGBE) as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) on November 29, 2004.

However it may still be regulated by your Local or State Environmental Agency as a Toxic Air Pollutant (TAP) and it is still a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) and is still reportable under "certain glycol ethers" as a Sara 313 Chemical.

,