

# Material Safety Data Sheet

for  
Solvent Based Coating Materials

Produced for Distribution by MILSPRAY

Revision 1  
Prepared 2005-08-11

## Section 1 - Company & Product Identification

Product Name: Low VOC Epoxy Primer Part A Product Code: 1007-A

TradeName(s): MIL-P/PRF-23377 F thru J TY-I CL-C Part A

### **Manufactured by:**

Spectrum Coatings Laboratories, Inc.  
217 Chapman Street  
Providence, RI 02905  
ph:401-781-4847  
fax:401-781-1075  
web: spectrumcoatings.us  
email: paintman97@aol.com

### **Emergency Contact Information:**

Daytime Information: 8:00am - 4:30pm EST  
401-781-4847

24 Hour Emergency Contact:  
Chemtrec - 800-424-9300  
Emergency Information Only

## Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredient Information

<u>Chemical Name / CAS No</u>	<u>OSHA Exposure Limits</u>	<u>ACGIH Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Other Exposure Limits</u>
Strontium Chromate 7789-06-2 19.11 to 21.13% Vapor Pressure:	PEL 0.1mg/m3 - TWA	TLV 0.0005 mg/m3 - TWA	
Calcium Magnesium Silicate Hydrate 14807-96-6 9.81 to 10.85% Vapor Pressure:	PEL 2mg/m3 - TWA as respirable dust	TLV 2mg/m3 - TWA as respirable dust	
Xylol 1330-20-7 7.23 to 7.99% Vapor Pressure: 9 mmHg@68 F	PEL 100ppm - TWA VPEL 100ppm - TWA VPEL 150ppm - STEL	TLV 100ppm - TWA TLV 150ppm - STEL	46ppm TWA
Toluol 108-88-3 6.96 to 7.69% Vapor Pressure: 22 mmHg@68 F	PEL 200ppm - TWA PEL 300ppm - Ceiling VPEL 100ppm - TWA VPEL 150ppm - STEL	TLV 50ppm - TWA (skin) TLV 150ppm - STEL (skin)	
Amorphous Silica 61790-53-2 3.52 to 3.89% Vapor Pressure:	PEL 0.05mg/m3 - TWA Respirable cristobalite		

4-Methyl, 2-Pentanone  
 108-10-1  
 2.98 to 3.30%  
 Vapor Pressure: 16 mmHg@68 F

PEL 100ppm - TWA  
 VPEL 50ppm - TWA  
 VPEL 75ppm - STEL

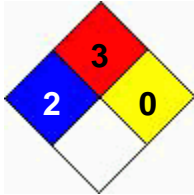
TLV 50ppm - TWA  
 TLV 75ppm - STEL

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl  
 Ether Acetate  
 108-65-6  
 2.98 to 3.30%  
 Vapor Pressure: 3.7 mmHg@68 F

Not Established

Not Established

**Section 3 - Hazards Identification**



HMIS Rating: 2\* - 3 - 0

**Primary Routes of Entry:**

**Inhalation      Skin Contact      Eye Contact      Ingestion**

**Target Organs:**

**Blood    Kidneys    Liver      Lungs      Nervous System      Skin**

**Effects of Overexposure, Low VOC Epoxy Primer Part A:**

**Eye Contact**      Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Temporary irritation. Not a primary eye irritant, mechanical irritation only.

**Skin Contact**      May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use. Not a skin irritant. Not a primary skin irritant, not absorbed through skin.

**Ingestion**      Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Not hazardous when ingested. Unlikely to be toxic by ingestion. Toxic and may be harmful if swallowed; may produce liver or kidney damage. Can cause tissue destruction, hemorrhage changes in the gastrointestinal tract, bleeding, and pathological lesions in the kidneys.

**Inhalation**      Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits. This product contains crystalline silica, which is considered a hazard by inhalation as a respirable dust only. IARC has classified inhalation of crystalline silica as carcinogenic for humans (group I). Inhalation of crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause mechanical irritation and discomfort. Repeated overexposure can cause chronic effects. These effects are only from talc dust itself as an airborne particle. Epidemiological studies indicate that long term exposure to high level dust and mist from chromate compounds is associated with increase in respiratory tract cancer in humans. The causative agent is not known. Prolonged inhalation may cause liver damage.

**Symptoms of**      Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or

## Effects of Overexposure, Low VOC Epoxy Primer Part A:

passage of the material through the skin may include: mouth and throat irritation, stomach or intestinal upset, irritation of the nose, throat & airways, central nervous system depression, high blood sugar, coma. Prolonged exposure to excessive airborne concentrations of talc can result in scarring of the lungs (pneumoconiosis) or of the covering of the lungs (pleural thickening). Pneumoconiosis may produce symptoms of cough or shortness of breath. Pleural thickening usually produces no symptoms. Conditions can be determined by chest radiographic examination and pulmonary function test (FEV & FVC). Bronchial irritation may cause sputum production.

**Target Organ Effects** This material shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities. No Data

**Cancer Information** Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is NOT listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Some isomers of Xylene may contain Ethylbenzene which has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC has classified Ethylbenzene as a possible carcinogen. Talc may contain trace amounts of quartz (crystalline silica). Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a form of progressive pulmonary fibrosis. "Inhalable" crystalline silica is listed by IARC as a Group I carcinogen (lung) based on "sufficient evidence" in occupationally exposed humans and sufficient evidence in animals. Crystalline silica is also listed by the NTP as a substance reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. Some human studies have not demonstrated a cancer association and considerable controversy exists.

This talc has been tested as a whole and in parts in several animal studies with no carcinogenic association demonstrated. Epidemiologic studies in humans have been interpreted in conflicting ways with no clear evidence of an increased risk in lung tumors in association with exposure. Human, animal and in-vitro tests of basic product ingredients do not show a carcinogenic effect. All talc is of the non-asbestos form.

Note: These effects and tests have only been as a result of the raw respirable dust, and not when incorporated as a component of another material.

**Developmental Info.** This material (or a component) may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of this product during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

**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 (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

Strontium Chromate: No specific references. Suspect cancer hazard as a chromate compound.

## Section 4 - Emergency First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure, and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or if there is any visual difficulty, seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion:** Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

**Note to Physician:** Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: lung (ie; asthma-like conditions), skin (redness or rash-like symptoms, irritation)

## **Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures**

Flash Point: None

Autoignition: Will not occur.

LEL: 1.0 %

UEL: 8.0 %

**Extinguishing Media:** Use foam, Carbon Dioxide, or Dry Chemical fire fighting apparatus.

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling area. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near containers even when empty, as product and/or product residue can ignite explosively.

**Hazardous Products of Combustion:** May form oxides of carbon, and nitrogen.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Treat all fires as chemical in nature. The use of water may be unsuitable as an extinguishing media, but will be helpful in keeping adjacent containers cool. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

**Fire Fighting Equipment:** Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

## **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

**Spill and Leak Procedures:** Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

**Small Spills:** Ventilate area, and keep sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces isolated from the spill. Absorb liquid using vermiculite, sawdust, speedy-dry, or other suitable floor absorbant material. Use only non-sparking tools to collect and transfer to a suitable container for disposal in accordance with local, and federal regulations.

**Large Spills:** Eliminate all ignition sources, and ventilate area. Persons not wearing protective wequipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, and prevent material from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Dike spill area with suitable absorbant material or chemical booms to limit spreading. If run-off occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product, and transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Note; use only non-sparking equipment to clean up spills.

## **Section 7 - Handling and Storage Conditions**

**Handling Precautions:** Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers dry and closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Sufficeintly ground container when transferring material from one container to another.

Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressures, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presince of obvious ignition sources. Any use of this product in elevated temperature, pressurized, or vacuum process should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

**Storage Requirements:** Store this material in tightly sealed original containers only, in a segregated area with adequate ventilation to prevent a build-up of "fumes" that could pose a safety hazard with regard to personal exposure and fire. Keep all sources of ignition away from storage area, and store material at temperatures between 50 to 80 degrees F.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls & Personal Protection**

**Engineering Controls:** Ensure that any processing ovens are vented to prevent the introduction of fumes into the workplace, and to prevent a build up of fume within the oven. Use only explosion proof equipment, and ground containers and transfer equipment. Use only chemically resistant transfer equipment, and measuring containers.

**Recommended Ventilation:** General mechanical ventilation may be sufficient to keep product vapor concentrations within specified time-weighted averages. If general ventilation proves inadequate to maintain safe vapor concentrations, supplemental local exhaust may be required.

**Eye Protection:** The use of safety glasses, chemical goggles, and/or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. The availability of eye wash stations when using this product is highly recommended.

**Skin Protection:** The use of chemical resistant gloves is recommended to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with the skin. Wear impervious clothing and boots. The use of chemical aprons is advised when working with and/or transferring these materials. The availability of safety showers in work areas is recommended.

**Respiratory Protection:** If workplace exposure limits of product or any component is exceeded, the use of a NIOSH/MSHA respirator will be necessary. In general the use of an organic vapor cartridge with a dust/mist pre-filter will be sufficient. In the absence of proper environmental controls, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised.

**Contaminated Equipment:** Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

## **Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties**

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances.

Appearance	<b>Viscous liquid either colored or clear depending on product.</b>
Odor	<b>Strong solvent odor.</b>
Physical State	<b>Liquid</b>
Vapor Density	<b>Heavier than air.</b>
Evaporation Rate	<b>Slower than ether.</b>
Boiling Range	<b>108 to 150 C</b>
% Volume Volatile	<b>36.12</b>
Specific Gravity (SG)	<b>1.450</b>
Formula Lb / Gal	<b>12.10</b>
% Volume Volatile	<b>36.12</b>
Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water	<b>2.62</b>

## **Section 10 - Reactivity Data**

Components of this mixture may be incompatible with various materials, and will fume certain combustion products. It is recommended that only Spectrum's authorized materials are combined with Spectrum's finished products.

The following incompatibilities may exist with components of this product.

- Strong oxidizing agents
- Alkali metals, aluminum, Halogens, lead, strong mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents.
- Mineral acids and strong oxidizers
- Strong inorganic acids
- Non-reactive material.
- Caustics, and strong oxidizers

Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield the following;

- Oxides of carbon, such as carbon dioxide & carbon monoxide.
- Material will ash when exposed to extremely high temperatures and flame.

## **Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

Strontium Chromate

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Calcium Magnesium Silicate Hydrate

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Xylol

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Toluol

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Amorphous Silica

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

4-Methyl, 2-Pentanone

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate

LC 50: No data found

LD 50: No data found

Low VOC Epoxy Primer Part A

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

## Section 13 - Waste Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

No data found

## Section 14 - Transportation Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>HazardClass</u>
DOT	Paint; Flammable Liquid	UN 1263	II	3

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Other regulatory information is listed where applicable.

**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.

108-10-1 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

1330-20-7 Xylene

108-88-3 Toluene

7789-06-2 Strontium Chromate

71-36-3 Butanol

## **Section 16 - Other Information**

**NON-WARRANTY.** The information presented in this publication is based upon the research and experience Spectrum Coatings and its suppliers. No representation or warranty is made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information presented in this publication. Spectrum Coatings makes no warranty or representation of any kind, express or implied, including without limitation any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no warranty or representation shall be implied by law or otherwise. Any products sold by Spectrum Coatings are not warranted as suitable for any particular purpose to the buyer. The suitability of any products for any purpose particular to the buyer is for the buyer to determine. Spectrum Coatings shall in no event be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages.