

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

2000 EPOXY PRIMER OFF WHITE

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PRODUCT NAME: 2000 EPOXY PRIMER OFF WHITE
PRODUCT CODE: 346W0194B-KM1001

HMS CODES: H F R P
2*3 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

Table with 4 columns: REPORTABLE COMPONENTS, CATEGORY CODE/CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP, WEIGHT PERCENT. Lists components like XYLENE, CARBONIC ACID, n-BUTYL ACETATE, n-BUTANOL, ETHYL BENZENE, and MICROCRYSTALLINE SILICA with their respective hazard data.

* 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
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: 194F(90C) - 282F(139C)
VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 59.88%
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
VOC (LESS WATER AND EXEMPT SOLVENTS;calc) : 3.99 lb/gl
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.5251
NONVOLATILE BY WEIGHT: 64.707
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than diethyl ether.
MATERIAL VOC (calc) : 3.59 lb/gl

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 64F(18C)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1.0% UPPER: 12.87
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, ALCOHOL FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG, OTHER
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

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Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools; this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity.

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.

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention. Reaction and fire may result if mixed with an oxidizing agent. High temperatures and fire conditions may cause closed containers to rupture or explode when exposed to extreme heat. Vapors may form from this product and may travel to sources of ignition some distance away from the handling point. Vapors so ignited may flashback to the vapor source. Containers should never be welded or cut with a torch.

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

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat and ignition sources such as sparks and flames.

Excessive heat and ignition sources such as sparks and flames or oxidizing conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Alkaline materials, strong acids and oxidizing agents.

Oxidizing agents, reducing agents, amines and mercaptans.

Violent reaction or ignition on contact with potassium tert-butoxide.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Burning, including welding/cutting, may produce smoke, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

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.

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.

INHALATION: May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

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 CONTACT: Exposure may cause skin irritation.

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: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation and may be harmful.

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)

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.

The substance may be toxic to central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce

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target organs damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes

N/A

IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes

OSHA REGULATED: Yes

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 Butyl Alcohol may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the respiratory tract, skin and eyes.
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 Aromatic Hydrocarbons may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the skin, liver, kidneys and heart.
Exposure may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the respiratory system and skin.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration or administer oxygen as necessary, provided a qualified operator is available. Get medical attention. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.
EYE CONTACT: Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention.
SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Get medical attention for irritation or any other symptom.
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.
PRECAUTIONS: Keep away from heat. Kepp away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away form incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.
STORAGE: Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

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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.

===== 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.

Wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask or respirator if airborne concentrations are not maintained below the Exposure Limits.

VENTILATION

General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be suitable to keep vapor concentrations below TLV. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

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

Wear appropriate impermeable gloves.

Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Use chemical safety glasses, goggles, and faceshields for 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

Eyewash facility and safety shower in the workplace is recommended.

Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever skin contact is likely. This should include the use of head caps, gloves, sleeves, boots, and head and face protection.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Avoid breathing dust from sanding, vapors or spray mist.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with eyes.

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.

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