MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: Diamond Vogel Paint REVISED: 12/13/2012 1020 Albany Place SE PRINTED: 12/20/2012

Orange City, IA 51041

General Information: 24 Hour Emergency Telephone Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 712-737-4993

TRADE NAME: Gray Primer R/I L/F

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: PN-0525

ACGIH TLV:

OSHA PEL:

	II.	. HAZARDOUS	INGREDIE	NTS			
CAS	#1330-20-7 Xylene ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm VAPOR PRESSURE: 7 mmHg@20C	ACGIH STEL: OSHA CEILING: LEL%:	150 ppm NE 1	WT %:	20-50 OSHA PEAK: N	Footnote: (1)
CAS	#13463-67-7 Titanium dioxi ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL: VAPOR PRESSURE:	de ACGIH STEL: OSHA CEILING: LEL%:			5-20 OSHA PEAK:	Footnote: (2)
CAS	#7727-43-7 Barium sulfate ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3 OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m3 total dus VAPOR PRESSURE:	ACGIH STEL: S OSHA CEILING:			5-20 OSHA PEAK:		
CAS	#100-41-4 Ethyl Benzene ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	ACGIH STEL: OSHA CEILING:	125 ppm NE		5-20 OSHA PEAK: N	Footnote: ((3)
	#64742-89-8 V M & P ACGIH TLV: 300 ppm TWA OSHA PEL: 300 ppm TWA VAPOR PRESSURE: 10.2mmHg68F	LEL%:	400 ppm 0.9%		5-20 OSHA PEAK:	Footnote: (1)
CAS	#14808-60-7 Crystalline Si ACGIH TLV: 0.025 mg/m3 OSHA PEL: 10/(%SiO2+2) mg/m3 VAPOR PRESSURE: NA	OSHA CEILING:	NE NE			Footnote: (4)
CAS	#108-03-2 1-Nitropropane ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA VAPOR PRESSURE: 7.5mm Hg	ACGIH STEL: OSHA CEILING:	25 ppm			Footnote: (1)
CAS	#79-24-3 Nitroethane ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA OSHA PEL: 100 ppm TWA VAPOR PRESSURE: 20.8mmHg25c	OSHA CEILING:				Footnote: (1)
CAS	#1333-86-4 Carbon Black	AGGTIL GERT		WT %:	0.162	Footnote: (5)

ACGIH STEL:

OSHA PEAK:

OSHA CEILING:

WT %: 0.100

Footnote: (6)

LEL%:

VAPOR PRESSURE:

ACGIH TLV: ACGIH STEL:
OSHA PEL: OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:

VAPOR PRESSURE: LEL%:

Cobalt Compounds

WARNING MESSAGES:

CAS #

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged 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. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 93 (2010) concludes that Titanium dioxide is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 68 (1997) concludes that Crystalline Silica is "carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)" based on sufficient evidence in humans and experimental animals.
- (5) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 65 (1996) concludes that Carbon Black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (6) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 52 (1991) concludes that Cobalt Compounds are "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and, as a group, sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (7) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 237-300° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 64.95% WEIGHT PER GALLON: 9.51 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 4.75

EPA VOC (lb/qal): 4.75 EPA VOC (q/L): 569.24

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 18° C 65° F LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1B

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: *carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or fire foam*

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water is unsuitable, but may be used to cool closed containers.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute- High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziniess, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Chronic- Xylene contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

This product also contains crystalline silica which is

classified by IARC to be a Group 1 carcinogen. This category is used when their is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Crystalline silica may also cause delayed respiratory disease (silicosis) if inhaled over a long period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator when TLV for crystalline silica may be exceeded.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: consult physician

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Skin and Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Talk to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wipe off with towel. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by a medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable* HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY: * unknown *

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire, burning and welding may generate

carbon monoxide.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In confined areas of poor ventilation, use chemical cartridge respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: None required except for prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with a full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *none*

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Do not store near heat, sparks, or flame.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: * none *

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Wt% of HAPS Pounds HAPS/
Ingredient CAS # in product Gal product

Xylene Ethyl Benzene

 1330-20-7
 32.7 %
 3.1

 100-41-4
 7.2 %
 0.7

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