

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

PRODUCT NAME: ZINC RICH RED OXIDE PRIMER

HMIS CODES: H F R P
2 2 0

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

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ALCM/ FBC Chemical
ADDRESS : 7301 Bessemer Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44127

For EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
NAME OF PREPARER : E.FLYNN

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

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mmHg@DEG.F.		WEIGHT PERCENT
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	8052-41-3	2	68	8
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm, ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm				
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-94-5	3	68	6
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm				
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-95-6	3	68	4
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm, ACGIH TLV: Not Estab.				
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	N/A	N/A	4
OSHA-NOT EST.; NIOSH-25PPM/TWA; ACGIH-25PPM/TWA.				
Zinc Phosphate	7779-90-0			4
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	N/A	N/A	2
TWA: Osha-not avail; NIOSH-25ppm; ACGIH-25ppm; Canada-25ppm. STEL: Canada-35ppm.				
Crystalline Silica (Respirable)	14808-60-7	N/A	N/A	0.49
*see OSHA-PEL TABLE Z-3. IDLH-25mg/m3.				
Benzene(1)	100-41-4	7.1	68	0.18
TWA: OSHA-100ppm, NIOSH-100ppm, ACGIH-100ppm, CANADA-100ppm. STEL: NIOSH-125ppm, ACGIH-125ppm, CANADA-125ppm. IDLH-800ppm.				
Carbon Black (1)	1333-86-4	N/A	N/A	0.12
Dust Inhalation - ACGIH TLV-3.5 mg/m3 TWA 8 hours/day, 40 hours/week. Dust Inhalation - OSHA PEL-3.5 mg/m3 TWA 8 hours/day, 40 hours/week.				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40CFR372).

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

BOILING RANGE: 275 deg F - 360 deg F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.55
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR	EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
BOILING V.O.C.: 3.39 lb/g1	MATERIAL V.O.C.: 3.39 lb/g1
BOILING V.O.C.: 406.024 g/l	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: None
ODOR: Typical solvent odor	

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

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FLASH POINT: 104 DEG.F.

METHOD USED: Seta

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .6

UPPER: 7

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, ALCOHOL FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode when fighting fires. Keep containers cool to avoid pressure build-up from exposure to high temperatures.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors or other ignition sources at locations distant from handling point. Keep unopened containers cool to avoid pressure build up.

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

STABILITY: STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid excessive heat, open flames or sparks.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Burning may form toxic materials, Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

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

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Contains Crystalline Silica. *See Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, head-ache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin: Prolonged and repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.
Eyes: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Prolonged and repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents of this package may be harmful or fatal.

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has accepted an inhalation study on ethylbenzene which

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found it to have evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. Xylene, which may contain from 15-20%/weight of ethylbenzene, has been tested as a whole and was found not to be carcinogenic. However, the toxicology studies performed on ethylbenzene and xylene are sufficiently different to prevent any conclusions from the results of one study to be applied to the other.

Carbon Black has been determined by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) to be possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through dust/mist inhalation. Always wear a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator to prevent dust/mist inhalation hazards.

Contains Crystalline Silica.- Avoid breathing dust and spray mists. Crystalline silica is a respirable dust and may cause delayed lung damage, silicosis, or possibly cancer. In coatings, crystalline silica has been encapsulated by resinous binders and no longer possesses a respirable dust hazard as a liquid or solid film former. If this coating will be sanded, ground, or otherwise processed in a manner which creates airborne levels of respirable dust wear a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respirator. Risk depends on level and duration of exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No
Crystalline silica, quartz, has been determined by IARC as "having sufficient evidence in humans" to be a Group 1 carcinogen through inhalation of respirable size particles and by NTP as "reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen" (Group 2).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Splash (eyes): Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Take to a physician for medical treatment. Splash (skin): Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician. Ingestion: If ingested, consult Physician or Poison control center immediately.

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

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Keep spilled material out of sewers, watersheds, or water systems.

All spills should be cleaned by scooping and mild brushing. Cleaning should be done with a soft brush or sponge, pick-up should be with non-sparking conductive scoops. Do Not use synthetic fiber, plastic, or other non-conductive scoops.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Federal, state and local disposal laws and regulations will determine the proper waste disposal procedure. Disposal requirements are dependent on the hazard classification and will vary by location and the type of disposal selected. Some waste materials are amenable to recycle/reuse.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Do NOT leave containers open. Store in accordance with OSHA 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

NOTICE: 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.

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If TLV of product is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Engineering or Administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. If exposure to spray mists or sanding dusts is anticipated wear NIOSH approved dust and/or chemical respirator.

VENTILATION

Provide sufficient mechanical (general or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(S).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Wear resistant gloves i.e. Nitrile Rubber

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical Splash Goggles in compliance with OSHA Regulations are advised.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands before eating, smoking or using washroom.

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

Quantitative values are indicative of theoretical raw material content and may vary from batch to batch. The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.