Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 General Information

Manufacturer:

Zinsser Company, Inc. 173 Belmont Drive Somerset, NJ 08875 (732) 469-8100

Emergency Telephone: Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 Date: August 15, 2008

Product Name: B-I-N Primer Sealer

Product Codes: 00900 00901 00904 00908 00910 00911 00914 00918 00955 01099

Section 2 Hazardous Ingredients

		OSHA	ACGIH
Hazardous Component	CAS#	<u>PEL</u>	<u>TLV</u>
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	1000 PPM	1000 PPM
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400 PPM	400 PPM
Kaolin	1332-58-7	15 mg/m ³ *	$2 \text{ mg/m}^3 *$
Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	12174-11-7	$15 \text{ mg/m}^3 * (5 \text{ mg/m}^3 **)$	
Talc	14807-96-6	20 mppcf	$2 \text{ mg/m}^3 *$
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	15 mg/m ³ *	10 mg/m ³ *

Section 3 Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: B-I-N Primer Sealer is an alcohol based, pigmented shellac used to prime surfaces before painting. It is a white, fluid liquid with a flash point below 70° F and is considered flammable by OSHA and the US Department of Transportation.

Primary Routes of Exposure:

Inhalation Skin contact

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye: Eye contact may cause eye irritation, redness, or blurred vision.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not an expected route of exposure, however, if swallowed nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal distress and abdominal pain may occur depending on amount ingested.

Inhalation: At high concentrations may cause respiratory tract irritation, headache, or fatigue.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: May cause central nervous system depression.

Signs and Symptoms: Dizziness, fatigue, and headache.

(See also Sections 4, 8, and 11 for related information)

Section 4 First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin contact: Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: If swallowed call a physician, poison control center, or hospital emergency room. Do not induce vomiting because of the danger of aspirating liquid into the lungs. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor breathing for difficulty. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: If symptoms develop, remove affected person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen if available. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical attention.

Note to Physician: See toxicology data presented in Section 11.

Section 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point (method): 63° F (Pensky Marten Closed Cup)

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry Chemical, Water Fog, CO₂

Protection of Firefighters: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode and full protective gear.

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Clean Up Methods: Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary people away. Dike and contain spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.). Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal, or absorb with absorbent materials and place into containers for disposal. Keep spill out of sewer and open bodies of water. Floors may be slippery; care should be exercised to avoid falls during clean up operations.

(See also Section 8 for information on Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment)

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place away from excessive heat, open flame, or sparks. Do not store near oxidizers.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use in well-ventilated areas. If necessary use mechanical local exhaust ventilation or general room dilution ventilation to reduce vapor concentrations.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye Protection: Prevent eye contact. Wear chemical splash goggles or similar eye protection if the potential exists for eye contact.

Skin Protection: Avoid unnecessary skin contact. It is recommended that rubber gloves be worn to prevent skin contact Depending on conditions of use additional protective equipment may be necessary such as face-shield, apron or coveralls.

Respiratory Protection: None required for normally expected use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation is experienced, appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection with organic vapor cartridges should be worn.

General Hygiene Practices: Wash after handling material. Prevent Eye contact. Avoid prolonged skin and inhalation contact. Wash thoroughly before handling food, cosmetics, or before smoking.

Section 9 Physical Data

Appearance: White fluid **Odor**: Alcohol type

Physical State: Liquid **Boiling Point**: 173° F*

Melting/Freezing Point: N/D pH: N/D

Viscosity: ~ 500 cps. **Vapor Density** (air =1): 1.59*

Odor Threshold: N/D **Vapor Pressure**: 43.3 mm Hg*

Specific Gravity (water = 1): 1.16 - 1.19 Autoignition Temp: 685° F*

VOC Content: $\leq 550 \text{ g/l}$ * Based on pure ethyl alcohol.

Water Solubility: The alcohol portion is soluble in water, the shellac portion is not soluble and will from a gelatinous layer on top of water.

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Material is stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, open flames, and sparks.

Incompatibility: Acids, oxidizing agents.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Carcinocenicity: This material is not considered a carcinogen by IARC or NTP and is not regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA.

Eye Irritant: This material has been tested for eye irritation in accordance with the FHSA by the methods described in 16 CFR 1500 as regulated by the CSPC. Based on the results of these tests, this material is considered to be a primary eye irritant.

Dermal Irritant: This material has been tested for dermal irritation in accordance with the FHSA by the methods described in 16 CFR 1500 as regulated by the CSPC. Based on the results of these tests, this material is not considered as a primary dermal irritant.

Acute Oral Toxicity: This material has been tested for acute oral toxicity in accordance with the FHSA by the methods described in 16 CFR 1500 as regulated by the CSPC. Based on the results of these tests, this material is not considered toxic.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: This material has been tested for acute inhalation toxicity in accordance with the FHSA by the methods described in 16 CFR 1500 as regulated by the CSPC. Based on the results of these tests, this material is not considered toxic.

(See also Section 15 for related information)

Section 12 Ecological Information

Chemical Fate and Effects: No data available.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

RCRA Hazardous Waste: Yes

RCRA Hazardous Waste: This material, when discarded or disposed of, could be a hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261) due to the characteristic of ignitability (D001). The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste must be conducted in

compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268, and 270. Disposal can only occur in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate.

Section 14 Transportation Information

Regulated by the US Department of Transportation (DOT): Yes

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Paint

DOT Hazard Class: 3

DOT Packing Group: PG III

UN / NA Number: UN 1263

Section 15 Regulatory Information

CERCLA:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification to the National Response Center for releases of quantities of Hazardous Substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 302.4 (for CERCLA 102).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Chemical Name CAS# Maximum Concentration (Wt. %)

None N/A N/A

SARA Title III, section 311/312:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 355 (used for SARA 302, 304, 311 and 312).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Chemical NameCAS#Maximum Concentration (Wt. %)Isopropyl Alcohol67-63-0

SARA Title III, section 313:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313).

Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Chemical NameCAS#Maximum Concentration (Wt. %)Isopropyl Alcohol67-63-0

TSCA:

The components of this mixture are listed in the Toxic Substance Control Act Inventory of Chemical Substances.

This product contains the following chemicals which require export notification under section 12(b) of the TSCA regulation:

Chemical Name CAS# TSCA Section

None

Section 16 Other Information

Legend: N/A: Not Applicable N/D: Not Determined

N/E: Not Established
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
PPM: Parts Per Million
PPB: Parts Per Billion
PPB: Parts Per Billion

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TWA: Time Weighted Average mg/m³: Milligrams per cubic Meter

mppcf: Million particles per cubic foot of air.

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

FHSA: Federal Hazardous Substance Act **CPSC**: Consumer Product Safety Commission

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (US Dept. of Labor)

RCRA: Resource Conservation and recovery Act

SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act

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