

CSHP7 PRIMER LV 5 GAL

Version 2.

REVISION DATE: 06/29/2009

Print Date 07/07/2009

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name : CSHP7 PRIMER LV 5 GAL
Product code : CSHP7BASEM105

COMPANY : Republic Powdered Metals
2628 Pearl Road
Medina, OH 44256

Telephone : (800) 551-7081
Emergency Phone: : 1-800-551-7081
After Hours: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

Product use : Coating

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Rust Red. Liquid. May cause moderate irritation to the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headaches, and dizziness. May cause drowsiness, weakness, and fatigue. Move to fresh air. If required, artificial respiration or administration of oxygen can be performed by trained personnel. Leave area to breathe fresh air. Avoid further overexposure. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

Acute Potential Health Effects/ Routes of Entry

Inhalation : May cause moderate irritation to the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headaches, and dizziness. May cause drowsiness, weakness, and fatigue.

Eyes : Vapor and/or mist may cause eye irritation. Direct contact may cause temporary redness and discomfort.

Ingestion : May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin : May cause moderate irritation.

Aggravated Medical Conditions

Pre-existing eye, skin, liver, kidney, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Chronic Health Effects

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Prolonged inhalation or ingestion of large amounts of 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-benzene may cause liver and kidney damage based on laboratory animal studies. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to acetone may cause liver damage, Central Nervous System depression and narcosis. Prolonged or repeated exposure to epoxy resin can cause irritation to skin, eyes, skin sensitization, temporary eye injury. Certain epoxy resins are reported to be mutagenic in some laboratory tests. Prolonged and repeated exposure to excessive airborne concentrations of talc can result in scarring of the lungs (pneumoconiosis) or the covering of the lungs (pleural thickening). Fillers are encapsulated and not expected to be released from product under normal conditions of use.

Target Organs: Skin, Eye, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Nerve, Reproductive

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SECTION 3 - PRODUCT COMPOSITION

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Weight %
P-chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	15.0 - 40.0
Acetone	67-64-1	15.0 - 40.0
	68037-39-8	15.0 - 40.0
	64539-51-1	10.0 - 30.0
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	7.0 - 13.0
Talc	14807-96-6	7.0 - 13.0
Hydrocarbon Petroleum Resin	NJTSRN# 51721300-5489P	7.0 - 13.0
Bisphenol A Polyglycidyl Ether Resin	25068-38-6	3.0 - 7.0
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	3.0 - 7.0
Wood rosin	8050-09-7	- <1.0
Petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	- <1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	- <0.1
Trichloromethane	67-66-3	- <0.1

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Get immediate medical attention for any significant overexposure.

Inhalation	:	Move to fresh air. If required, artificial respiration or administration of oxygen can be performed by trained personnel. Leave area to breathe fresh air. Avoid further overexposure. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.
Eye contact	:	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eye lids apart. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	:	Clean area of contact thoroughly using soap and water. If irritation, rash or other disorders develop, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	:	Do not induce vomiting unless advised by a physician. Call nearest Poison Control Center or Physician immediately.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point	:	-4 °F, -20 °C
Method	:	Not available.
Lower explosion limit	:	0.9 %(V) Solvent
Upper explosion limit	:	13 %(V) Solvent
Autoignition temperature	:	500 °F, 260 °C
Extinguishing media	:	If water fog is ineffective, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Smoke, fumes. Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide can form. Nitrogen oxides can form.



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- Protective equipment for firefighters : Use accepted fire fighting techniques. Wear full firefighting protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Water may be used to cool containers to minimize pressure build-up.
- Fire and explosion conditions : Vapor concentrations in enclosed areas may ignite explosively. Product may ignite if heated in excess of its flash point. Vapors may travel to sources of ignition and flashback. Closed container, may burst when exposed to extreme heat. Empty containers may contain ignitable vapors.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Use appropriate protective equipment. Avoid contact with material. Remove sources of ignition immediately. Stop flow of material if safe to do so. Contain spill and keep out of water courses. Ventilate area.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Prevent inhalation of vapor, ingestion, and contact with skin eyes and clothing. Keep container closed when not in use. Precautions also apply to emptied containers. To prevent generation of static discharges, use bonding/grounding connection when pouring liquid. Extinguish all ignition sources including pilot lights, non-explosion proof motors and electrical equipment until vapors dissipate. Personal protective equipment must be worn during maintenance or repair of contaminated mixer, reactor, or other equipment. Keep container closed when not in use. Vapor may migrate to sources of ignition. Do not smoke, weld, generate sparks, or use flame near container. Store in sealed containers in a cool, dry, ventilated warehouse location.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protection equipment

- Respiratory protection : Wear appropriate, properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor or supplied air respirator when airborne contaminant level(s) are expected to exceed exposure limits indicated on the MSDS. Follow manufacturer's directions for respirator use.
- Hand protection : Use suitable impervious nitrile or neoprene gloves and protective apparel to reduce exposure.
- Eye protection : Wear appropriate eye protection. Wear chemical safety goggles and/or face shield to prevent eye contact. Do not wear contact lenses. Do not touch eyes with contaminated body parts or materials. Have eye washing facilities readily available.
- Protective measures : Use professional judgment in the selection, care, and use. Inspect and replace equipment at regular intervals.
- Engineering measures : Use only in well ventilated areas. Provide maximum ventilation in enclosed areas. Use local exhaust when the general ventilation is inadequate.

Exposure Limits

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Chemical Name	CAS Number	Regulation	Limit	Form
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH TWA: ACGIH STEL: OSHA PEL:	500 ppm 750 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	ACGIH TWA: OSHA PEL: OSHA PEL: OSHA TWA: OSHA TWA:	10 mg/m3 5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Total dust. Total dust. Respirable fraction.
Talc	14807-96-6	ACGIH TWA: OSHA TWA: OSHA TWA: OSHA PEL: OSHA PEL:	2 mg/m3 0.1 mg/m3 0.3 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Respirable fraction. Respirable. Total dust. Total dust. Respirable fraction.
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	OSHA PEL: OSHA TWA: OSHA TWA: ACGIH TWA:	10 mg/m3 15 mg/m3 5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	Fume. Total dust. Respirable fraction. Respirable fraction.
Petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	ACGIH TWA: ACGIH TWA: ACGIH TWA:	200 mg/m3 hydrocarbon vapor 200 mg/m3 hydrocarbon vapor	Non-aerosol total Non-aerosol total
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	ACGIH TWA: ACGIH STEL: OSHA TWA:	5 ppm 10 ppm 10 ppm	
Trichloromethane	67-66-3	ACGIH TWA:	10 ppm	

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	: Liquid
Color	: Rust Red
Odor	: Aromatic Solvent
pH	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: 118 hPa
Vapor density	: Heavier than air
Melting point/range	: Not available.
Freezing point	: Not available.



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Boiling point/range : Not available.
 Water solubility : Negligible
 Specific Gravity : 1.40
 % Volatile Weight : 37 %

SECTION 10 - REACTIVITY / STABILITY

Substances to avoid : Oxidizing agents.Strong acids.Strong bases.
 Stability : Stable under normal conditions. Avoid welding arcs, flames or other high temperature sources.
 Hazardous polymerization : Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acetone, CAS-No.: 67-64-1
 Acute oral toxicity (LD-50 oral) 9,800 mg/kg (Rat) 3,000 mg/kg (Mouse) 5,340 mg/kg (Rabbit) 5.2 g/kg (Mouse) 5,800 mg/kg (Rat)
 Acute inhalation toxicity (LC-50) 50.1 mg/l for 8 h (Rat) 76 mg/l for 4 h (Rat)
 Acute dermal toxicity (LD-50 dermal) 20,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) 20 mg/kg (Rabbit)

Carbon tetrachloride, CAS-No.: 56-23-5
 Acute oral toxicity (LD-50 oral) 2,800 mg/kg (Rat) 12,800 mg/kg (Mouse) 6,380 mg/kg (Rabbit) 3,680 mg/kg (Hamster) 2,920 mg/kg (Rat)

Trichloromethane, CAS-No.: 67-66-3
 Acute oral toxicity (LD-50 oral) 1,117 mg/kg (Rat) 36 mg/kg (Mouse) 908 mg/kg (Rat) 2,250 mg/kg (Dog) 9,827 mg/kg (Rabbit) 2,180 mg/kg (Rat) 2,250 mg/kg (Dog) 36 mg/kg (Mouse) 9,827 mg/kg (Rabbit) 1,117 mg/kg (Rat) 2,180 mg/kg (Rat) 908 mg/kg (Rat)
 Acute inhalation toxicity (LC-50) 47.702 mg/l (Rat) 47.702 mg/l for 4 h (Rat)

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data Available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Class : D001: Reportable Quantity = 100 lbs. (Characteristic of ignitability)
 This classification applies only to the material as it was originally produced.

Disposal Method : Subject to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal requirements under RCRA. Recycle or incinerate waste at EPA approved facility or dispose of in



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compliance with federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION / SHIPPING DATA

TDG / DOT Shipping Description:

PAINT, 3, UN1263, PG II

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

North American Inventories:

All components are listed or exempt from the TSCA inventory.
This product or its components are listed on, or exempt from the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

SARA 313 Components : 64539-51-1

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

OSHA Hazardous Components :

Acetone	67-64-1
	64539-51-1
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7
Talc	14807-96-6
Iron oxide	1309-37-1
Wood rosin	8050-09-7
Petroleum distillates	64742-47-8
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5
Trichloromethane	67-66-3

OSHA Status: Considered : Irritant
hazardous based on the : Carcinogen
following criteria:

OSHA Flammability : Not Regulated

Regulatory VOC (less water and : 16 g/l
exempt solvent)

VOC Method 310 : 37 %

Chemical is listed as an IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH Carcinogen:

Petroleum distillates 64742-47-8

U.S. State Regulations:

MASS RTK Components	: Acetone	67-64-1
	Barium sulfate	7727-43-7



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	Talc	14807-96-6
	Iron oxide	1309-37-1
	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5
	Trichloromethane	67-66-3
Penn RTK Components	:	Acetone 67-64-1
		P-chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6
		68037-39-8
		64539-51-1
	Barium sulfate	7727-43-7
	Talc	14807-96-6
	Hydrocarbon Petroleum Resin	NJTSRN# 51721300-5489P
	Bisphenol A Polyglycidyl Ether Resin	25068-38-6
	Iron oxide	1309-37-1
	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5
NJ RTK Components	:	Acetone 67-64-1
		P-chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6
		68037-39-8
		64539-51-1
	Barium sulfate	7727-43-7
	Talc	14807-96-6
	Iron oxide	1309-37-1
	Petroleum distillates	64742-47-8

WARNING! Contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and/or other reproductive harm:

100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
67-66-3	Trichloromethane
108-88-3	Toluene
91-20-3	Naphthalene

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating :

Health	1
Flammability	3
Reactivity	1
PPE	

0 = Minimum
 1 = Slight
 2 = Moderate
 3 = Serious
 4 = Severe

Further information:

For Industrial Use Only. Keep out of Reach of Children. The hazard information herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to their own investigation of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.

Prepared by: Rich Mikol



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Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Hygienists
NTP - National Toxicology Program
DOT - Department of Transportation
DSL - Domestic Substance List
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
MSHA - Mine Safety Health Administration
NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTK - Right To Know
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV - Threshold Limit Value
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA - Time Weighted Average
V - Volume
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System