

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1Page: 1/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

1. Substance/preparation and company identification

CompanyBASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 0793224 Hour Emergency Response InformationCHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS Number	Content (weight%)
bisphenol-A- epoxy resin PEL/TLV not established	Proprietary	15 - 25
xylene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 150 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	1330-20-7	5 - 15
titanium dioxide OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 T ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3	13463-67-7	5 - 15
calcium carbonate OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T	1317-65-3	1 - 10
Barite (Ba(SO4)) PEL/TLV not established	13462-86-7	1 - 10
silicon dioxide PEL/TLV not established	7631-86-9	1 - 10
talc ACGIH TWA 2 mg/m3	14807-96-6	1 - 10
1-butanol OSHA PEL 100 ppm 300 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA 20 ppm	71-36-3	1 - 10
1-methoxy-2-propanol ACGIH STEL 150 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	107-98-2	1 - 10
ethylbenzene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 125 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	100-41-4	0 - 5
isobutanol OSHA PEL 100 ppm 300 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA 50 ppm	78-83-1	0 - 5
wollastonite (naturally occurring substance) PEL/TLV not established	13983-17-0	0 - 5
Diboron calcium tetraoxide ACGIH STEL 6 mg/m3; TWA 2 mg/m3	13701-64-9	0 - 5
synthetic amorphous silica	112945-52-5	0 - 5

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 2/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

PEL/TLV not established

T Total dust
R Respirable fraction

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HMIS III RATING

Health: 2⁺ Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high hazard.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HARMFUL IF INHALED

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE

MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION

CONTAINS A MATERIAL WHICH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD.

MAY CAUSE PULMONARY EDEMA

INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary routes of exposure:

Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Solvents are absorbed through the skin.

Acute toxicity:

Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.

Overexposure may cause nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation causes headache and nausea.

Vapors have a suffocating effect.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Information on: 1-butanol

Acute overexposure to high vapor concentrations of butanol may produce central nervous system depression and irritation to the mucous membranes. Severe eye irritation with burning sensation, blurring of vision, lachrymation and photophobia has been known to occur in workers exposed up to 200 ppm.

Overexposure in workers outside of the United States has been reported to produce effects like auditory nerve damage, vestibular injury and increased hearing loss. Acute dermal contact may produce skin irritation and dermatitis.

Information on: calcium carbonate

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 3/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Acute exposures to calcium carbonate may result in mild G.I. distress.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Vapors are readily absorbed through the lungs. Inhalation of ethylbenzene vapors causes drowsiness, narcosis, headaches, cramps, and tightness of the chest. Severe overexposure can cause death due to respiratory center paralysis. If aspiration occurs, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema may result. Ingestion may result in kidney or liver damage. Ethyl benzene is absorbed through the skin at a low rate.

Information on: isobutanol

Inhalation or ingestion of isobutanol may result in narcosis.

Information on: talc

Acute exposures to high concentrations of talc may produce cough, dyspnea, chest pain and weakness.

Information on: wollastonite

This product contains wollastonite. Inhalation may result in irritation of the mucous membranes. Cough and difficulty breathing are possible. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Information on: xylene

Aspiration of xylene may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and hemorrhage. Ingestion and skin absorption may lead to CNS depression, symptoms may include nausea, dizziness and blurred vision.

Irritation:

Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis. Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes. Prolonged inhalation of product vapor can result in irritation of the mucous membranes.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Ethylbenzene is extremely irritating to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Eye contact may result in conjunctivitis and corneal injury.

Information on: epoxy resin

Prolonged or repeated contact with the eyes and skin may result in irritation. This material contains epoxy resins which may result in skin irritation or sensitization after repeated contact. Ingestion of the solid may result in gastric disturbances.

Repeated dose toxicity:

Information on: 1-butanol

Chronic dermal exposures to butanol may cause drying and fissuring of the skin. Liver, lung, and kidney effects have been noted in guinea pigs after repeated inhalation exposures up to 100 ppm. Developmental effects like skeletal malformations in the presence of maternal toxicity has been reported to occur at very high doses (8000 ppm) in rats.

Information on: calcium carbonate

Chronic ingestion of calcium carbonate may cause irritability, lethargy, stupor and coma. Hypercalcemia, alkalosis and kidney impairment has also been reported to occur after chronic ingestion.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause liver and kidney injury. Increased

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 4/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

liver and kidney weight were found in rats exposed to 400 ppm for 186 days. Animal studies indicate that the vapors may be embryotoxic. Prolonged skin contact will cause edema and blistering. In NTP 2-year inhalation studies, clear evidence of carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in male rats was noted based on increased incidences of kidney neoplasms. Incidences of testicular adenoma were also increased. In female rats, male mice and female mice there was some evidence of carcinogenicity, based on kidney adenoma, lung neoplasms and liver neoplasms, respectively. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene in Category 2B, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Information on: isobutanol

Chronic overexposure to isobutanol has been associated with anorexia and weight loss in humans. Following repeated doses to 6400 ppm, mice exhibited slight liver and kidney injury. Studies of limited size indicated that isobutanol was carcinogenic to rats by the oral and subcutaneous routes.

Information on: 1-methoxy-2-propanol

Chronic overexposure to methoxypropanol may result in kidney and liver damage. In an inhalation study conducted at levels of 0, 500, 1500, and 3000 ppm methoxypropanol was fetotoxic, but not teratogenic to rats at 3000 ppm.

Information on: amorphous silica

In recent studies, fumed and precipitated synthetic amorphous silicas were fibrogenic to the lungs of monkeys, with the fumed form being the most active type.

Information on: talc

Prolonged or repeated exposure to talc can result in a form of pulmonary fibrosis (talc pneumoconiosis), possibly due to asbestos content. In a National Toxicology Program (NTP) inhalation study, talc exhibited some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, clear evidence in female rats and no evidence in mice. It is thought that the effects, which were reported at the high dose, were due to overburdening of the lungs.

Information on: titanium dioxide

In a National Cancer Institute (NCI) feeding study, titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic to rats or mice at maximum tolerated doses. In another study, TiO₂ caused fibrosis and lung cancer in rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ by inhalation. However, no effects were seen at lower airborne concentrations.

Information on: wollastonite

This product contains wollastonite. In a lifetime inhalation study, rats exposed to 10 mg/m³ wollastonite exhibited a slightly toxic lung response; however, this was reversible after exposure was stopped. Exposure to wollastonite from this product is not anticipated unless the product is used in secondary mechanical processing operations which form dusts.

Information on: xylene

The chronic effects of overexposure to xylene include possible liver and kidney damage. A mixture of o, m, and p-xylenes was teratogenic and embryo toxic to mice by the oral route; however, these effects were accompanied by maternal toxicity. Rats exposed to 1000 mg/m³ by inhalation exhibited no teratogenic effects; however, minor skeletal abnormalities

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 5/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

occurred.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice:

Remove contaminated clothing.

Contact the local poison control center or call BASF Emergency Response at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

If inhaled:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.

If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:

Wash affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes.

If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:

Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.

Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard.

Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 73 °F (22.8 °C) +/- 3 °F Setaflash Closed Cup (measured)

Lower explosion limit: not available

Upper explosion limit: not available

Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide

Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:

Water spray

Hazards during firefighting:

Flammable gases/vapors.

Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritants and/or toxic.

If product is heated above decomposition temperatures, acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Protective equipment for firefighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 6/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Further information:

Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition. Flash fire may occur.

Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.

Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire.

Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.

Run-off water from fire may cause pollution.

Notify proper authorities.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:

Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind.

Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid prolonged inhalation.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.

Acutely toxic for aquatic organisms.

Cleanup:

Dike spillage.

Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.

Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

General advice:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.

Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.

Handle and open container with care.

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.

Do not apply to hot surfaces.

Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:

Use antistatic tools.

Exhaust fans should be explosion proof.

Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 7/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

sources.

Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.

STORAGE

General advice:

Keep container tightly closed.

Protect from direct sunlight.

Protect from temperatures above 49C/ 120F.

Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.

Storage incompatibility:

General: Segregate from incompatible substances.

Segregate from oxidizing agents.

Segregate from strong bases.

Segregate from strong acids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS

See section 2.

ADVICE ON SYSTEM DESIGN

Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.

General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

Wear NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor respirator.

Particulate filters should be added during spray operations.

Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.

Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:

Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).

Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:

Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:

Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.

Contact lenses should not be worn.

Remove contaminated clothing.

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 8/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: liquid
Odour: solvent-like
Colour: grey
Boiling range: not applicable
Vapour pressure: not available
Weight per gallon: 13.06 lb/gal CALC
Vapour density: heavier than air
Solids content: approx. 78 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Strong acids

Hazardous reactions:
This product is chemically stable.
Decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substances:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.
The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste. It is the waste generators responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA licensed facility.
Do not incinerate closed containers.

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 9/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Contaminated packaging:
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Reference Bill of Lading.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA, US released / listed

SARA 313:

CAS number	Weight%	Chemical name
1330-20-7	10.3	xylene
71-36-3	3.5	1-butanol
100-41-4	1.8	ethylbenzene

STATE REGULATIONS

State RTK:

CAS Number	Chemical name
489909-5038-P-NLR	bisphenol-A- epoxy resin
66402-68-4	aluminum silicate
1330-20-7	xylene
13463-67-7	titanium dioxide
13462-86-7	Barite (Ba(SO ₄))
1317-65-3	calcium carbonate
7631-86-9	silicon dioxide
14807-96-6	talc
71-36-3	1-butanol
107-98-2	1-methoxy-2-propanol
100-41-4	ethylbenzene
78-83-1	isobutanol
13983-17-0	wollastonite (naturally occurring substance)
13701-64-9	Diboron calcium tetraoxide
112945-52-5	synthetic amorphous silica

California Proposition 65 information:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

IMPORTANT: WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION

Safety data sheet

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Revision date : 2007/12/20
Version: 2.1

Page: 10/10
(30260993/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, IT IS PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. BECAUSE MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION/USE, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU MAKE TESTS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF A PRODUCT FOR YOUR PARTICULAR PURPOSE PRIOR TO USE. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED OR DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION SET FORTH, OR THAT THE PRODUCTS, DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION MAY BE USED WITHOUT INFRINGING THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, DATA OR DESIGNS PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE. FURTHER, YOU EXPRESSLY UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED BY BASF HEREUNDER ARE GIVEN GRATIS AND BASF ASSUMES NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN OR RESULTS OBTAINED. ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.