

Safety Data Sheet

For

Mascoat 400DFP Dry Fall Primer

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Mascoat 400DFP Dry Fall Primer

Product Code: M-400DFP

Trade Name: 400DFP Dry Fall Primer

Manufactured for:

Mascoat
4310 Campbell Road
Houston, TX 77041
USA

Information Telephone: 713-465-0304

Emergency Telephone: **24 Hour Emergency Phone Number** Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (chemical emergency of spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident) International: (703) 527-3887, call collect

Product Use: Primer for use under insulation coatings and for corrosion inhibition

Not recommended for: Unintended uses, application by non-professional applicators

Section 2-Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosive	3	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 1.5 < 2.3
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Skin sensitizer	1	Skin sensitizer
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P321	Specific treatment (see precautionary statements on this label)
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P405	Store locked up
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Signal Word: Danger



Section 3- Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Tert-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5	9.00%
Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	8.00%
Solvent Naphtha, Medium Aliphatic	64742-88-7	6.00%
Acetone	67-64-1	5.00%
Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4-	95-63-6	3.00%
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-89-8	2.00%
Solvent Naphtha Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	2.00%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.10%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.10%
Silica, Crystalline	14808-60-7	0.10%

Section 4-First Aid Measures

INHALATION:

Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. Consult a physician.

EYES:

Flush with clean, lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes, while lifting eyelids. Refer individual to physician or ophthalmologist for immediate follow-up.

SKIN:

First aid for skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. For severe exposures, get under safety shower after removing clothing, then get medical attention. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

INGESTION:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give 1 to 2 cups of milk or water to drink. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. Consult physician immediately.

Section 5-Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -17 C (1 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 13.00

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray as last option. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to the danger of boil-over.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Fires involving this product may release fumes, smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and irritating vapors.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective in fighting fire. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Section 6-Accidental Release Measures

SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate all ignition sources. Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste.

LARGE SPILL:

Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Equip employees with appropriate protection equipment. Dike around spilled material. Cover spill with inert absorbent material and shovel with non-sparking tools into container. Remove containers to a safe area and seal. Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Section 7-Handling and Storage

HANDLING: Ground lines and equipment during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas of use or storage.

STORAGE: Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool dry place. Outside or detached storage preferred. Inside storage should be in a standard flammable liquid storage room or cabinet. All equipment should be grounded and bonded to reduce static electricity hazard. Use non-sparking tools. Do not reuse empty product container for any purpose.

Section 8-Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Tert-Butyl Acetate 540-88-5	TWA 200 ppm 950 mg/m ³ Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)	TWA 200 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Not Established
Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic 64742-95-6	Substance is not listed.	Substance is not listed.	Not Established
Solvent Naphtha, Medium Aliphatic 64742-88-7	PEL - TWA 500 ppm	Solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic ACGIH TLV 500 ppm 100 ppm	Not Established
Acetone 67-64-1	TWA 1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m ³ USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants	TWA - 750 ppm STEL - 1000 ppm	NIOSH has a TWA of 250 ppm (590 mg/m ³). The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,500 ppm.
Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 95-63-6	There is no OSHA PEL.	NIOSH, HSE, and ACGIH have adopted or recommend a TWA values (for trimethyl benzenes as a class) of 25 ppm (125 mg/m ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 – 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates 64742-89-8	STEL - 400 ppm TWA - 300 ppm	ACGIH TLV Not Available	Not Established
Solvent Naphtha Heavy Aromatic 64742-94-5	TWA 400 mg/m ³ 100 ppm	TWA - 100 ppm	Not Established
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STE	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	The NIOSH IDLH level is 800 ppm of 0.02 mg/m ³ on either a momentary or a daily average basis.
Naphthalene 91-20-3	The OSHA TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 10 ppm (50 mg/m ³) and ACGIH STEL value is 15 ppm (75 mg/m ³).	The OSHA TWA, DFG MAK, HSE TWA, and the ACGIH TWA value is 10 ppm (50 mg/m ³) and ACGIH STEL value is 15 ppm (75 mg/m ³).	NIOSH recommends the same TWA and a 15-minute STEL of 15 ppm. The NIOSH IDLH level is 250 ppm.
Silica, Crystalline 14808-60-7	PEL: 0.1 mg/M ³ Exposure to airborne crystalline silica shall not exceed an 8-hour TWA limit as stated in 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3 for Mineral Dusts, specifically: "Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (respirable)."	TWA 0.025 mg/m ³ USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	NTP/IARC Level 2A Grouping listed carcinogen as airborne dust.

Section 9-Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Appearance: Liquid, Yellow in color
Vapor Pressure: 140.9 mm Hg
Vapor Density: 5.3
Specific Gravity: 1.29
Freezing point: No Data
Boiling range: No Data
Evaporation: No data
Explosive Limits: 1% - 13%
Autoignition temperature: No Data
Coating VOC (lbs./gal) 3.27
Odor: Solvent
Odor threshold: No Data
pH: No Data
Melting point: No Data
Solubility: No Data
Flash point: 1°F, -17°C
Flammability: Flammable Liquid, Class 2
Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water):
Decomposition temperature: No Data

Section 10-Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Stable
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames, and sparks.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapors.

Section 11-Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 25mg/L

Component Toxicity

540-88-5 Tert-Butyl Acetate

Oral LD50: 4,100 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (RABBIT) Inhalation LC50: 2 mg/L (RAT)

64742-95-6 Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic

Dermal LD50: 3,400 mg/kg (RABBIT) Inhalation LC50: 10 mg/L (RAT)

64742-88-7 Solvent Naphtha, Medium Aliphatic

Oral LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (RAT)

91-20-3 Naphthalene

Oral LD50: 490 mg/kg (RAT) Inhalation LC50: 340 mg/m³ (RAT)

N/A

ROUTES OF ENTRY:

Revision Date: 6 October 2020

Page 5 of 8

Revision Number: 1

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion
Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys/Liver Lungs Central Nervous System Skin

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract.

Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Trimethyl benzene can affect you when breathed in. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, lightheaded, and to pass out. Symptoms of exposure can also include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomiting, nervousness, tenseness, confusion. Liquid deposition in lungs causes bronchitis or chemical pneumonitis. Irritates the eyes. Inhalation can cause cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing. Ethyl benzene irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness.

Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma, and even death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentration of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High levels cause headache, fatigue, confusion, excitement, malaise, nausea, and vomiting.

Long Term Exposure Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), and fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles"). Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness, and a feeling of nervous tension. Can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. Delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. May cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking. Can cause decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms; fibrosis (silicosis). A potential occupational carcinogen. Silicosis is a very serious lung disease and can cause with cough and shortness of breath. Silicosis can develop in a few weeks at very high exposures, or it may occur over many years with lower exposures. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, risk of developing tuberculosis is increased. The disease may progress with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. Very fine silica, or "silica flour" is even more hazardous. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. May cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, as follows: EB is not nephrotoxic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defatting agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus and may cause mutations. Repeated exposure or ingestion may cause clouding of the eye (cataract). Inhalation of levels above 10 ppm may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and a feeling of general discomfort. Chronic skin problems are rare, except in cases of hypersensitivity. May cause skin allergy, kidney, and liver damage. May damage the red blood cells causing anemia. The following ingredients are listed as possible carcinogens:

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>
64742-95-6	Solvent Naphtha Light Aromatic	8
14808-60-7	Silica, Crystalline	0.1
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.1
91-20-3	Naphthalene	0.1

Carcinogen Rating

NTP: YES

IARC: YES (Level 2A Grouping)

California Proposition 65 The IARC has classified ethylbenzene as a possible carcinogen

Revision Date: 6 October 2020

Page 6 of 8

Revision Number: 1

Section 12-Ecological Information

Ecological information: No data found

Section 13-Disposal Considerations

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulatory controls. Chemical additions, processing, or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate.

Section 14-Transport Information

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN number	Packing group	Hazard class
DOT	Paint	UN 1263	II	3

Section 15-Regulatory Information

The regulatory information provided is not meant to be comprehensive. Other federal, state, and local regulation may apply to this material.

SARA 302 Components

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0 %
95-63-6 Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 3 %

SARA 311-312 Hazard Classifications

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0 %
95-63-6 Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 3 %
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 7 %

- None

SARA 313 Components

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0 %
95-63-6 Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 3 %

CERCLA RQ

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0 %
95-63-6 Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4- 3 %

Disposal Consideration

- None

Country	Regulation	All Components Listed
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances	No
US	Safer Consumer Products, Informational List of Candidate C	No
Canada	Canadian Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substances	No
EU	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Subs	No
Japan	Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances	No
China	China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	No
Korea	Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances	No

US	Chemicals of Concern	No
New Zealand	New Zealand - Inventory of Chemicals	No
Oman	Liquid Effluent Standards for Disposal	No
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances	No
European Union		No
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory	
US	The Endocrine Disruption Exchange	No
USA	TSCA	No

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

- None

Section 16-Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)	National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
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Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X



HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
 * = Chronic Health Hazard
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of its publication. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.