

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1198 AQUALLOY Gray Primer WR

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identity: 1198 Aqualloy Gray Primer WR

Recommended use: Paint
Restrictions on use: None



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SDS Date of Preparation: 06/04/16

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Physical:	Health:
Not Hazardous	Skin Irritant Category 2 Eye Irritant Category 2 Toxic To Reproduction Category 2 Carcinogen Category 2 Skin Sensitizer Category 1A

GHS Label Elements:



Warning!

Statements of Hazard

Causes skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
Causes serious eye irritation
Suspected of causing cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Phrases

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing mist or vapor.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves, clothing and eye protection.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 Store locked up.
 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	Amount
Proprietary blend	Proprietary	Balance
Titanium dioxide*	13463-67-7	8-15%
2-Butoxy ethanol	111-76-2	1-8%
2-Butanol	78-92-2	1-6%
Carbon Black*	1333-86-4	<2%
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111-77-3	<0.5%
Fatty acids, sunflower-oil, conjugated, reaction products with maleic anhydride and tall- oil fatty acids	Proprietary	<0.3%
Cobalt Carboxylate	136-52-7	<0.3%
Zirconium Carboxylate	22464-99-9	<0.2%
2-butanone Oxime	96-29-7	<0.2%

*Titanium dioxide and carbon black in this product are inextricably bound within the product matrix, and there is no exposure to their particles by inhalation.

The exact concentration is being withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyelids apart. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Skin: Wash skin with plenty of water for several minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation or rash develops. Do not allow contaminated work clothing out of the workplace and wash them before re-use.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a medical professional. Rinse mouth with water and give one glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get medical attention if symptoms develop.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or irritation persists, get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms: May cause serious eye irritation, redness and tearing. May cause skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Inhalation of mists or vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Swallowing large amounts may cause gastric upset. This product contains Cobalt carboxylate which is suspected of damaging fertility. This product also contains Zirconium carboxylate which is

suspected of damaging the unborn child. 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. This product contains 2-butanone oxime which is suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

Indication of immediate medical attention/special treatment: No immediate medical attention should be required.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and Unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: When heated to decomposition, product may emit oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons and unknown compounds.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers and structures with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures: Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ventilate area. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up: Dike and collect liquid or solidify with an absorbent, noncombustible material and place in labeled containers for disposal. Remove spills promptly. Wash spill area. Avoid releases to the environment. Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Wear protective clothing and equipment. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Do not reuse containers. Empty containers that contain product residues and contaminants that can be hazardous. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and incompatible materials. Protect from physical damage. Store at room temperature.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:

Proprietary blend	None Established
Titanium dioxide	15 mg/m ³ TWA OSHA PEL (total dust) 10 mg/m ³ TWA ACGIH TLV
2-Butoxy ethanol	20 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 50 ppm TWA OSHA PEL
2-Butanol	100 ppm TWA ACGIH TLV 150 ppm TWA OSHA PEL

Carbon Black	3 mg/m ³ TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable) 3.5 mg/m ³ TWA OSHA PEL
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	None Established
Fatty acids, sunflower-oil, conjugated, reaction products with maleic anhydride and tall-oil fatty acids	None Established
Cobalt Carboxylate	None Established
Zirconium Carboxylate (as Zirconium compounds, as Zr)	5 mg/m ³ TWA ACGIH TLV, 10 mg/m ³ STEL 5 mg/m ³ TWA OSHA PEL
2-butanone Oxime	None Established

Engineering Controls: Use with general or adequate local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below occupational exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection: In operations where exposure levels are exceeded, an approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and a dust/mist pre-filter or supplied air respirator should be used. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. Follow applicable regulations and good Industrial Hygiene practice.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious gloves to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles are recommended to prevent eye contact.

Other: Impervious coveralls, apron and boots are suggested to prevent prolonged skin contact and contamination of personal clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Viscous liquid with a characteristic odor.

Physical State: Liquid	Odor Threshold: Not determined
Vapor Density: Not determined	Initial Boiling Point/Range: Not determined
Solubility In Water: Soluble	Vapor Pressure: Not determined
Relative Density: 1.21	Evaporation Rate: Not determined (Buac=1)
Melting/Freezing Point: Not determined	pH: 8.5-9.5
VOC Content: 337 g/L	Octanol/Water Coefficient: Not determined
Solubility: Not determined	Decomposition Temperature: Not determined
Viscosity: 75-77 KU	Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable
Flashpoint: >200°F	Auto ignition Temperature: None
Flammable Limits: LEL: Not applicable UEL: Not applicable	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not normally reactive

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat or high temperatures, and from freezing conditions.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid strong oxidizing agents and acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: When heated to decomposition, product may emit oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons and unknown compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Eye: May cause serious eye irritation with redness, tearing, and blurred vision.

Skin: May cause irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts are not expected to cause adverse effects. Swallowing large amounts may cause gastric upset with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Inhalation of mists or vapors may cause slight respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic: None known

Sensitization: This product is classified as a skin sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity: Titanium dioxide and carbon black are both listed by IARC as a group 2B carcinogen (possible human carcinogen). However, they are inextricably bound in the product and no exposure by inhalation will occur. 2-butanone oxime has been classified in the REACH registration as a carcinogen category 2 based on an 18 month study on mice, where the mice were exposed to 2-butanone oxime by inhalation, resulting in changes in the olfactory epithelium and was a liver oncogene at a vapor concentration on 374 ppm. None of the other components are listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: None of the components in this product listed over 0.1% are classified as mutagens.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product contains Cobalt 2-ethylhexanoate which is suspected of damaging fertility. This product also contains Zirconium carboxylate, which is suspected of damaging the unborn child. On a study performed on rats, zirconium carboxylate fed to rats in their drinking water demonstrated increased time to mating, inhibited implantation, and tended to decrease fertility. In addition, decreased pup weights during lactation and delayed postnatal development of pups was observed. Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether was used in a teratology study in Sprague-Dawley rats. Time-mated females were orally dosed on days 7-16 of gestation with diethylene glycol monomethyl ether in distilled water. At 5175 mg/kg/day, two of nine rats died, five of five litters were totally resorbed, and maternal extra gestational body weight gain was reduced. At 3345 mg/kg/day, six of nine litters were resorbed but there were no deaths and extra gestational body weight gain was not affected. Visceral and skeletal examinations revealed a dose-related increase in malformations, primarily of the ribs and cardiovascular system. Fetal body weights and the number of live implantations were significantly reduced at 2165 mg/kg/day. Rib malformations were seen in 9.1% (control), 42.9% (720 mg/kg/day), and 80.0% (2165 mg/kg/day) of litters. Cardiovascular malformations occurred in 0.0, 4.8, and 71.4% of litters.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity:

Product ATE: Oral LD50: 8,822 mg/kg, dermal LD50: 14,683 mg/kg, inhalation LC50: 32 mg/L

Titanium dioxide: Oral rat LD50 - >20000 mg/kg; Skin hamster LD50 - >10000 mg/kg

2-Butoxy ethanol: Oral rat LD50: 745 mg/L, Inhalation rat LC50: 2.65 mg/L/4 hr, Dermal rabbit LD50: 1,250 mg/kg

2-Butanol: Oral rat LD50: 2054 mg/kg, inhalation rat LC50: 16,000 ppm/4 hr, dermal rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg

Carbon Black: Oral rat LD50 > 8000 mg/kg

2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether: Oral rat LD50: 6500 mg/kg, dermal rabbit LD50: 9404 mg/kg

Fatty acids, sunflower-oil, conjugated, reaction products with maleic anhydride and tall-oil fatty acids Oral rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg

Cobalt Carboxylate: Oral rat LD50: 3129 mg/kg, dermal rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg

Zirconium Carboxylate: Oral rat LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, inhalation rat LC50 > 4.3 mg/L/4 hr
 2-butanone Oxime: Oral rat LD50 > 900 mg/kg, inhalation rat LC50 > 4.83 mg/L/4 hr, dermal rabbit
 LD50: 180-1800 mg/kg (no deaths at 180 mg/kg and all animals died at 1800 mg/kg)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

2-Butoxy ethanol: Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50: 1474 mg/L/96hr
 2-Butanol: Pimephales promelas LC50: 2993 mg/L/96 hr
 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether: Pimephales promelas LC50: 5741 mg/L/96 hr
 Cobalt Carboxylate: Pimephales promelas LC50: 54.1 mg/L/96 hr
 Zirconium Carboxylate: Oryzias latipes LC50 > 100 mg/L/96 hr
 2-butanone Oxime: Oryzias latipes LC50 > 100 mg/L/96 hr

This product is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Releases to the environment should be avoided.

Persistence and Degradability: 2-Butoxy ethanol: Readily biodegradable - 90.4% in 28 days, 2-Butanol: Readily biodegradable 86% in 5 days, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol; diethylene glycol monomethyl ether: Readily biodegradable 99.1% in 22 days, 2-butanone Oxime: Readily biodegradable - 70% in 18 days

Bioaccumulative Potential: 2-butanone Oxime: BCF: 0.5-0.6

Mobility in Soil: No data available.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in accordance with local and national environmental regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Hazard Class(s)	Packing Group	Environmental Hazards
US DOT	None	Not Regulated	None	None	None
IMDG	None	Not Regulated	None	None	None
IATA/ICAO	None	Not Regulated	None	None	None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA 103 Reportable Quantity: This product has an RQ of 33,333 lbs (based on the RQ of Xylene of 100 lbs present at <0.3%). Some states have more stringent reporting requirements. Report all spills in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Hazard Category for Section 311/312: Acute Health, Chronic Health

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: This product contains the following chemicals subject to SARA Title III Section 313 Reporting requirements:

Component	CAS No.	Amount
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2-Butanol	78-92-2	1-6
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Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (TPQ): None

United States TSCA: All the components are listed.

California Proposition 65: This product contains chemicals known in the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating: Health = 2 Flammability = 1 Instability = 0
HMIS Rating: Health = 2* Flammability = 1 Physical Hazard = 0
*Chronic Health Hazard

Date of current revision: 6/4/16

Revision History: New US GHS SDS.

Date of previous revision: None.

NOTICE

This above information is believed to be correct but does not propose to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Stiles Paint Manufacturing Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. This information relates only to the product designated herein and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.