

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Distributor: Alloy Wheel Repair Specialists
 Norcross, GA 30071

Telephone: Product information: (888) 666-1340
 Medical emergency: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
 Transportation emergency: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Product: P12E Etch Primer

DOT Shipping Name: See Index.

Hazardous Materials Information: See Section 10.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	7.6@25.0 ^{? C}	D 20.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA, A None, O None
Acetone	67-64-1	247.0@68.0 ^{? F}	A 750.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 500.0 ppm, O 1000.0 ppm, D 500.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Amorphous silica-fumed	68611-44-9	None	A 2.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust, D 1.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust, O None
Butane	106-97-8	999.9	A 1000.0 ppm, O None
Butyl acetate	123-86-4	10.0	A 200.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 150.0 ppm, O 150.0 ppm
Carbon black	1333-86-4	None	A 3.5 mg/m3, O 3.5 mg/m3, D 0.5 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA
Epoxy resin	25068-38-6	2.0	A None, O None
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	7.0	A 125.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 100.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm, D 25.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Hydrous magnesium silicate	14807-96-6	<0.0	A 2.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust, D 0.5 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA Respirable Dust, D 0.1 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA, O None
Iron hydroxide	20344-49-4	None	A None, O None
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	9.7@22.0 ^{? C}	A 50.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	48.0	A 400.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 200.0 ppm, O 400.0 ppm, D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
N-butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6@68.0 ^{? F}	A 20.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm, D 50.0 ppm 15 min STEL, D 25.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
N-propanol	71-23-8	19.0	A 100.0 ppm, O 250.0 ppm 15 min STEL, O 200.0 ppm Skin, D 200.0 ppm
Phosphoric acid, calcium salt	7757-93-9	None	A None, O None
Polyvinyl butyral resin-A	27360-07-2	<0.0	A None, O None
Polyvinyl butyral resin-B	68648-78-2	None	A None, O None
Polyvinyl butyraldehyde	63148-65-2	None	A None, O None
Propane	74-98-6	109.7@70.0 ^{? F}	A None, O None
Propylene glycol methyl ether	107-98-2	11.2@77.0 ^{? F}	A 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 100.0 ppm, O None
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	3.8	D 10.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA, A None, O None
Resin	Not Avail	None	A None, O None
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	None	A 10.0 mg/m3, O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust, D 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust, D 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust
Xylene	1330-20-7	8.0@25.0 ^{? C}	A 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 100.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm, D 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL, D 100.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	None	A 10.0 mg/m3 15 min STEL Respirable Dust, A 2.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust, O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust, O 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust

*A=ACGIH, O=OSHA, D=DuPont, S=Suppliers. Limits are 8 hour TWA unless otherwise specified. Vapor pressure @ 20^o C unless otherwise noted.

3. Hazards identification

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

May cause nose and throat irritation. May cause nervous system depression characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

Ingestion:

May result in gastrointestinal distress.

Skin or eye contact:

May cause irritation or burning of the eyes. Repeated or prolonged liquid contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and dermatitis.

Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above:

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.

Acetone

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

Butane

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: cardiovascular system. Eye contact may cause any of the following: swelling, reversible eye injury. This gas is a simple asphyxiant, which at high concentrations can reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing.

Butyl acetate

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Carbon black

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Epoxy resin

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Vapor may be irritating at elevated temperatures. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: allergic contact dermatitis.

Ethylbenzene

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Isobutyl alcohol

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Isopropyl alcohol

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

N-butyl alcohol

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

N-propanol

Has shown mutagenic activity in laboratory cell culture tests. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause abnormal liver function. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Polyvinyl butyral resin-B

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin.

Propane

Skin or eye contact with cold gas, or liquid or solid material may cause severe frostbite. This gas is a simple asphyxiant, which at high concentrations can reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing.

Propylene glycol methyl ether

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

Titanium dioxide

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

Xylene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

4. First aid measures

First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing difficulty persists, or occurs later, consult a physician.

Ingestion:

In the unlikely event of ingestion, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call a physician immediately and have names of ingredients available.

Skin or eye contact:

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician. In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash Point (Closed Cup):

See Section 11 for exact values.

Flammable Limits: LFL 0.9 % UFL 13.7 %

Extinguishing Media:

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus, is recommended. Water from fog nozzles may be used to prevent pressure build-up.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

For flammable liquids, vapor/air will ignite when an ignition source is present. In other cases, when heated above the flash point, emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

6. Accidental release measures

Procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks:

Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition. Prevent skin and eye contact and breathing of vapor. If material does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Confine, remove with inert absorbent, and dispose of properly.

Ecological information:

There is no data available on the product. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:

Observe label precautions. If combustible (flashpoint between 38-93 deg C or 100 - 200 deg F), keep away from heat, sparks and flame. If flammable (flashpoint less than 38 deg C or 100 deg F), also keep away from static discharges and other sources of ignition. If material is extremely flammable (flashpoint less than - 8 deg C or 20 deg F) or flammable, VAPORS MAY IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY OR CAUSE FLASH FIRE, respectively. Vapors may spread long distances. Prevent buildup of vapors. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 49 deg C or 120 deg F. If product is waterbased, do not freeze.

Other precautions:

If material is a coating: do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with particulate filters or appropriate ventilation, and gloves. Combustible dust clouds may be created where operations produce fine material (dust). Avoid formation of significant deposits of material as they may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds. Handling and processing operations should be conducted in accordance with best practices (e.g.NFPA-654).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ventilation:

Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep contaminants below applicable exposure limits.

Respiratory protection:

Do not breathe vapors or mists. Wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C) and particulate filter (NIOSH TC-84A) during application and until all vapors and spray mists are exhausted. In confined spaces, or in situations where continuous spray operations are typical, or if proper air-purifying respirator fit is not possible, wear a positive pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH TC-19C). In all cases, follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area.

Protective equipment:

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Skin and body protection:

Neoprene gloves and coveralls are recommended.

Desirable in all industrial situations. Goggles are preferred to prevent eye irritation. If safety glasses are substituted, include splash guard or side shields.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate	Slower than Ether
Water solubility	NIL
Vapour density	Heavier than air
Approx. Boiling Range (° C)	-42 – 97 ° C
Approx. Freezing Range (° C)	-127 – 205 ° C
Gallon Weight (lbs/gal)	6.92668 - 9.27174
Specific Gravity	0.83 - 1.11
Percent Volatile By Volume	77.28 - 91.35
Percent Volatile By Weight	56.62 - 80.53
Percent Solids By Volume	8.65 - 22.72
Percent Solids By Weight	19.47 - 43.38

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:

Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

None reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous decomposition products:

CO, CO₂, smoke, and oxides of any heavy metals that are reported in "Composition, Information on Ingredients" section.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge:

For flammable materials (flashpoint less than 38 deg C or 100 deg F) and combustibles (flashpoint between 38- 93 deg C or 100-200 deg F) if heated above the flashpoint, solvent vapors in air may explode if static grounding and bonding is not used during transfer of this product.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:

None known.

11. Additional Information

P12E Amorphous silica-fumed, Carbon black(0.1%), Epoxy resin, Ethylbenzene(0.4%*@), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isobutyl alcohol, N-propanol, Polyvinyl butyral resin-B, Propylene glycol methyl ether, Titanium dioxide(18.2%), Xylene(1%*@) GAL WT: 9.27 WT PCT SOLIDS: 43.38 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 22.72 SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.83 VOC LE: 5.2 VOC AP: 5.2 FLASH POINT: 73 F to below 100 F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IC
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE: NO

Footnotes:

TSCA: in compliance In compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer.
NTP National Toxicology Program.
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
PNOR Particles not otherwise regulated.
PNOC Particles not otherwise classified.
STEL Short term exposure limit.
TWA Time-weighted average.

* = Section 313 Supplier Notification: These chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency planning and Right-to-Know act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

@ = Listed as a Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant.

= EPCRA Section 302 - Extremely hazardous substances.

Notice:

The information on this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.