

date of prep : 26/10/16

SECTION I

manufacturer : Consolidated Coatings Corporation

address : #310 7651 Vantage Way
Delta, British Columbia
V4G 1A6

telephone# : 604-946-7626

emergency# :

whmis class :

mfg. code id : 1-50-8065

trade name : FAST DRY GREY PRIMER, LOW VOC

SECTION II-A

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

| no. | component | CAS# | % by wt. | SARA | vapor pressure (mm Hg @ 20 C) | LEL (@ 25 C) |
|-----|--------------------|------------|----------|------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | XYLENE | 1330-20-7 | 10 - 15 | YES | 6.60 | 1.10 |
| 2 | TALC | 14807-96-6 | 10 - 15 | NO | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | METHYL AMYL KETONE | 110-43-0 | 1 - 5 | NO | 2.14 | 1.11 @ 65 C |
| 4 | 2-BUTOXYETHANOL | 111-76-2 | 1 - 5 | YES | 0.60 | 1.10 @ 20 C |

>> None of the components of this product are recognized as carcinogenic.

>> Under the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372, chemicals listed on the Section 313 List (40 CFR Part 373.65) are identified under the heading 'SARA 313'.

(N/A = not applicable)

SECTION II-B

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

| no. | (OSHA) PEL/TWA | PEL/CEILING | PEL/STEL | skin |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|----------|------|
| 1 | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 2 | 20 mppcf | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 3 | 100 ppm | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 4 | 25 ppm | N/E | N/E | Y |

| no. | (ACGIH) TLV/TWA | TLV/CEILING | TLV/STEL | skin |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|----------|------|
| 1 | 100 ppm / 434 mg/m3 | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 2 | 2 mg/m3 Resp. Dust | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 3 | 50 ppm | N/E | N/E | N/E |
| 4 | 25 ppm | N/E | 75 ppm | Y |

>> The dried film of this product may become a dust nuisance when removed by sanding or grinding. OSHA recommends a PEL/TWA of 15 mg/m3 for total dust and 5 mg/m3 for the respirable fraction. ACGIH recommends a TLV/TWA of 10 mg/m3 for total dust.

>> (SKIN) absorption may contribute to the overall exposure to this material. Take appropriate measures to prevent skin contact.

(N/E = not established)

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| boiling point | : not established | % volatile by volume | : 62.25 (Theoretical) |
| evaporation rate | : < 1 (ether = 1) | % volatile by weight | : 42.03 (Theoretical) |
| vapor density | : > 1 (air = 1) | kilograms per liter | : 1.277 (Theoretical) |

SECTION IV

HEALTH INFORMATION

EYE CONTACT

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 PRODUCT IS PRESUMED TO BE MODERATELY IRRITATING TO THE EYES. EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CORNEAL INJURY. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 1 PRODUCT VAPORS AND/OR MISTS MAY ALSO BE IRRITATING TO THE EYES.

SKIN CONTACT

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 PRODUCT IS PRESUMED TO BE MODERATELY IRRITATING TO THE SKIN. PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SKIN. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 ABSORPTION THROUGH THE SKIN MAY RESULT IN SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE AS THOSE DESCRIBED FOR INHALATION AND INGESTION. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 3 AND 4 PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY RESULT IN DEFATTING AND DRYING OF THE SKIN WHICH MAY RESULT IN DERMATITIS.

INHALATION

EXPOSURE MAY PRODUCE IRRITATION TO THE NOSE, THROAT, RESPIRATORY TRACT, AND OTHER MUCOUS MEMBRANES. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 3 AND 4 EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF VAPOR MAY PRODUCE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. REPORTS HAVE ASSOCIATED REPEATED AND PROLONGED OCCUPATIONAL OVEREXPOSURE TO SOLVENTS WITH PERMANENT BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING AND INHALING THE CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL.

INGESTION

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 PRODUCT IS PRESUMED TO BE MODERATELY TOXIC. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 INGESTION MAY CAUSE RED BLOOD CELL HEMOLYSIS LEADING TO KIDNEY AND LIVER DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 1 SMALL AMOUNTS OF THE LIQUID ASPIRATED INTO THE LUNGS DURING INGESTION OR FROM VOMITING MAY RESULT IN SEVERE LUNG DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 3 AND 4 INGESTION MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS OF EYE IRRITATION INCLUDE PAIN, TEARING, REDDENING AND SWELLING. SYMPTOMS OF SKIN IRRITATION INCLUDE REDDENING, SWELLING, RASH AND REDNESS. SYMPTOMS OF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION INCLUDE RUNNY NOSE, SORE THROAT, COUGHING, CHEST DISCOMFORT, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION. SYMPTOMS OF GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION INCLUDE SORE THROAT, ABDOMINAL PAIN, NAUSEA, VOMITING AND DIARRHEA. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 3 AND 4 CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION MAY BE EVIDENCED BY HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND SYMPTOMS OF INTOXICATION; IN EXTREME CASES, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH MAY OCCUR. SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE INCLUDE LOSS OF MEMORY, LOSS OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITY AND LOSS OF COORDINATION.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS

PREEXISTING SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT. IMPAIRED CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM FUNCTIONS FROM PREEXISTING DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE INJURY TO THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE RED BLOOD CELLS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE LUNGS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 2 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO TALC DUST MAY CAUSE SCARRING OF THE LUNGS.

SECTION V

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT

IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES WHILE HOLDING EYELIDS OPEN. SEEK PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SKIN CONTACT

REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. WIPE EXCESS FROM SKIN AND FLUSH WITH WATER USING SOAP IF AVAILABLE. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION OCCURS. DO NOT REUSE CLOTHING UNTIL THOROUGHLY DECONTAMINATED.

INHALATION

REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR AND TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY. PROVIDE OXYGEN IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT. GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF THE VICTIM IS NOT BREATHING. SEEK PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING SPONTANEOUSLY OCCURS, KEEP THE VICTIM'S HEAD BELOW THE HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS. SINCE ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE VERY SERIOUS, PERMANENT DAMAGE, THE DECISION OF WHETHER TO INDUCE VOMITING OR NOT SHOULD BE MADE BY A PHYSICIAN. DANGER FROM LUNG ASPIRATION MUST BE WEIGHED AGAINST TOXICITY WHEN CONSIDERING EMPTYING THE STOMACH. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL OR POISON CONTROL CENTER AND/OR TRANSPORT TO AN EMERGENCY FACILITY IMMEDIATELY.

>> COMPONENT 1 DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

SECTION VI FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

flammability classification - OSHA :
- DOT :
flash point : DEGREES C

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
NOT APPLICABLE

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS
NOT APPLICABLE

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
NOT APPLICABLE

SECTION VII REACTIVITY

STABILITY : STABLE HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID
BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 3 AND 4 AVOID OXIDIZING MATERIALS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 AVOID STRONG ALKALIES.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE AND UNIDENTIFIED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS MAY BE FORMED DURING COMBUSTION.

SECTION VIII EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
USE VENTILATION AS REQUIRED TO CONTROL VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS - AT LEAST 10 AIR CHANGES PER HOUR ARE RECOMMENDED FOR GOOD GENERAL ROOM VENTILATION. IF EXPOSURE EXCEEDS THE PEL/TLV, USE THE APPROPRIATE NIOSH-APPROVED RESPIRATOR.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
WEAR SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, OR A SPLASH SHIELD TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT. CONTACT LENSES SHOULD NOT BE WORN. WEAR NEOPRENE OR OTHER CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES TO PREVENT SKIN CONTACT.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES
EYE WASH FOUNTAINS AND SAFETY SHOWERS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR USE IN AN EMERGENCY.

SECTION IX ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES
LARGE SPILLS >> EVACUATE THE HAZARD AREA OF UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. WEAR APPROPRIATE RESPIRATOR AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. SHUT OFF SOURCE OF LEAK ONLY IF SAFE TO DO SO. DIKE AND CONTAIN. IF VAPOR CLOUD FORMS, WATER FOG MAY BE USED TO SUPPRESS; CONTAIN RUN-OFF. REMOVE WITH VACUUM TRUCKS OR PUMP TO STORAGE/SALVAGE VESSELS. SOAK UP RESIDUE WITH AN ABSORBENT SUCH AS CLAY, SAND OR OTHER SUITABLE MATERIAL; PLACE IN NON-LEAKING CONTAINERS FOR PROPER DISPOSAL. FLUSH AREA WITH WATER TO REMOVE TRACE RESIDUE; DISPOSE OF FLUSH SOLUTIONS AS ABOVE. SMALL SPILLS >> TAKE UP WITH AN ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE IN NON-LEAKING CONTAINERS; SEAL TIGHTLY FOR PROPER DISPOSAL.

WASTE DISPOSAL

OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS REGARDING PROPER DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIAL.

SECTION X

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

KEEP LIQUID AND VAPOR AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND FLAME. EXTINGUISH PILOT LIGHTS, CIGARETTES AND TURN OFF OTHER POSSIBLE SOURCES OF IGNITION PRIOR TO USE AND UNTIL VAPORS ARE GONE. SURFACES THAT ARE SUFFICIENTLY HOT MAY IGNITE PRODUCT IN THE ABSENCE OF SPARKS OR FLAME. VAPORS MAY ACCUMULATE AND TRAVEL TO IGNITION SOURCES DISTANT FROM HANDLING SITE. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. CONTAINERS, EVEN IF EMPTY, CAN CONTAIN EXPLOSIVE VAPORS. DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD NEAR CONTAINERS.

CONTAINERS CAN CONTAIN HAZARDOUS PRODUCT RESIDUES EVEN WHEN EMPTY. WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING, OR USING TOILET FACILITIES.

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