MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Zinc Rich Epoxy Primer

HMIS CODES: H F R P
PRODUCT CODE: 10-1-A 2 3 1 J

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Co.
ADDRESS: 3327 Stafford Street Pittsburgh PA 15204
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-633-8253 INFORMATION PHONE: 1-412-771-2000
REVISION DATE: 02/11/05 NAME OF PREPARER: Robert P. Barry

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP Deg F		WEIGHT PERCENT
* Zinc metal	7440-66-6	0	0	67.12
ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m3 TWA, 10 mg/m3 STEL				
* Xylenes, (o-, m-, & p-dimethyl benzene isomer mix)	1330-20-7	25	77	10.61
OSHA PEL: 100ppm TWA, 150ppm TWA STEL. ACGIH TLV: 100ppm TWA, 150ppm STEL.				
* Bisphenol A Epoxy (1 ppm residual epichlorohydrin)	25068-38-6	0	0	7.33
ACGIH TLV: None, OSHA PEL: establishd				
Petroleum Solvent	64742-94-5	.15	77	2.83
ACGIH TLV: 5mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 5mg/m3, Other TLV: (mist)				
* Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0	0	1.57
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA. OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA.				
Mica, inert filler	12001-26-2	0	0	1.47
ACGIH TLV: 3 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 20 Mppcf				
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	0	0	1.38
ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m3 TWA total dust, 5 mg/m3 respirable				
Feldspar, inert filler	68476-25-5	0	0	1.22
OSHA PEL: None establishd				
Methyl Isoamyl Ketone (5-methyl-2-hexanone)	110-12-3	1	82	1.21
ACGIH TLV: 50ppm TWA. OSHA PEL: 50ppm TWA.				
* Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	0	0	0.34
ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: mg/m3 TWA total dust				
* Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0	0	0.34
OSHA: 100ppm TWA, 125ppm TWA STEL				
Crystalline Silica as Quartz, Sand, SiO2	14808-60-7	0	0	0.30
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/m3 resp.				
* Cumene	98-82-8	0	0	0.07
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm (S). OSHA PEL: 50 ppm (S).				
* Lead	7439-92-1	0	0	0.00
ACGIH TLV: 0.15 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: mg/m3 TWA total dust				
* Cadmium	7440-43-9	0	0	0.00
ACGIH TLV: 0.01 mg/m3. OSHA PEL: mg/m3 TWA total dust				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

LEGEND: (C)=Ceiling limit; (S)=Skinlimit; (STEL)=Short Term Exposure Limit; (Mppcf)=Million Particles Per Cubic Foot; (TWA)=8 HR Time Weighted Average.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 278 deg F - 291 deg F SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 2.51
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.
COATING VOC: 3.47 lb/gl MATERIAL VOC: 3.47 lb/gl
ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY WEIGHT: 16.628

ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY VOLUME: 48.426
COATING DENSITY, LB/GAL: 20.877
SOLUBIBITY IN WATER: Insoluble.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Viscous, opaque liquid with a paint thinner-like odor.

========== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA ==========

FLASH POINT: 80 deg F METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .9 UPPER: 13

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog. Use water with caution, see Section IV Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep onlookers away. Dike runoff to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains, and watercourses. Use caution after fire is extinguished, vapors or liquid may reignite. Notify appropriate state and local agencies.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Pressure may build up in tightly closed containers exposed to fire which may result in rupture. Keep containers cooled with water spray. Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition or collect in low areas. Zinc metal will not ignite spontaneously, but once ignited will burn vigorously in air. Contact with water or damp air may cause evolution of flammable hydrogen gas. The heat generated by the evolution of the gas may ignite the gas explosively.

========== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA ==========

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Sources of ignition, poor ventilation, corrosive atmospheres or liquids which may damage containers. Avoid contaminating material with water, do not expose to damp air.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong acids and bases, oxidizers. Water.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other toxic gases. Contamination with water may produce explosive hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

========== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA ==========

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Effects vary among individuals and may include headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract, and incoordination. Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, and tearing, and blurred vision. Skin contact may cause irritation and redness. Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin, causing cracking, and in severe cases, dermatitis.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Acute overexposure to solvent fumes during air drying of

this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage. Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. NOTE: this product contains trace amounts of residual ethylene oxide (CAS 75218, <0.03 ppm) and epichlorohydrin (CAS 106898 <0.0003 ppm) which have been identified by California Proposition 65 as either a carcinogenic or reproductive hazard. At the trace levels contained in this product, they should present no hazard with normal industrial use.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF ETHYLBENZENE OVEREXPOSURE
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene (a component of xylol) and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF CRYSTALLINE SILICA AS QUARTZ
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated crystalline silica, inhaled as quartz, and classified it as a confirmed human carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies quartz as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen".

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF LEAD OVEREXPOSURE
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists lead as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B), based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals. However, there is inadequate evidence of the carcinogenicity of lead in humans.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF CADMIUM OVEREXPOSURE
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists cadmium as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B), based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals. However, there is inadequate evidence of the carcinogenicity of cadmium in humans.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF ZINC OVEREXPOSURE
Inhalation of high levels of zinc may result in tightness of chest, metallic taste, cough, dizziness, fever, chills, headache, nausea, and dry throat. Overexposure may produce symptoms known as metal fume fever or "zinc shakes"; an acute, self-limiting condition without recognized complications. Symptoms of zinc shakes include: chills, fever, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting. Symptoms resulting from overexposure to zinc usually disappear within 24 hours. Symptomatic treatment, such as bed rest and possibly aspirin is recommended to provide relief from fever and chills.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea, and vomiting.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: INHALATION OVEREXPOSURE: Remove person to fresh air, If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention. NOTE: Use supplied-air respirator for rescue in enclosed areas. EYE CONTACT: Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes, get medical attention. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting, if aspirated material can cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Drink 2 glasses of milk or water to dilute and contact physician or poison center. SKIN: Wash with soap and water, avoid repeated contact.

========== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignition. Dike to prevent entry into sewers or surface waters. Recover free liquid by shoveling into container using non-sparking tools, or add absorbent such as sand or earth to spill and sweep up. Provide ventilation, wear a respirator. Notify proper authorities if spill contaminates land or waterways.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Store soaked rags or absorbent material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material. Absorbent materials may emit flammable vapors. Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable local, state, and federal governing regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Do not expose to flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking alloy tools and explosion-proof equipment for handling. The need for grounding and bonding of containers in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 77 should be assessed before transferring product. Store inside away from extreme temperature variations. Protect containers from physical damage. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not inhale vapors or mists, use with adequate ventilation and wear a respirator. Do not store with food or animal feed.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not cut, weld, grind, drill, solder, or braze on or near containers whether full or empty. Do not reuse containers without professional reconditioning and testing. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

========== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES ==========

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Using this product in poorly ventilated areas may require the use of a respirator. Use Mine Safety Appliance respirator #448849 with organic vapor cartridge and mist filter (or equivalent) if air monitoring demonstrates that the concentration of listed hazardous materials exceeds the recommended TLV's. In enclosed areas where ventilation is not used, wear a Mine Safety Appliance #475217 pressure/demand air-supplied respirator or equivalent.

VENTILATION: Use good general mechanical ventilation and local exhaust adequate to reduce the concentration of vapors or mists of the listed hazardous materials to below the Threshold Limit Value(s) and the Lower Explosion Limit. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use of gloves is recommended, use chemically resistant type.

EYE PROTECTION: Use is recommended, use splash goggles or full face shields as necessary.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Use impervious apron or coveralls to prevent contaminating street clothes which may result in prolonged exposure. The use of head caps or helmets is recommended.

WORK AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Practice good industrial hygiene when using this product: After using this product, do not smoke or eat until washing thoroughly. Remove saturated clothing or shoes at once and launder before reuse.

========== SECTION IX - MISCELLANEOUS ==========

DOT INFORMATION:
UN/NA ID No.: UN 1263
DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3 (Flammable Liquid)

PACKING GROUP: II
DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable Liquid, Paint

DISCLAIMER:
The information and recommendations contained herein were believed to be accurate at the time of preparation or obtained from sources believed to be generally reliable. Direct testing of this product under all conceivable conditions of use has not been done. Information given herein is given in good faith, however Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Corporation makes no warranty concerning its accuracy and will not be held liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on this information.