



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION I - MANUFACTURERS INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** AP-8415 SELF ETCH PRIMER ACTIVATOR

MSDS PREPARATION DATE: 11-21.2012

MANUFACTURER: CPS COATINGS, INC. / AUTOBAHN AUTOMOTIVE FINISHES

624 AIRPORT DR. SHREVEPORT, LA 71107

PRODUCT INFORMATION: (318) 222-6100

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE (CHEMTREC): 800-424-9300 (CCN16851)

While we believe that the data herein is accurate & derived from quality sources, this data is not to be taken as a warrantee or product liability. It is offered solely for your consideration and personal protection.

### SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS Number	Vapor Pressure mm HG @ TEMP	Weight Percent
*Toluene	108-88-3	38 mm Hg @78F	10-15%
Isopropyl Alcohol 99%	67-63-0	31.2 mm Hg @68F	35-40%
*Glycol Ether EB	111-76-2	.88 mm Hg @68F	10-15%
*Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	0.3 mm Hg @68F	0-5%
*N-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	4.4 mm Hg @78F	20-25%

\* Indicates toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

### SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 180° F.

Vapor Density (Air=1): Heavier than air

Specific Gravity: 0.85

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether

V.O.C. 6.4 lbs/gal.

Vapor Pressure (mmHg): @ 77°F= 23.0

Melting Point (°C): N/A

Solubility in Water: Complete

Appearance and Odor: Clear – Mild

Weight Solids: 0-5 %

### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

**Flash Point (Method Used):** T.C.C., 53°F

Flammable Explosion: LEL = 1.0% UEL = 12.3%

**Extinguishing Media:** (1) Dry Chemical, (2) CO<sub>2</sub>, (3) Foam

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Water Spray or Regular Foam. Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool dosed containers to prevent pressure buildup due to extreme heat. CAUTION: A straight stream of water will spread fire.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Vapor accumulation will flash and/or explode, if ignited. Containers may burst explosively if overheated in fire. Cool with water spray or fog. Empty containers also present fire explosion hazard due to residual vapors. Keep containers tightly dosed. During emergency situations, over-exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard with no symptoms immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

## SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

### EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

**ACUTE:** **Inhalation:** Mists may cause irritation of respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression. Overexposure may result in shortness of breath, fluid in lungs, headaches and nausea possibly followed by loss of consciousness.

**Ingestion:** Gastrointestinal irritation including vomiting, diarrhea, and burns to the mouth and esophagus can occur. Shortness of breath, seizures or death may result from acute ingestion. Aspiration of material into lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

**Skin contact:** **Corrosive**, may result in irritation & burns.

**Eye contact:** **Corrosive**, Causes tissue destruction, permanent damage to the cornea, blindness.

**CHRONIC:** Some reports have associated repeated, prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent central nervous system changes. Misuse by concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. See Target Organ Effects Sheet for further information about effects of overexposure and medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure. The Target Organ Effects Sheet is an integral part of this Material Safety Data Sheet: any duplication of the MSDS must include it. California Proposition 65 requires that warnings be given regarding exposures to chemicals listed by the State as being known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product is not intentionally formulated with chemicals that are listed by California as causing the above effects. However, we are informed by the suppliers of some chemical ingredients used in this product that they may contain trace, but detectable, levels of some listed chemicals as impurities. Therefore, trace, but detectable, levels of listed chemicals may be present in this product.

### EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

**Vapor Inhalation** - Restore breathing. Remove to fresh air. Keep warm and quiet. Notify a physician.

**Eye Contact** - Flush IMMEDIATELY with copious amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Take to physician for definitive medical treatment.

**Ingestion** - DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! If victim is conscious, give 2-3 glasses of water then call physician immediately

### MEDICAL CONDITIONS POSSIBLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

#### **Skin Exposure:**

Immediately wipe excess material off skin with a dry cloth; then wash skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Clean contaminated clothing and shoes before re-use or discard if they cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

This material is an acid. The primary toxicity of this product is due to its irritant effects on mucous membranes.

**INHALATION:** If cough or shortness of breath occurs, evaluate the possibility of bronchitis or pneumonitis. Chest x-ray and arterial blood gases can be used to determine the presence of pulmonary edema. In severe cases, use of humidified oxygen and assisted ventilation including positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) may be needed. Parenteral steroids may be useful in limiting the extent of pulmonary damage.

**SKIN:** Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Chemical burns from strong acids are generally treated the same as thermal burns.

**EYES:** Irrigate eyes for 15 minutes with sterile saline. If irritation, pain, swelling, photophobia or lacrimation persist, examination by an ophthalmologist is recommended.

**INGESTION:** If not already performed by first aid personnel, irrigate mouth with large amounts of water and dilute the acid by having victim drink 4 to 8 ounces of water or milk. DO NOT induce vomiting. Use of

gastric lavage is controversial. The advantage of removal of acid must be weighted against the risk of perforation or bleeding. If a large amount of acid (> 1 ml/kg body weight) has been recently ingested, cautious gastric lavage is generally advised if the patient is alert and there is little risk of convulsions. Consultation with a gastroenterologist and/or surgeon is advised. Serious complications such as perforation or stricture of the esophagus may occur requiring care by specialists. Laryngeal edema may develop requiring intubation or tracheostomy.

## **SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA**

<b>STABILITY:</b>	Stable
<b>CONDITIONS TO AVOID:</b>	Heat, open flames, electrical and static discharge.
<b>INCOMPATIBILITY:</b>	(materials to avoid): Strong oxidizers.
<b>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> and possible CO and carbon smoke.
<b>HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:</b>	Will not occur.

## **SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

**STEPS IF SPILLED:** Ventilate area. Remove all possible sources of ignition. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Confine spill with inert absorbent and clean up with spark-proof tools.

**WASTE DISPOSAL-** Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Land fill or incinerate in approved facility by licensed contractor. Do not incinerate in closed container.

## SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. While developing safe handling procedures, do not overlook the need to clean equipment and piping systems for maintenance and repairs. Waste resulting from these procedures should be handled in accordance with Section 13: Disposal Considerations.

Assistance with selection, use and maintenance of worker protection equipment is generally available from equipment manufacturers.

### Exposure Guidelines:

Exposure limits represent regulated or recommended worker breathing zone concentrations measured by validated sampling and analytical methods, meeting the regulatory requirements. The following limits apply to this material, where, if indicated, S=skin and C=ceiling limit:

### PHOSPHORIC ACID

	Notes	TWA	STEL
ACGIH		1 mg/cu m	3 mg/cu m
OSHA		1 mg/cu m	3 mg/cu m

### Engineering Controls:

Where engineering controls are indicated by use conditions or a potential for excessive exposure exists, the following traditional exposure control techniques may be used to effectively minimize employee exposures: local exhaust ventilation at the point of generation.

### Respiratory Protection:

When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment based on actual or potential airborne concentrations and in accordance with the appropriate regulatory standards and/or industrial recommendations.

### Eye/Face Protection:

Eye and face protection requirements will vary dependent upon work environment conditions and material handling practices. Appropriate ANSI Z87 approved equipment should be selected for the particular use intended for this material.

Eye contact should be prevented through use of chemical safety glasses

with side shields or splash proof goggles. An emergency eye wash must be readily accessible to the work area. Face contact should be prevented through use of a face shield.

### Skin Protection:

Skin contact should be prevented through use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected with regard for use conditions and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

### Work Practice Controls:

Personal hygiene is an important work practice exposure control measure and the following general measures should be taken when working with or handling this material:

- (1) Do not store, use, and/or consume foods, beverages, tobacco products, or cosmetics in areas where this material is stored.
- (2) Wash hands and face carefully before eating, drinking, using tobacco, applying cosmetics, or using the toilet.
- (3) Wash exposed skin promptly to remove accidental splashes or contact with this material.

## SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

### **Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:**

Observe label precautions. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash all exposed areas thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 120°F.

### **Other Precautions:**

Do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator or appropriate ventilation.

### **‘FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY’**

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. IF INGESTED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN. DO NOT FLAME CUT, WELD, OR BRAZE ON COATED MATERIAL WITHOUT NIOSA/MSHA TC23C RESPIRATOR.

### **DISCLAIMER:**

#### **WARNING: KEEP THIS AND ALL PAINT RELATED PRODUCTS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN!**

The information contained in this MSDS is based on data from sources considered to be reliable but we do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness thereof. We urge each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with this product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology or fire prevention as necessary or appropriate to use and understand the data in this MSDS

**Note:** The data on this MSDS relates only to individual components and does not represent the end mixed product.

Health: - **2**

Flammability: - **3**

Reactivity: - **0**

## SECTION X – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT SHIPPING NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PAINT  
HAZARD CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_ 3  
UN NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ UN1263  
PACKING GROUP: \_\_\_\_\_ II (2)  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE #: \_\_\_\_\_ 128