

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

# HT5110-5

HYDROTEC ALKYD PRIMER GRAY

**1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION** 

## PRODUCT NAME

HT5110-5 HYDROTEC ALKYD PRIMER GRAY

## **RECOMMENDED USE**

Industrial water-reducible coating designed for most substrates (such as steel, masonry, and wood) used in heavy-duty maintenance, oil field and OEM applications.

## MANUFACTURER

TCI Coatings, Inc. 4501 Bradley St Lubbock, TX 79415 U.S.A. Telephone: 1-800-880-8244

## EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION** 

This product is a mixture and has been classified based on the current information available for the individual ingredients, in accordance with OSHA regulation 29CFR1910.1200(d)(3).

#### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Skin Corrosion / Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2a
Sensitization, Respiratory - Category 1; Skin - Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 1\*\*
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 1 (lungs by inhalation) \*\*
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure - Category 1(lungs)\*\*
Flammable Liquids - Category 4

#### PICTOGRAM



SIGNAL WORD

## HAZARD STATEMENT

Combustible liquid. Causes skin and serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled and may cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer\*\*. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to the lungs by inhalation\*\* and through repeated or prolonged exposure\*\*.

\*\*This product may contain crystalline silica. (Please see Section 3 for the specific composition of this product.) Long-term exposure to high levels of silica dust may cause lung damage (silicosis) and cancer. This can only occur when sanding or abrading the dry film.

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

PREVENTION: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe fumes or vapors. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, clothing, face and eye protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the work place. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces-NO smoking.

RESPONSE: In case of fire: Use dry chemical or Carbon Dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. Do not use water. If exposed, concerned, experiencing respiratory symptoms or if you feel unwell: Seek medical attention. If on skin: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

STORAGE: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL: Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state and national regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS				
CAS#	% BY WEIGHT	CHEMICAL NAME		
14808-60-7	1 - 10	CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ		
111-76-2	1 - 10	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER		
13463-67-7	1 - 10	TITANIUM DIOXIDE		
78-92-2	1 - 10	2-BUTANOL		
3164-85-0	< 1	POTASSIUM CARBOXYLATE		
126-86-3	< 1	TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE		
136-52-7	< 1	COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE		

## **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### NECESSARY MEASURES

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If not breathing or breathing is difficult: Give artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. In case of eye irritation: Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected areas with soap and water or a recognized skin cleaner. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of skin irritation: Get medical attention. INGESTION: Get medical attention immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS

INHALATION: May cause damage to the respiratory system and lungs. Symptoms may include chest pain, shortness of breath, coughing, retching, and coughing up mucus or blood.

EYE CONTACT: Can cause serious eye irritation. This may be experienced as eye redness, itching, stinging, the sensation of a foreign object in the eye, blurred vision, and excessive tears.

SKIN CONTACT: Not anticipated to be harmful if in contact with skin. For chronic exposure, refer to Section 11. INGESTION: Not anticipated to be harmful if swallowed. For chronic exposure, refer to Section 11.

#### INDICATION OF MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

If irritation or any symptoms of overexposure occur during or after use of this product, contact a POISON CONTROL CENTER at 1-800-222-1222 or an EMERGENCY ROOM or PHYSICIAN immediately. Have Safety Data Sheet information available.

## FLAMMABILITY OF PRODUCT

FLashpoint: >141°F
Lower Explosive Limit: Not Determined
Upper Explosive Limit: Not Determined

#### **EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK (ERG)**

Use Guide 128.

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

This product is non-flammable. Use an extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

## SPECIFIC HAZARDS

None anticipated.

## PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment suitable for the surrounding fire.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES** 

#### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

#### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

#### **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

Call Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency response. Isolate spill or leak area immediately. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

#### MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Inert absorbent material, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth.

## METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

Approach release from upwind. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Contain spill or leak by creating a dike and cover with absorbent material. Shovel or sweep into an appropriate waste disposal container. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### HANDLING

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Do not breathe fumes or vapors. Use appropriate clothes and personal protective equipment (see section 8). Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children.

#### STORAGE

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store above 100°F or below 32°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES	
CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMITS
CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ	
	OSHA PEL & ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m3 (respirable dust)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	
	ACGIH TWA: 20 ppm; OSHA PEL: 50 ppm
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	
	ACGIH TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hrs; OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m³ (total dust)
2-BUTANOL	
	OSHA & ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm
POTASSIUM CARBOXYLATE	
	NONE ESTABLISHED
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	
	NONE ESTABLISHED
COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	
	OSHA TWA: 0.1 mg/m3 (as metal); ACGIH TWA: 0.02 mg/m3 (as metal)

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

## **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.

## SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protective gloves, apron, boots, head and face protection may be required to prevent contact. Gloves should be chemical-resistant and impervious and comply with an approved standard.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

#### EYE PROTECTION

To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses, chemical goggles, and/or head and face protection, depending on the task being performed and the risks involved.

#### **OTHER MEASURES**

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, using toiliet facilities, etc. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash clothing thoroughly before reuse. Shower after work using plenty of soap and water.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT
Liquid.	12.7%
ODOR	LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT
Ammonia.	1.1%
ODOR THRESHOLD	VAPOR PRESSURE
Not determined.	Not determined.

PH VAPOR DENSITY 8.5 Heavier than air. FREEZING POINT RELATIVE DENSITY (g/cm<sup>3</sup>) below 0°F 1.21 INITIAL BOILING POINT SOLUBILITY IN WATER 208°F Soluble. FLASH POINT PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER 81°F Not determined. EVAPORATION RATE AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE Not determined. Slower than ether. DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS) Not applicable Not determined. VISCOSITY v.o.c. 2.731 lb/gl 500-1200 CPS

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

#### REACTIVITY

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

## CHEMICAL STABILITY

This product is stable.

## POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

## CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark, heat or flame). Isolate from any incompatible materials.

#### **INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS**

Strong oxidizers such as permanganates, chromates and peroxides. Strong acids and bases.

## HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

In case of fire, fumes may contain carbon oxides, metal oxides, nitrogen oxides, or other unidentified organic compounds.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

#### LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption.

## SYMPTOMS

See section 4.

#### MEASURES OF ACUTE TOXICITY

Toxicological testing has not been conducted for this product as a whole. Available toxicological data for individual ingredients is summarized below:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2):

- LD50 Oral: 1,200 mg/kg (guinea pig)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (guinea pig)
- LC50 Inhalation: > 633 ppm (rat)

TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE (126-86-3):

- LD50 Oral: 500 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LC50 Inhalation: > 20 mg/l (rat)

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TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7):
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- LD50 Oral: 24,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: > 6.8 mg/l, 4h

COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7):

- LD50 Oral: 1,200-1,500 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 5,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

- LC50 Inhalation: > 10 mg/l, 1h (rat)

- CRISTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7):
- LD50 Oral: 500 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: 1.0 g/kg (guinea pig)
- LC50 Inhalation: no data

POTASSIUM CARBOXYLATE (3164-85-0):

- LD50 Oral: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)
- LC50 Inhalation: no data
- SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL (78-92-2):
- LD50 Oral: 2,193 mg/kg (rat)
- LD50 Dermal: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat)
- LC50 Inhalation: 48.5 mg/l, 4h (rat)

#### CHRONIC TOXICITY

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7): Heavy occupational exposures to the dust have been related to chronic bronchitis and impaired pulmonary function with radiological findings resembling slight silicosis but without any fibrosis. COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7): Cobalt Compounds - The classic toxidrome of chronic soluble cobalt poisoning is the tetrad of goiter, polycythemia, cardiomyopathy, and metabolic acidosis. Hematuria has been described following chronic exposure. (HSDB, 2006)

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7): Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop mycobacterial infections (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) and fungal infections.

NOTE: Chronic exposure to organic solvents has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING AND INHALING THE CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL TO FATAL.

### CARCINOGENICITY

IARC: Yes NTP: Yes OSHA: No

TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7) is classified as a 2B cancer agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by IARC. However, this is only thought to occur when in powder form and not when bound to other materials, such as in paint (IARC Monograph No. 47 & 93).

COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7): Cobalt and cobalt compounds are classified as a Group 2B cancer agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by IARC (Monograph 52).

CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7) is classified as a known carcinogen by NTP (13th Report on Carcinogens) and as a Group 1 cancer agent (carcinogenic to humans) by IARC (Monographs No. 68 & 100C). The ACGIH classifies crystalline silica, quartz, as a suspected human carcinogen (A2).

## MUTAGENICITY

No data available.

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7) is listed as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant (Group 2) by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations.

POTASSIUM CARBOXYLATE (3164-85-0) is listed as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant (Group 2) by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations.

## SENSITIZATION

TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE (126-86-3) is listed as a Group 1 skin sensitizer by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations. COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7) is listed as a Group 1 skin sensitizer and a Group 1 respiratory sensitizer by ECHA according to GHS and CLP regulations.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

Ecological testing or classification has not been conducted for this product as a whole. Available ecological data for individual ingredients is summarized below:

#### ECOTOXICITY

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2): - Bluegill: LC50 - 820-1,490 mg/l (96h) - Rainbow trout: LC50 - 1,700 mg/l (96h) TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE (126-86-3): - Carp: LC50 - 42 mg/l (24h) - Fathead minnow: LC50 - 36 mg/l (96h) - Turbot: LC50 - 43 mg/l (96h) - Daphnia magna: EC50 - 91 mg/l (48h) - Green algae: LC50 - 166 mg/l (48h) - Algae: EC50 - 112 mg/l (72h) TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7): - Ide: LC50 > 1,000 mg/l (48h) CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7): - Fish: EC50 - 100 mg/l - Algae: EC50 - 100 mg/l - Daphnia magna: EC50 - 100 mg/l SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL (78-92-2): - Bluegill: LC50 - 1,740 mg/l (96h) - Rainbow trout: LC50 - 100 mg/l (96h) - Fathead minnow: LC50 - 45 mg/l (96h) - Annalids: EC50 - 4,720 mg/l (96h)

#### PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2): Readily biodegradable. TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7): Insoluble in aquatic systems. Not biodegradable. CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ (14808-60-7): Not biodegradable.

## **BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL**

No data available.

## **MOBILITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA (SOIL, WATER)**

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2): Highly mobile and may contaminate ground water.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RESIDUES

Any surplus materials, by-products, or sludge. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residue.

## HANDLING OF WASTE

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use.

Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally.

#### METHODS OF DISPOSAL

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Waste mixtures should be tested to determine the applicable EPA hazardous waste number. Also, reference RCRA information in section 15 if listed. Some waste materials are amenable to recycling or reuse. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed containers. Waste should not be disposed of via drains or the sewer.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION** 

# DOT CLASSIFICATION Not Regulated

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Marine Pollutant - No

## TRANSPORT IN BULK

Not applicable.

#### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

If transported within user's premises:

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

If transported outside of user's premises:

The shipping description provided here is for informational purposes only. The person offering the product for

transport is responsible for complying with the applicable regulations. Review all packaging for suitability prior to shipment.

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

## U.S. REGULATIONS

#### HCS CLASSIFICATION

See section 2.

## UNITED STATES INVENTORY (TSCA 8B)

All chemicals in this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

#### **SARA 304**

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 304 at or above de minimis concentrations.

## SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2) - N230 (Glycol Ether)

COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7) - N096 (Cobalt Compound)

2-BUTANOL (78-92-2)

#### SARA 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 302 at or above de minimis concentrations.

#### CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2) - Glycol Ethers COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7) - Cobalt Compound

## RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in RCRA at or above de minimis concentrations.

## CAA Section 112(b) HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

COBALT 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE (136-52-7) - Cobalt Compound

## CAA Section 112(r) SUBSTANCES FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 112(r).

## **PROPOSITION 65 (CALIFORNIA)**

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7) when in the form of airborne, unbound particles of respirable size.

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ

(14808-60-7) when in the form of airborne, unbound particles of respirable size.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### DATE OF REVISION

1/24/2024

PREPARED BY

Rebecca Granados

## MANUFACTURER DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the preparer's knowledge. However, since the use of this information and the conditions of the use of the product are not under the control of the preparer, it is the user's obligation to determine conditions of safe use of the product.