

Material Safety Data Sheet

Revised 3/04

Section I

Manufacturer's Name
Coatings For Industry, Inc.

Address
319 Township Line Road
Souderton, PA 18964

Chemical Name and Synonyms
Phosphate/Chromate Solution

Emergency Response #
1-800-535-5053
Non-Emergency #
215-723-0919
Trade Name and Synonyms
Alesal 598 Light Blue Part A

Chemical Family
Acid

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

	%	TLV	CAS#

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Phosphate/Chromate Solution*	89.3 %	Not Established	#92203-02-6
*3.93% of total weight is CrO ₃PEL-0.1 mg/m ³ ceiling for CrO ₃ ACGIH-as soluble Cr (VI) compound 0.05 mg/m ³ NIOSH - as Cr (VI) compound 0.025 mg/m ³ 8 hour TWA			

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Cobalt Blue	7.3%	OSHA PEL - .1 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV - .1 mg/m ³	#1345-16-0
Titanium Dioxide	3.4%	OSHA PEL - .5 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV - 10 mg/m ³	#13463-67-7

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Note: The national toxicology program lists chromium and certain chromium compounds to be carcinogenic.

This product contains chromic acid which is subject to the reporting requirements of SARA III, section 313.

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section III - Physical Data

Specific Gravity ~~~~~ 1.3
Boiling Point ~~~~~ N/A
Water Solubility ~~~~~ Appreciable
Appearance and Odor ~~~~~ Blue with no odor
pH ~~~~~ 1.5 to 1.6
V.O.C.* ~~~~~ 0

V.O.C. of combined Part A&B = 88 grams/liter.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point ~~~~~ None
Extinguishing Media ~~~~~ Use Sand or Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
Special Fire Fighting Procedures ~ Wear protective clothing and NIOSH/OSHA approved positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus in fire conditions.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards ~ Avoid contact with alkalis, strong reducing or oxidizing agents.

Section V - Health Hazard Data

Effects of acute and chronic overexposure: that of chromic acid.

Acute inhalation : may irritate and ulcerate membranes.

Chronic inhalation: as a result of prolonged or repeated inhalation of mist may cause ulceration of nasal septum. Epidemiological studies indicate that long term exposure to high levels of mist is associated with increases in respiratory tract cancer in man. Thus far, epidemiological studies have not demonstrated any increased risk of lung cancer at levels below the current TLV for CrO₃.

Acute ingestion : can result in severe injury or death.

Chronic ingestion : none found.

Acute skin contact : may require medical attention. May cause ulcers on skin.

Chronic skin contact: prolonged or repeated skin contact, especially with broken skin, may cause severe irritation, ulcers and sores.

Acute eye contact: irritating and corrosive to eyes, may cause burns or loss of sight.

Permanent damage, while uncommon, can occur.

Chronic eye contact: prolonged or repeated contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Object is to flush material out immediately, then seek medical attention. Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes forcibly holding lids apart to ensure complete irrigation of all eye and lid tissue. Washing eyes within one minute of contact is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Seek medical attention immediately.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures (cont.)

Skin: Immediately wash contaminated areas with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and wash before reuse. Discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have trained person administer oxygen. If respiration stops, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. Follow with milk of magnesia. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear and give more water. Seek medical attention immediately.

Toxicology Data

Chromic Acid - NTP and IARC have determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity "lung tumors" of hexavalent chromium compounds both in humans and experimental animals. However, the hexavalent chromium compounds responsible "for human carcinogenicity" cannot be specified.

Note to Physician.....

Massive overexposure to chromic acid could lead to kidney failure and death. Death has been avoided in several such cases through the use of early renal dialysis. It has been reported that there is little value from chelating agents, however, ascorbic acid administered intravenously is an effective antidote in preventing renal failure. Skin ulcers may be treated by removal from exposure, daily cleaning and debridement and application of antibiotic cream and dressing.

Section VI - Employee Protection

Required work/hygiene procedures: precautions must be taken so that persons handling this product do not breathe vapors or have it contact the eyes or skin. Protection must be afforded against exposure to spray mist.

Eye protection: safety glasses, chemical splash goggles or face shield.

Contact lenses should not be worn.

Skin protection requirements: Chemical resistant gloves. Aprons and clothing with maximum body coverage.

Respirator requirements: use NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator when spraying. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Section VI - Employee Protection Cont'd

Ventilation requirements: Exhaust ventilation sufficient to remove spray mist.

Additional protective measures: Safety showers and eyewash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of product.

Section VII - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Contact with alkalis or strong reducing or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Contact with alkalis or strong reducing or oxidizing agents.

Section VIII - Spill or Leak Procedures

If material is spilled: Evacuate nonessential personnel. Use sawdust, vermiculite, fuller's earth or other absorbent material to soak up spill then neutralize with sodium bicarbonate. Then flush area with water. Do not use strong alkalis.

Waste disposal method: Filter to remove solids and discard as solid chemical waste. Treat remaining liquid with sodium metabisulfate, then precipitate trivalent chromium by neutralizing with alkali, such as lime.

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.

Section IX - Special Precautions and Storage Data

Storage temperature: protect from freezing.

Handling and storage precautions:

Store in area where it will not come into contact with strong alkalis or oxidizing agents.

Other precautions:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Section X - Regulatory Information

DOT classification-Paint Related Material, 8, UN3066, PGIII

OSHA status: This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.,

SARA Title III:

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Immediate Health Hazard

Delayed Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

Chromic Acid (CAS # 1333-82-0)

Phosphoric Acid (CAS # 7664-38-2)

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states and agencies. Other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Section X - Regulatory Information (Cont'd)

Component Name/CAS #

Listed On

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Chromic Acid (CAS # 1333-82-0)

SARA Toxic Chemicals, section 313
 IARC Human Carcinogen, group 1
 Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance
 NTP Known Human Carcinogen
 California Proposition 65-Carcinogen
 New Jersey Hazardous Substance

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HMIS Rating:

Health 3

Flammability 0

Reactivity 1

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