

P1395A Blue Primer (65% dilution)

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

P1395A Blue Primer (65% dilution)

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : P1395A Blue Primer (65% dilution)

Chemical name: MixtureCAS number: MixtureOther means of identification: FO20051000Product type: liquid

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use : Industrial applications. Plastics.

Supplier's details : AVIENT CORPORATION

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (844) 4AVIENT

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or

accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or

mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4

SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) -

Category 2

GHS label elements



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Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause cancer.

May cause damage to organs.

Precautionary statements

Storage

Disposal

: Not applicable.

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety

precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly

after handling.

Response: IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF

SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local,

regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : None known.

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Not available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture



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Chemical name : Mixture **Other means of identification** : FO20051000

CAS number/other identifiers

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Methyl ethyl ketone | >= 25 - <= 50 | 78-93-3 |
| Benzene, methyl- | >= 10 - <= 25 | 108-88-3 |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | >= 10 - <= 25 | 108-10-1 |
| Cyclohexanone | >= 3 - <= 5 | 108-94-1 |
| Methyl alcohol | >= 3 - <= 5 | 67-56-1 |
| Dimethylformamide | >= 3 - <= 5 | 68-12-2 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.

Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If

necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

medical surveillance for 48 hours.



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Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated

clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before

reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has

been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.

Skin contact : May cause damage to organs following a single exposure in contact

with skin. Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to organs following a single

exposure if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

pain or irritation

watering redness

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:

irritation redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms

may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under

medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.



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Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note



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of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this



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hygiene

material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. 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. Store in a well-ventilated place. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Methyl ethyl ketone | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) |
| | TWA 590 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | STEL 885 mg/m3 300 ppm |
| | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | TWA 590 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | TWA 590 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | STEL 885 mg/m3 300 ppm |
| | ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) |
| | TWA 590 mg/m3 200 ppm |
| | STEL 885 mg/m3 300 ppm |
| | |
| Benzene, methyl- | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) |
| | TWA 375 mg/m3 100 ppm |
| | STEL 560 mg/m3 150 ppm |
| | OSHA PEL Z2 (1993-06-30) |
| | TWA 200 ppm |
| | CEIL 300 ppm |
| | AMP 500 ppm |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | TWA 375 mg/m3 100 ppm |
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| | STEL 560 mg/m3 150 ppm ACGIH TLV (2006-11-17) Ototoxicant TWA 20 ppm |
|------------------------|---|
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) TWA 205 mg/m3 50 ppm STEL 300 mg/m3 75 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) TWA 410 mg/m3 100 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) TWA 205 mg/m3 50 ppm STEL 300 mg/m3 75 ppm ACGIH TLV (2009-11-30) TWA 20 ppm ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) STEL 75 ppm |
| Cyclohexanone | ACGIH TLV (2003-01-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 20 ppm STEL 50 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 100 mg/m3 25 ppm OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 100 mg/m3 25 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) TWA 200 mg/m3 50 ppm |
| Methyl alcohol | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 260 mg/m3 200 ppm STEL 325 mg/m3 250 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) TWA 260 mg/m3 200 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 260 mg/m3 200 ppm STEL 325 mg/m3 250 ppm |
| Dimethylformamide | ACGIH TLV (2018-03-20) Absorbed through skin. TWA 30 mg/m3 5 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 30 mg/m3 10 ppm OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) Absorbed through skin. TWA 30 mg/m3 10 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Absorbed through skin. TWA 30 mg/m3 10 ppm |



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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. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Individual protection measures | | |
| | : | Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. |
| Skin protection | | |
| Hand protection Body protection | : | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product., 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. |



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Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures

should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this

product.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that

meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper

fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : liquid [liquid]

Color : BLUE

Odor
Odor threshold
PH
Not available.
Soiling point
Not available.
Flash point
25 °F (-4 °C)

Burning time: Not available.Burning rate: Not available.Evaporation rate: Not available.Flammability (solid, gas): Not available.

Lower and upper explosive : Lower: Not available. (flammable) limits : Upper: Not available.

Vapor pressureNot available.Vapor densityNot available.Relative densityNot available.SolubilityNot available.Solubility in waterNot available.Partition coefficient: n-Not applicable.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.Decomposition temperature: Not available.SADT: Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic: Not available.

Kinematic: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.



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Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will Possibility of hazardous reactions

not occur.

Conditions to avoid Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not

pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to

heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:

oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition

Chemical stability

products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition

products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| 2-Butanone | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2,737 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 6,480 mg/kg | - |
| Benzene, methyl- | | | | |
| - | LD50 Oral | Rat | 636 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 49 Mg/l | 4 h |
| | Vapor | | | |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2,080 mg/kg | - |
| Cyclohexanone | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1,800 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 8,000 ppm | 4 h |
| | Gas. | | | |
| Methanol | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5,600 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 145,000 ppm | 1 h |
| | Gas. | | | |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 64,000 ppm | 4 h |
| | Gas. | | | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 15,800 mg/kg | - |
| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | | | | |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2,000 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 3,421 ppm | 1 h |
| | Gas. | | | |
| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat | 1,948 ppm | 4 h |
| | Gas. | | | |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 4,720 mg/kg | - |



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Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 2-Butanone | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| Benzene, methyl- | Skin - Mild irritant | Pig | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.008 hrs | - |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| Cyclohexanone | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | - | 48 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| Methanol | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hrs | - |
| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | - | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Eyes: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary



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Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Benzene, methyl- | - | 3 | - |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | - | 2B | - |
| Cyclohexanone | - | 3 | - |
| Formamide, N,N- | - | 2A | - |
| dimethyl- | | | |

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|----------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Methanol | Category 1 | - | 1 |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of

Not available.

exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation: May cause damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.Skin contact: May cause damage to organs following a single exposure in contact

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with skin. Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed., May cause damage to organs following a

single exposure if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation,

watering, redness

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary: Mixture.Not fully tested.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of

exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Not available. **Developmental effects** : Not available.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation (gases) | Inhalation (vapors) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| P1395A Blue Primer (65% dilution) | 1858.3 mg/kg | 153610.8 mg/kg | 48067.4 ppm | N/A | N/A |
| 2-Butanone | 2737 mg/kg | 6480 mg/kg | N/A | N/A | N/A |



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| Benzene, methyl- | 636 mg/kg | N/A | N/A | 49 Mg/l | N/A |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----|
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | 2080 mg/kg | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Cyclohexanone | 1800 mg/kg | N/A | 8000 ppm | N/A | N/A |
| Methanol | 5600 mg/kg | 15800 mg/kg | 64000 ppm | N/A | N/A |
| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | 2000 mg/kg | 4720 mg/kg | 1948 ppm | N/A | N/A |

Other information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 2-Butanone | | | |
| | Acute LC50 3,220 Mg/l Fresh | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute EC50 5.091 Mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute EC50 > 500 Mg/l Marine | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| Benzene, methyl- | | | |
| | Acute LC50 5.5 Mg/l Fresh | Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute EC50 11.6 Mg/l Fresh | Crustaceans - Gammarus | 48 h |
| | water | pseudolimnaeus | |
| | Acute EC50 6 Mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 h |
| | Acute EC50 > 433 Mg/l Marine | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Chronic NOEC 1 Mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 d |
| | water | | |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | | | |
| | Acute LC50 0.505 Mg/l Fresh | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Chronic NOEC 168 Mg/l Fresh | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 33 d |
| | water | | |
| | Chronic NOEC 78 Mg/l Fresh | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 d |
| | water | | |



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| Cyclohexanone | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------|
| · | Acute LC50 0.527 Mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 h |
| | Acute EC50 32.9 Mg/l | Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii | 72 h |
| | Chronic EC10 3.56 Mg/l | Algae - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii | 72 h |
| Methanol | | | • |
| | Acute LC50 290 Mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Danio rerio | 96 h |
| | Acute EC50 24.5 Mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 2,500 Mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Crangon crangon | 48 h |
| | Acute EC50 16.912 Mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 h |
| | Chronic NOEC 9.96 Mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 h |
| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | • | | • |
| · | Acute EC50 7,100 Mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 h |
| | Acute EC50 4.5 Mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 > 100 Mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Crangon crangon | 48 h |
| | Chronic NOEC 100 Mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 30 d |
| | Chronic NOEC 1,500 Mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 d |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 2-Butanone | 0.29 | - | low |
| Benzene, methyl- | 2.73 | 90.00 | low |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | 1.9 | - | low |
| Cyclohexanone | 0.86 | - | low |
| Methanol | -0.77 | 10.00 | low |



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| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | -1.01 | 0.79 | low |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

(KOC)

Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Listed

| Ingredient | CAS# | Status | Reference number |
|------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 78-93-3 | Listed | |
| Benzene, methyl- | 108-88-3 | Listed | |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 | Listed | |
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | Listed | |
| Methyl alcohol | 67-56-1 | Listed | |



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Section 14. Transport information

U.S.DOT 49CFR

: UN1139, Coating Solution, 3, PGII

Ground/Air/Water

International Air ICAO/IATA

: UN1139, Coating Solution, 3, PGII

International Water

IMO/IMDG

: UN1139, COATING SOLUTION, 3, PGII

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

of the components are listed.

United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed
United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed
United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:

Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not

determined

United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report

(PAIR): Listed Naphthalene

United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR):

Not listed

United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority

pollutants: Listed Benzene, methyl-

1-Cyanoguanidine

Phenol Ethyl benzene Benzene Naphthalene



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United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -

Hazardous substances: Listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed

United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical:

Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b)

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II

Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor

Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential

Chemicals)

Listed

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Listed

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

| Chemical Name | CAS-No. | RQ for component |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Dimethylformamide | 68-12-2 | 100 lb(s) 45.4 kg |
| | | |
| Benzene, methyl- | 108-88-3 | 1,000 lb(s) |
| | | 454 kg |
| | | 454 kg |
| | | 1,000 lb(s) |
| | | |

SARA 311/312

Classification FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2

ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A **CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B**

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) -

Category 2

Composition/information on ingredients

| Name | % | Classification |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 2-Butanone | >= 25 - <= 50 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 |



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| | | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| Benzene, methyl- | >= 10 - <= 25 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl- | >= 10 - <= 25 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 |
| Cyclohexanone | >= 3 - <= 5 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 4 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| Methanol | >= 3 - <= 5 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1 |
| Formamide, N,N-dimethyl- | >= 3 - <= 5 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY - oral - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY - inhalation - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B |

SARA 313

Form R - Reporting requirements

| Product name | CAS number | % |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Benzene, methyl- | 108-88-3 | >= 10 - < 30 |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 | >= 10 - < 30 |
| Methyl alcohol | 67-56-1 | >= 1 - < 5 |
| Dimethylformamide | 68-12-2 | >= 1 - < 5 |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.





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State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed:

Methyl ethyl ketone Benzene, methyl-Methyl isobutyl ketone Cyclohexanone Methyl alcohol Dimethylformamide

New York : The following components are listed:

Methyl ethyl ketone Benzene, methyl-Methyl isobutyl ketone Cyclohexanone Methyl alcohol Dimethylformamide

New Jersey : The following components are listed:

Methyl ethyl ketone Benzene, methyl-Methyl isobutyl ketone Cyclohexanone Methyl alcohol Dimethylformamide

Phenol

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed:

Methyl ethyl ketone

Benzene, methyl-

Methyl isobutyl ketone

Cyclohexanone

Methyl alcohol

Dimethylformamide

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Methyl isobutyl ketone, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Dimethylformamide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Benzene, methyl-, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

| Ingredient name | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | 21/23 | |



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| | | dosage level |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| Benzene, methyl- | - | Yes. |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | - | - |
| Methyl alcohol | - | Yes. |
| Dimethylformamide | - | - |

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are active or exempted.

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International regulations

Inventory list

Australia : Not determined.

Canada : All components are listed or exempted.

China : Not determined.

Eurasian Economic Union
 Japan
 Bussian Federation inventory: Not determined.
 Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.
 Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.

New ZealandNot determined.PhilippinesNot determined.Republic of KoreaNot determined.TaiwanNot determined.ThailandNot determined.TurkeyNot determined.

United States : All components are active or exempted.

Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

| Health | * | 3 |
|------------------|---|---|
| Flammability | | 3 |
| Physical hazards | | 0 |
| | | |

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual. History



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Date of printing: 09/12/2024Date of issue/Date of revision: 09/11/2024Date of previous issue: 00/00/0000

Version : 1.0

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Notice to reader

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