

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking				INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Manufacturer:	E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. DuPont Performance Coatings Wilmington, DE, 19898			Butyl acetate	123-86-4	10.0	D 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust D 5.0 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA Respirable Dust
Telephone:	Product information:	(800) 441-7515		Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.0	A 200.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 150.0 ppm O 150.0 ppm
	Medical emergency:	(800) 441-3637					
	Transportation emergency:	(800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)					
Product:	Lacquer Primers and Sealers						D 5.0 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA A None O None
DOT Shipping Name:	See DOT Addendum.			Carbon black	1333-86-4	None	A 3.5 mg/m3 O 3.5 mg/m3 D 0.5 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA
Hazardous Materials Information:	See Section 10.						
Copyright 2007 E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company. All rights reserved. Copies may be made only for those using DuPont products.				Chlorinated polyolefin	68609-36-9	None	A None O None
SECTION 2. Composition/information on ingredients				Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	<0.0@14.7°C	A 5.0 mg/m3 O 5.0 mg/m3 D 5.0 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA
INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS	INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	7.6@25.0°C	D 20.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA A None O None	Ester gum	68038-41-5	<0.0	A 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust A 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust O 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust
Acetone	67-64-1	247.0@68.0°F	A 750.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 500.0 ppm O 1000.0 ppm D 500.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA	Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate	763-69-9	1.1@25.0°C	A None O None
Acrylic polymer-A	25133-97-5	None	A None O None	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	93.2@25.0°C	A 400.0 ppm O 400.0 ppm
Acrylic polymer-B	26898-31-7	None	A None O None	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	7.0	A 125.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 100.0 ppm O 100.0 ppm D 25.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Acrylic polymer-C	96591-17-2	None	A None O None	Heptane	142-82-5	45.0@66.0°F	A 500.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 400.0 ppm O 500.0 ppm
Amorphous silica	7631-86-9	None	A 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust O 20.0 mppcf D 3.0 mg/m3	Hydrous magnesium silicate	14807-96-6	None	A 2.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust D 0.5 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA Respirable Dust D 0.1 mg/m3 8 & 12 hour TWA
Aromatic hydrocarbon	64742-94-5	10.0	D 100.0 ppm A None O None				
Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	None	A 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust A 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust O 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust				

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS	INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	48.0	O None A 400.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 200.0 ppm O 400.0 ppm D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA	Xylene	1330-20-7	8.0@25.0°C	O 500.0 ppm 10 min TWA O 200.0 ppm D 50.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	127.7@21.2°C	A 250.0 ppm 15 min STEL Skin A 200.0 ppm Skin O 200.0 ppm D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA Skin D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA	Zinc phosphate	7779-90-0	None	A 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 100.0 ppm O 100.0 ppm D 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL D 100.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA O 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust A None
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	71.2	A 300.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 200.0 ppm O 200.0 ppm D 300.0 ppm 15 min TWA D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA	*A=ACGIH, O=OSHA, D=DuPont, S=Suppliers. Limits are 8 hour TWA unless otherwise specified. Vapor pressure @ 20° C unless otherwise noted.			
SECTION 3. Hazards identification							
Naphthalene	91-20-3	None	A 15.0 ppm CEIL Skin A 10.0 ppm Skin O 10.0 ppm D 0.1 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA	Potential Health Effects: Inhalation: May cause nose and throat irritation. May cause nervous system depression characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.			
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	None	A None O None	Ingestion: May result in gastrointestinal distress.			
Red iron oxide light	1332-37-2	None	A 10.0 mg/m3 PNOR A 3.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust A 5.0 mg/m3 Fe O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust O 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust	Skin or eye contact: May cause irritation or burning of the eyes. Repeated or prolonged liquid contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and dermatitis.			
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	None	A 10.0 mg/m3 O 15.0 mg/m3 Total Dust D 10.0 mg/m3 Total Dust D 5.0 mg/m3 Respirable Dust	Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above: 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.			
Toluene	108-88-3	22.0	A 20.0 ppm O 300.0 ppm CEIL	Acetone The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.			
Aromatic hydrocarbon Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.							

Butyl acetate

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Butyl benzyl phthalate

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Carbon black

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Dibutyl phthalate

Extremely high concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ethyl acetate

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

Ethylbenzene

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Heptane

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Isopropyl alcohol

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

Methyl alcohol

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness.

Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

Methyl ethyl ketone

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Naphthalene

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Nitrocellulose

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: liver disease, kidney disorders.

Red iron oxide light

Long- term respiratory exposure of iron oxide may result in deposition of particles in the lung (benign siderosis).

Titanium dioxide

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

Toluene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Xylene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

SECTION 4. First aid measures**First Aid Procedures:****Inhalation:**

If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing difficulty persists, or occurs later, consult a physician.

Ingestion:

In the unlikely event of ingestion, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call a physician immediately and have names of ingredients available.

Skin or eye contact:

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician. In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash Point (Closed Cup): See Section 11 for exact values.

Flammable Limits: LFL 0 % UFL 13 %

Extinguishing Media:

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus, is recommended. Water from fog nozzles may be used to prevent pressure build-up.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

For flammable liquids, vapor/air will ignite when an ignition source is present. In other cases, when heated above the flash point, emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**Procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks:**

Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition. Prevent skin and eye contact and breathing of vapor. If material does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Confine, remove with inert absorbent, and dispose of properly.

Ecological information:

There is no data available on the product. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:**

Observe label precautions. If combustible (flashpoint between 100 - 200 deg F), keep away from heat, sparks and flame. If flammable (flashpoint less than 100 deg F), also keep away from static discharges and other sources of ignition. If material is extremely flammable (flashpoint less than

20 deg F) or flammable, VAPORS MAY IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY OR CAUSE FLASH FIRE, respectively. Vapors may spread long distances. Prevent buildup of vapors. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 120 deg F. If product is waterbased, do not freeze.

Other precautions:

If material is a coating: do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with particulate filters or appropriate ventilation, and gloves.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection**Engineering controls and work practices:****Ventilation:**

Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep contaminants below applicable exposure limits.

Respiratory protection:

Do not breathe vapors or mists. Wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C) and particulate filter (NIOSH TC-84A) during application and until all vapors and spray mists are exhausted. In confined spaces, or in situations where continuous spray operations are typical, or if proper air-purifying respirator fit is not possible, wear a positive pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH TC-19C). In all cases, follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area.

Protective equipment:

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Skin protection:

Neoprene gloves and coveralls are recommended.

Eye protection:

Desirable in all industrial situations. Goggles are preferred to prevent eye irritation. If safety glasses are substituted, include splash guard or side shields.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate	Slower than Ether
Water solubility	NIL
Vapour density	Heavier than air
Approx. Boiling Range (°C)	55.5 - 140 °C
Approx. Freezing Range (°C)	-93.3 - -36 °C
Gallon Weight (lbs/gal)	7.44 - 11.15
Specific Gravity	0.89 - 1.34
Percent Volatile By Volume	62.20 - 91.89
Percent Volatile By Weight	41.08 - 89.49
Percent Solids By Volume	8.11 - 37.80
Percent Solids By Weight	10.52 - 58.92

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**Stability:**

Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

None reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous decomposition products:

CO, CO2, smoke, and oxides of any heavy metals that are reported in "Composition, Information on Ingredients" section.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge:

For flammable materials (flashpoint less than 100 deg F) and combustibles (flashpoint between 100-200 deg F) if heated above the flashpoint, solvent vapors in air may explode if static grounding and bonding is not used during transfer of this product.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:

None known.

SECTION 11. Additional Information

30S™ Acetone, Amorphous silica, Butyl acetate, Dibutyl phthalate(2%* @), Ester gum, Heptane, Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol(3%* @), Nitrocellulose, Titanium dioxide(6.2%), Toluene(20%* @)

GAL WT: 10.04 WT PCT SOLIDS: 54.10 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 36.92

SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.91 VOC LE: 4.3 VOC AP: 3.7

FLASH POINT: Below 20° F H: 2 F: 3 R: 2 OSHA STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

80S™ Acetone, Amorphous silica, Butyl acetate, Carbon black(1.1%), Dibutyl phthalate(3%* @), Ester gum, Heptane, Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl alcohol(3%* @), Nitrocellulose, Red iron oxide light, Toluene(20%* @)

GAL WT: 10.16 WT PCT SOLIDS: 55.26 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 37.80

SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.91 VOC LE: 4.2 VOC AP: 3.7

FLASH POINT: Below 20° F H: 2 F: 3 R: 2 OSHA STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

131S™ Acrylic polymer-A, Barium sulfate, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Carbon black(0.2%), Ethyl acetate, Ethylbenzene(2.1%* @), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Titanium dioxide(9.6%), Toluene(16%* @), Xylene(9%* @), Zinc phosphate(6%*)

GAL WT: 11.15 WT PCT SOLIDS: 58.92 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 36.16

SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.17 VOC LE: 4.6 VOC AP: 4.6

FLASH POINT: 20° F to below 73° F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

1986S™ 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, Acetone, Acrylic polymer-B, Aromatic hydrocarbon, Barium sulfate, Butyl acetate, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Carbon black(0.1%), Ester gum, Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate,

Ethylbenzene(0.9%* @), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl ethyl ketone, Naphthalene(0.2%* @), Titanium dioxide(5.6%), Toluene(7%* @), Xylene(4%* @)

GAL WT: 8.43 WT PCT SOLIDS: 31.20 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 17.97

SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.07 VOC LE: 4.6 VOC AP: 2.3

FLASH POINT: Below 20° F H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

2322S™ Acrylic polymer-C, Chlorinated polyolefin, Ethylbenzene(4.5 - 11.2%* @), Toluene(43 - 43%* @), Xylene(34 - 40%* @)

GAL WT: 7.44 WT PCT SOLIDS: 10.52 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 8.11

SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.25 VOC LE: 6.7 VOC AP: 6.7

FLASH POINT: 1° F to below 17849952° F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA

STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

Footnotes:

TSCA: in compliance = In compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer.

NTP = National Toxicology Program.

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PNOR = Particles not otherwise regulated.

PNOC = Particles not otherwise classified.

STEL = Short term exposure limit.

TWA = Time-weighted average.

TM = Is a Trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours Co.

* = Section 313 Supplier Notification: These chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency planning and Right-to-Know act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

@ = Listed as a Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant.

= EPCRA Section 302 - Extremely hazardous substances.

Notice:

The information on this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Product Manager: Refinish Sales

Prepared by: Y. B. Yarbrough