

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Manufacturer: E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 DuPont Performance Coatings
 Wilmington, DE, 19898

Telephone: Product information: (800) 441-7515
 Medical emergency: (800) 441-3637
 Transportation emergency: (800) 424-9300
 (CHEMTREC)

Product: **Cronar® Balancers, Binders, Reducers, Additives and Initiators**

DOT Shipping Name: See DOT Addendum.

Hazardous Materials Information: See Section 10.

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Dimethyl glutarate	1119-40-0	0.2	D 10.0 mg/m3 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
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	0.3	A 20.0 ppm D 20.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Heptane	142-82-5	45.0@66.0°F	O None A 500.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 400.0 ppm O 500.0 ppm
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	48.0	A 400.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 200.0 ppm O 400.0 ppm D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA

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SECTION 2. Composition/information on ingredients

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	95-63-6	7.0@44.4°C	A 25.0 ppm O 25.0 ppm
4,6-dimethyl-2-heptanone	19549-80-5	None	A None O None
Acrylic polymer-A	25951-87-5	None	A None O None
Acrylic polymer-B	96591-17-2	None	A None O None
Acrylic polymer-C	101404-05-1	None	A None O None
Aliphatic hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	1.0	A 200.0 mg/m3 particulate Skin O None
Aromatic hydrocarbon-A	64742-94-5	10.0	D 100.0 ppm A None O None
Aromatic hydrocarbon-B	64742-95-6	10.0@25.0°C	D 50.0 ppm A None O None
Butyl acetate	123-86-4	10.0	A 200.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 150.0 ppm O 150.0 ppm
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	1.0	A 5.0 mg/m3 O 5.0 mg/m3
Diisobutyl ketone	108-83-8	1.8	A 25.0 ppm O 50.0 ppm
Medium mineral spirits	64742-88-7	0.3@68.0°F	D 50.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA A None O 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
Methyl isoamyl ketone	110-12-3	5.3	A None O None
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	108-11-2	4.2	A 40.0 ppm 15 min STEL A 25.0 ppm Skin O 25.0 ppm Skin
Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate	99-76-3	None	A None O None
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

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
Toluene	108-88-3	22.0	A 20.0 ppm O 300.0 ppm CEIL O 500.0 ppm 10 min TWA O 200.0 ppm D 50.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Vm&p naphtha	8032-32-4	17.9@68.0°F	A 300.0 ppm D 100.0 ppm O None
Xylene	1330-20-7	8.0@25.0°C	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

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.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-B

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. 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.

Diethyl phthalate

May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision.

Diisobutyl ketone

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, blood, dermatitis. Contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Repeated exposure may cause allergic skin rash, itching, swelling. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: eyes, kidneys, liver. Extremely high oral and inhalation doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney, brain, heart and adrenal gland. In addition liver and kidney injury were observed at the extremely high inhalation level. In another inhalation study there was a slight depression in the white blood cell count. Liquid or vapor causes irritation, experienced as stinging, excess blinking and tear production, with excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

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.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate

May destroy red blood cells. May cause abnormal kidney function. May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, liver, dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

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

*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

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. If this product contains or is mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, the following health effects may apply: Exposure to isocyanates may cause respiratory sensitization. This effect may be permanent. Symptoms include an asthma-like reaction with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough or permanent lung sensitization. This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Repeated overexposure to isocyanates may cause a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapors or spray mist of this product.

Ingestion:

May result in gastrointestinal distress.

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.

Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above:

Aliphatic 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.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-A

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not

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.

Medium mineral spirits

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. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. 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.

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.

Methyl isoamyl ketone

Extremely high oral doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney and adrenal gland. In addition liver injury was observed.

Methyl isobutyl carbinol

Extremely high concentrations have caused blood changes and weakness in laboratory animals. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns. Male rats exposed to very high airborne levels showed an increase in kidney weights. These effects were not seen in male rats exposed to lower concentrations, or in female rats at the same level.

Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate

Contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash.

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.

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.

Vm&p naphtha

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, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, skin and eyes. Material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed.

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 0.5 % UFL 12.7 %

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. If the material contains, or is mixed

with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Pour liquid decontamination solution over the spill and allow to sit at least 10 minutes. Typical decontamination solutions for isocyanate containing materials are: 20% Surfactant (Tergitol TMN 10) and 80% Water OR 0-10% Ammonia, 2-5% Detergent and Water (balance). Pressure can be generated. Do not seal waste containers for 48 hours to allow CO₂ to vent. After 48 hours, material may be sealed and disposed 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. If this product contains isocyanates or is used with an isocyanate activator/hardener, wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C) while mixing activator/hardener with paint, during application and until all vapors and spray mist are exhausted. If product does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH TC-23C) and particulate filter (NIOSH TC-84A) may be used. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area. Individuals with history of lung or breathing problems or prior reaction to isocyanates should not use or be exposed vapor or spray mist if product contains or is mixed with isocyanate activators/hardeners.

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)	79.4 - 213 °C
Approx. Freezing Range (°C)	-93.3 - -60 °C
Gallon Weight (lbs/gal)	6.73 - 8.39
Specific Gravity	0.81 - 1.01
Percent Volatile By Volume	55.58 - 100.00
Percent Volatile By Weight	48.00 - 100.00
Percent Solids By Volume	0.00 - 44.42
Percent Solids By Weight	0.00 - 52.00

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

1888J™ Acrylic polymer-C, Diethyl phthalate(2%*), Ethylbenzene(4.5%* @), Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate, Toluene(35%* @), Xylene(18%* @)

GAL WT: 7.85 WT PCT SOLIDS: 35.55 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 29.32 SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.16 VOC LE: 5.1 VOC AP: 5.1

FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

1889J™ Acrylic polymer-B, Butyl acetate, Ethylbenzene(7.7%* @), Toluene(22%* @), Xylene(13%* @)

GAL WT: 8.12 WT PCT SOLIDS: 47.88 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 41.86 SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.26 VOC LE: 4.2 VOC AP: 4.2

FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

9404S™ Acrylic polymer-A, Ethylbenzene(1.7%* @), Toluene(40%* @), Xylene(7%* @)

GAL WT: 8.39 WT PCT SOLIDS: 52.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 44.42 SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.24 VOC LE: 4.0 VOC AP: 4.0

FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

9475S™ 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene(2%*), 4,6-dimethyl-2-heptanone, Aromatic hydrocarbon-B, Diisobutyl ketone, Ethylene glycol monobutyl

ether acetate(11%*@), Heptane, Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl ethyl ketone,
Methyl isoamyl ketone, Toluene(14%*@)

GAL WT: 6.73 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00

SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.73 VOC LE: 6.7 VOC AP: 6.7

FLASH POINT: Below 20°F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

9485S™ 4,6-dimethyl-2-heptanone, Aromatic hydrocarbon-A, Diisobutyl
ketone, Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate(5%*@), Isopropyl alcohol,
Medium mineral spirits, Methyl ethyl ketone, Methyl isoamyl ketone,
Naphthalene(0.4%*@), Toluene(8%*@)

GAL WT: 6.78 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00

SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.78 VOC LE: 6.8 VOC AP: 6.8

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

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

9495S™ 4,6-dimethyl-2-heptanone, Aliphatic hydrocarbon, Aromatic
hydrocarbon-A, Diisobutyl ketone, Dimethyl glutarate, Methyl ethyl ketone,
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, Naphthalene(1.3%*@), Vm&p naphtha

GAL WT: 6.76 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00

SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.76 VOC LE: 6.8 VOC AP: 6.8

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

TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALLY 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