

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Matte Paste 10AFU31311

Date of Preparation: October 26, 1998

**Section I - Product Information**

Manufacturer: Akzo Nobel  
Coatings Inc.

5555 Spalding  
Drive

Norcross, GA  
30092

USA

Canadian Supplier: Akzo Nobel  
Coatings Ltd.

110  
Woodbine  
Downs Blvd.

Unit #4  
Etobicoke,  
Ontario

Canada  
M9W 5S6

Emergency Telephone: For US  
transportation  
emergencies call -

Chemtrec: 800-424-  
9300

For Canadian transportation  
emergencies call -

Canutec: 613-996-6666

**Section II - Hazardous Ingredients**

Hazardous Ingredient	% by weight	CAS No.	Vapor Press.	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	LD 50 Oral	LD50 Derm	LC 50 Inhal.	LEL
Aromatic Solvent	10-20%	000	n. av.	100ppm	n. av.	n. av.	n. av.	n. av.	n. av.
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (SARA313)	3.5%	95-63-8	1.7	25ppm	25ppm	5000	n. av.	18000	n.av
Butyl Acetate	20-30%	123-86-4	8.0	150ppm	150ppm	10768	17600	2000	1.7
Xylene-mixed isomers (SARA313)	9.7%	1330-20-7	5.1	100ppm	100ppm	4300	>1700	5000	1.0
Ethylbenzene(SARA313)	2.1%	100-41-4	7.1	100ppm	100ppm	3500	15488	n. av.	1.0
Amorphous Silica	5-10%	112926-00-8	n. ap.	10mg/m3	6mg/m3	3160	n. av.	n. av.	n.ap

LD50 Oral - rat mg/m3, LD50 Dermal - rabbit mg/m3, LC50 Inhalation - rat mg/m3 unless otherwise specified.

Chemicals marked with (SARA313) are subject to the requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA); see Section IX - Regulatory

Information. Chemicals marked with (P65) are regulated in California by Proposition 65; see Section IX - Regulatory Information. **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

### Section III - Physical Data

**Evaporation Rate:** Slower than ether

**Vapor Density:** Heavier than air

**Boiling Range:** 260-344F (127-173C)

**Weight per Gallon:** 8.3 (1.00)

**Percent Volatile by Volume:** 69

**Volatile Organic Compounds:** 5.0

### Section IV - Fire or Explosion Hazard

**Flash Point (SFCC):** 74F (23C)

**Lower Explosive Limit:** 0.9

**NFPA Flammability:** See Section I C

**Extinguishing Media:** foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or water fog or spray. Water jet or stream is unsuitable.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Keep containers tightly closed, isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Fire will product dense black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Water should be used to cool containers exposed to fire. Fire fighting personnel should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

### Section V- Reactivity Data

**Stability:** Stable under non-emergency conditions.

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid):** Alkalis, acids, oxidizers, alkali metals, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:** High temperatures, flame, sparks.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

### Section VI - Toxicological Properties

**Threshold Limit Value:** None established for this product. For further information, see Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

**Cancer Risks:** This product contains ethylbenzene. A draft report on a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program

states that lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations of ethylbenzene (75 ppm or 250 ppm). The draft report does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

**Inhalation:** Acute: Nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, chemical pneumonitis, central nervous system depression and even asphyxiation. Chronic: Delayed lung damage, kidney, liver, and cardiac disorders, red blood cell and leukocyte disorders which may result in anemia.

**Skin contact:** Acute: Extraction of natural oils with resulting dry skin, irritation, redness and dermatitis. Some solvents may pass through the skin into the blood. Chronic: sensitization to skin may occur.

**Eye contact:** Acute: Irritation, redness, pain, blurred vision, sensation of seeing halos around lights and reversible damage.

**Ingestion:** Acute and Chronic: Gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; kidney damage, blood system damage.

#### Other Health Effects:

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling

the contents may be harmful or fatal. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

### Section VII - Preventive Measures

**Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:** Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapors, ventilate confined area. Dike to reduce extent of spill. Remove with inert absorbent using non-sparking tools. If necessary report to applicable government agency.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local pollution requirements. In addition, rags, spray booth filters, paint suits, empty cans, etc., contaminated with product may be hazardous waste. Determine whether contaminated items are hazardous and dispose of as appropriate. Clean preferably with a detergent, avoid the use of solvents.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** In cases where no monitoring for airborne contaminants has been carried out, assume maximum exposure and use antistatic paint suit, goggles, gloves, and air supplied respiratory equipment. All personal protective equipment should meet NIOSH or OSHA requirements.

**Respiratory Protection:** When personnel, whether spraying or not, are inside a spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and chemical vapor in all cases. In such cases air supplied respiratory equipment is recommended until particulate and vapor concentration has fallen below exposure limits. If monitoring demonstrates levels below TLV or PEL wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator device. See safety equipment supplier for evaluation and recommendation.

**Ventilation:** Provide sufficient ventilation to keep vapor concentration below the given TLV and/or PEL. For baking finishes, exhaust vapors emitted during heating. Remove decomposition products formed during welding or flame cutting of surfaces coated with this product.

**Protective Gloves:** Required for prolonged or repeated contact. Use solvent resistant gloves. Barrier creams are not substitutes for full physical protection. Refer to safety equipment supplier for effective glove recommendations.

**Eye Protection:** Use safety goggles or face shield designed to protect against splash of liquids when spraying or when working with open liquids such as during mixing or pouring.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye bath and shower should be available. Use chemical resistant apron, boots or other clothing if needed to avoid repeated or frequent contact. Liquid may penetrate shoes and leather causing delayed irritation.

**Hygienic Practices:** Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands before eating, smoking, or using the washroom. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing:** Use approved bonding and grounding procedures when transferring liquid to another container. Do not transfer to unlabeled containers. No smoking. Store plastic containers of flammable liquids inside closed, approved boxes or safety cabinets. Store containers out of sun and away from heat,

sparks, and open flames. Close all containers after each use. Consult NFPA and local codes for additional storage requirements.

**Other Precautions:** Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along floors. Use explosion proof equipment in areas where there is spraying or open containers. Do not take internally. Observe label precautions. Keep closures tight and container upright to prevent leakage. Avoid breathing sanding dust. The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks as required by regulations.

### Section VIII - First Aid Measures

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures:** In all cases if symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation** - move to fresh air, give artificial respiration if necessary.

**Skin contact** - remove contaminated clothing, wash with soap and water or recognized skin cleaner. Do not use solvents or thinners.

**Eye contact** - contact lenses must be removed, flush with water for at least 15 minutes, consult a physician immediately.

**Ingestion** - drink one or two glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. Consult a physician or poison control center immediately. Treat symptomatically.

**Medical Conditions Prone to Aggravation:** Pulmonary conditions, skin disorders.

### Section IX - Preparation Information

Prepared by Akzo Nobel Coatings Car Refinish Manufacturing Operations Department.

Phone: 770-441-8628

Reference sources used in addition to raw material supplier MSDS information:

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, *1996 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices*, ACGIH, Cincinnati, OH 1996.

Lewis, Richard J. Sr., *Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference*, Third Edition, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1993.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH, 1994.

International Air Transport Association, *Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA Resolution 618, Attachment "A")*, Montreal, Geneva, 1997

**DO NOT HANDLE UNTIL THE MANUFACTURER'S SAFETY PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN READ AND UNDERSTOOD. REGULATIONS REQUIRE THAT ALL EMPLOYEES BE TRAINED ON MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR ALL PRODUCTS WITH WHICH THEY COME IN CONTACT.**

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