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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For 1 Shot/Chromatic Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **"1 SHOT®" Reducers (6000, 6001, 6002)**

Date Printed : 01/24/02
Revision Date : 01/24/02

Supercedes : All Previous

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - *(EXPOSURE LIMITS - SEE SECTION VIII)*

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	< 5
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	< 1
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	<10
THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT CONTAINED IN ALL REDUCERS. SEE THE TABLE ON PAGE 2 TO DETERMINE WHICH REDUCERS CONTAIN THESE INGREDIENTS AND % WT.		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	-
Linseed oil	8001-26-1	-
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium	64742-88-7	-
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	-

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	2 *
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0

0 = Least 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme * = Chronic Health Effects

ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS OF REDUCERS -- Weight %

PRODUCT#	DENSITY LBS/GL	V.O.C. ‡ LBS/GL	ETHYL BENZENE	LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	LINSEED OIL	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) MED. ALIPHATIC	STODDARD SOLVENT	FLASH POINT °C (°F)
6000	7.0	5.4			<15		<75	41(106)
6001	6.3	6.3	< 1	<100				10(50)
6002	6.7	6.7	< 1			<100		38(100)

Carcinogenicity:						
	IARC	Yes	No	No	No	No
	NTP	No	No	No	No	No
	OSHA	No	No	No	No	No

‡ The VOC content is determined by using a percent solids basis, less water and exempt solvents, for adhesives, coatings and inks and the calculations of EPA Reference Method 24 or equivalent ASTM method approved by the executive office.

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact, Absorption.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Liver disease, Lung disease.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness).

Skin Contact: Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

Eye Contact: Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: May cause irritation and minor systemic damage.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity: Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System, Kidneys, Nervous System, Blood, Liver, Thyroid, Pituitary, Testes.

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

Eye Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

Carcinogenicity: See Table on page 2.

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Respiratory System, Nervous System, Eyes, Skin, Kidneys, Blood, Liver, Pituitary, Testes.

NOTICE - Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney, lung and liver tumors. Testicular adenomas were increased as were thyroid effects in rats at 750 ppm. Pituitary effects were observed in female mice at 250 ppm. These effects were absent when exposure was below 75 ppm ethylbenzene. The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. Seek

medical attention if symptoms persist.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of luke warm water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Seek medical advice immediately. Provide ingredients information from Section II of this MSDS to the medical care provider. Contact your local Poison Control Center (listed in the telephone book), or dial the local "Emergency" (911) number for additional information. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician or other competent medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary:

Flash Point: See Table on page 2.

Autoignition Temperature: 226 °C; 439 °F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 1.0 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 6.8

Fire Hazards: Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid, solid/sludge, or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or crush used containers. Do not expose containers or product to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Any of these actions can potentially cause an explosion that may lead to injury or death. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Avoid spontaneous combustion of contaminated rags and other easily ignitable accumulations (example: spray booth residue) by immediate immersion in water Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. This product, when dried or cured, may support combustion when subjected to source of ignition or heat in sufficient amount.

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water may be ineffective but water spray can be used to extinguish a fire if swept across the base of the flames. Wate can absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be light than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, and the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Evaporation of volatile substances can lead to the displacement of air creating an environment that can cause asphyxiation.

Spill Mitigation Procedures:

General Methods: Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear proper personal protective equipment following the recommendations of Section VIII. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. Shut off ignition sources; including electrical equipment and flames. Do not allow smoking in the area.

Air Release: Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

Water Release: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

Land Spills: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Harmful or irritating; avoid overexposure to the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Storage: Store in a cool dry ventilated location. Isolate from incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed when not in use. Keep away from sources of ignition.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. See table at the end of this Section VIII below for exposure limits Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash and safety shower.

Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Tract: If general or local exhaust ventilation is not available or sufficient to reduce exposure to below acceptable levels, then respiratory protection is required to avoid overexposure when handling this product. Wear a NIOSH approved respirator if any exposure is possible.

Eyes: Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. When the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material, wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

Skin: Wear protective gloves. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

Protective Clothing: Wear chemically resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined
Linseed oil	8001-26-1	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	20,000 mg/m3 IDLH

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Liquid.
pH: N/A
Octanol/Water Coeff: Not Determined.
Solubility in Water: Minimal.
Vapor Density: Heavier than air. Vapors that evolve from this product will tend to settle and accumulate near the floor.
Evaporation Rate: Slower than n-Butyl Acetate.
Density See Table on page 2.
V.O.C. See Table on page 2.

Initial Boiling Point 95 °C; 203 °F
Initial Freezing Point N/A

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions. Spontaneous combustion can occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Contamination, Sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and elevated temperatures.
Chemical Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents, Chlorine.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview: Care should be taken to minimize releases of any industrial chemicals to the environment.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Spent Product: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. The waste is ignitable

Disposal Methods: Information in this MSDS is provided only as a guide. Consult with competent authority to determine proper waste disposal procedures. Clean up and dispose of waste and clean-up materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency	Basic Description and Label
DOT	Products 6000 and 6002: DOT by Land Transport: Not Regulated; DOT by Air and IATA (all modes): Paint Related Material, 3, UN1263, PG III, Label Required: Flammable Liquid
	Product 6001: Paint Related Material, 3, UN1263, PG II, Label Required: Flammable Liquid

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation	
SARA 313 Reportable :	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Ethyl benzene
TSCA Inventory :	All components of this product are listed in, or exempt from, the TSCA 8(b) Inventory.
M.S.D.S. Reportable HAP(s) :	Ethyl benzene.

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Major References: VENDOR'S MSDS's, PAINT & COATINGS HANDBOOK, EPA's LIST OF LISTS, AND OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIALS.