



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For 1 Shot/Chromatic Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

One Shot, LLC

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PREPARED BY : Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator

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| INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS: | 1-703-527-3887 | Chemtrec |

I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name : **"1-Shot" Speed Dry Aerosol (4005A)**

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Date Printed : | 10/02/07 | Revision Number : | 5 |
| Revision Date : | 10/02/07 | Supercedes : | 06/03/05 |

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

| INGREDIENT NAME | CAS # | % |
|---|------------|---------------|
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 30.01 - 40.00 |
| n-Propane | 74-98-6 | 15.01 - 20.00 |
| Methoxypropanol acetate | 108-65-6 | 10.01 - 15.00 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run | 64741-41-9 | 10.01 - 15.00 |
| n-Butane | 106-97-8 | 5.01 - 10.00 |

If ingredient percentages do not total 100%, the balance is due to rounding or applies to ingredient(s) deemed nonhazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

| | HMIS |
|---------------------|------|
| HEALTH | 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | 3 |
| REACTIVITY | 0 |

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

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

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Eye disease, Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. High concentrations in immediate area can displace oxygen and can cause dizziness, unconsciousness, and even death with longer exposure.

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: Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

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|---|---|
| Ingestion: | Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. |
| Target Organ Acute Toxicity: | Respiratory System, Skin, Eyes, Central nervous system stimulation, CNS. |
| <u>Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:</u> | |
| Inhalation: | Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause kidney and lung damage. |
| 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, minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort. |
| Carcinogenicity: | IARC: No NTP: No OSHA: No |
| Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: | Respiratory System, Skin, Eyes, Central nervous system stimulation, CNS. 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. |

IV. FIRST AID

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| Inhalation: | Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and have a trained individual administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Eyes: | Flush eyes with plenty of 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. |
| 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: | -60 °C; | -76 °F |
| Autoignition Temperature: | 333 °C; | 631 °F |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|------|
| Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: | 1.3 | Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: | 13.1 |
|---|-----|---|------|

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. Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. 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 sources of ignition or heat in sufficient amount.

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water spray or fog may also be effective for extinguishing if swept across the base of the fire. Water can also be used to 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 toxic 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 lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.

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 human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment following the recommendation of Section VIII at a minimum. For liquid spills, 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. Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

Air Release:

Water Release:

Land Spills:

Retain all contaminated water for treatment.

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. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Keep in air-tight containers- material is hygroscopic. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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. Store in a tightly closed container.

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.

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.

Eyes:

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. 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.

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 |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 500 ppm TWA 750 ppm STEL | 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m ³ TWA | 2500 ppm IDLH |
| n-Propane | 74-98-6 | 2500 ppm TWA | 1000 ppm TWA; 1800 mg/m ³ TWA | 2100 ppm IDLH |
| Methoxypropanol acetate | 108-65-6 | No TLV | No PEL established | Not determined. |
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight run | 64741-41-9 | No TLV | No PEL established | Not determined. |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| n-Butane | 106-97-8 | 800 ppm TWA | No PEL established | Not determined. |
|----------|----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

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|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Appearance: | Clear Liquid. | | |
| Color: | Clear | | |
| Odor: | Mild | | |
| pH: | N/A | | |
| Octanol/Water Coeff: | Not Determined. | | |
| Solubility in Water: | Partial. | | |
| Vapor Density: | N/A | | |
| Evaporation Rate: | Faster than n-Butyl acetate. | | |
| Specific Gravity/Density: | 0.743 / 6.2 Lbs./Gl. | | |
| V.O.C. | 4.69 Lbs/Gl less water & exempt solvent; | 563 g/l less water & exempt solvent; | 3.1 Lbs/Gl as packed |

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.

The Federal EPA has delisted Acetone as a VOC. Even though this product contains Acetone (see Section II), the VOC listed above does not include Acetone in the VOC calculation. Individual states may have other regulations. Please check with your state.

Initial Boiling Point: -42 °C; -44 °F

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Stability Information: | Stable under normal conditions. |
| Conditions to Avoid: | Sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and elevated temperatures. Contamination., |
| Chemical Incompatibility: | Strong acids, Strong alkalies. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide. |

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| Chemical Name | LD50/LC50 |
|--|--|
| Acetone | Inhalation LC50 Rat: 50100 mg/m ³ /8H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 44 gm/m ³ /4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5800 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 3 gm/kg |
| Acetic acid, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ester | Oral LD50 Rat: 8532 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >5 gm/kg |
| Butane | Inhalation LC50 Rat: 658 gm/m ³ /4H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 680 gm/m ³ /2H |

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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.

Potential EPA Waste Codes: D001, .

Some Components Possibly Subjected to USEPA Land Disposal Restrictions:

When disposing of unused products or any waste, the preferred options are to send to a licensed reclaimer or to permitted incinerators. There may be some other ingredients subject to LDR categories.
Acetone 67-64-1

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency Basic Description and Label
DOT Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

Hazardous Substance

Acetone RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 2-Propanone

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Regulation**

SARA 313 Reportable : This product contains no Section 313 chemicals at or above de minimis values.

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) : This product contains no HAP chemicals at or above de minimis values..

California Proposition 65 :

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm."

SARA/CERCLA Section 302 :

N/A

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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