MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For 1Shot/Chromatic® Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **Chromatic® Primers and Blockouts - Solvent Based**
(4420101, 4420602, 4403101)

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

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	<40

THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT CONTAINED IN ALL COLORS. SEE THE TABLE ON PAGE 2 TO DETERMINE WHICH COLORS CONTAIN THESE INGREDIENTS AND % WT.

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%	INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	-	Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium	64742-88-7	-
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	-	Talc	14807-96-6	-
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	-	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	-
Kaolin	1332-58-7	-	Xylene	1330-20-7	-
Light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8	-			

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, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact, Absorption.
Medical Conditions Aggravated: Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Lung disease, Digestive tract disease, Liver disease.

ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS OF PRIMERS & BLOCK OUTS - SOLVENT BASED -- Weight %

PRODUCT#	DENSITY LBS/GL	VOC ‡ LBS/GL	CALCIUM CARBONATE	CRYSTALLINE SILICA	ETHYL-BENZENE	KAOLIN	LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	SOLVENT NAPHTHA ALIPHATIC, MEDIUM	TALC	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	XYLENE
4420101	12.6	2.9	<35	< 1	< 1	<10	<15	<10	< 5	<20	
4420602	13.0	2.7	<35			<10	<15	<10	< 5	<20	
4403101	9.6	3.1		< 1	< 1		<15		<15	<15	< 5

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

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: Respiratory System, Eyes, Skin, Kidneys, Nervous System, Cardiovascular System, Digestive Tract, Stomach, Blood, Liver, Bone Marrow, Lymphatic System, 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, Kidneys, Eyes, Skin, Cardiovascular System, Blood, Liver, Digestive Tract, Lymphatic System, 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.

Some products contain Crystalline Silica (see Additional Ingredients, page 2): Cutting, sanding or grinding dried or cured material may release particles of crystalline silica (quartz). Exposure to airborne particles may cause lung damage including a risk of cancer. Chronic exposure may result in chest pain, difficulty breathing, lung damage and silicosis. (Silicosis is the permanent deposition of silica in lung tissue that results in lung damage.) There may exist a relationship between silicosis and certain cancers.

IARC has recently re-evaluated titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on animal studies. However, human studies available to date do not suggest that occupational exposure to titanium dioxide increases cancer risk. The ACGIH classifies titanium dioxide as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP does not classify it as carcinogenic. IARC's evaluation shows inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, but sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence shows that high concentrations of powdered and ultrafine titanium dioxide dust caused respiratory tract cancer in rats exposed by either natural inhalation or direct introduction into the lungs. However, the same results are observed in people working in dusty environments. Therefore, IARC extended this idea to workers with exposures to titanium dioxide dust, if there are insufficient dust control measures in place. Based on the IARC decision, Canadian officials have agreed that titanium dioxide is classifiable as WHMIS D2A (carcinogen), and that it is not necessary to wait for release of the full monograph. OSHA requires the status on US MSDSs to change within 90 days of publication in the IARC monograph volume 93.

This product contains pigments which may become a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding or grinding.

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: **Flammable:** Products #4420101, 4420602, 4403101

Flash Point:

Product #4420101	23.3 ° C / 74 ° F
Products #4420602, 4403101	21.1 ° C / 70 ° F

Autoignition Temperature: 226 ° C; 439 ° F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 1.0 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 7.0

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 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 sources 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. Water 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 lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling. Use methods for the surrounding fire.

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

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. Ensure clean-up measures are in compliance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.120).

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

Water Release: Retain all contaminated water for treatment.

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. Limit quantity of material stored.

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. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended 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. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point.

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. 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
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	(0.1 mg/m3) TWA (this TLV is for the respirable fraction of dust)	Respirable Dust: (10 mg/m3)/(2 + %SiO2)	Potential NIOSH carcinogen.[25 mg/m^3 (cristobalite, tridymite); 50 mg/m^3 (quartz, tripoli)]
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)
Kaolin	1332-58-7	respirable fraction: 2 mg/m3 TWA (The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica)	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	Not determined.
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	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
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3 TWA (this TLV is for the	Not containing asbestos; containing	1000 mg/m3 IDLH

		respirable fraction of dust for Talc containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	less than 1% quartz: 20 mppcf	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	Potential NIOSH carcinogen.
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	900 ppm 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.
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, Toxic gases.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Benzene, ethyl-	Oral LD50 Rat : 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 17800 uL/kg
Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	Oral LD50 Rat : 6450 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 5000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >1700 mg/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	Product #4420101: Paint,3,UN1263,PG III
	Products #4420602, 4403101: Paint,3,UN1263,PG II

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable : Xylene (mixed isomers), 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) : Xylenes (isomers and mixture), Ethyl benzene

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."

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

IMPORTANT: WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, THEY ARE PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION OR USE, INCLUDING USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER MATERIALS OR PROCESSES. YOU THEREFORE SHOULD, AND THIS MATERIAL IS SUPPLIED ON THE CONDITION THAT YOU, PERFORM AN ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE MATERIAL PRIOR TO USE, AND YOU ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SATISFYING YOURSELF THAT THE MATERIAL IS SUITABLE AND THE COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION IS SUFFICIENT FOR YOUR USE. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED, DATA, OR INFORMATION SET FORTH. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, OR DATA PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE, AND WE DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR INJURY ARISING FROM YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL, DATA OR INFORMATION. FURTHER, THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED HERE ARE GIVEN GRATIS. NO OBLIGATIONS NOR LIABILITIES FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN ARE ASSUMED, ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.