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 Block Outs - Water Based
(4411002, 4411008, 4411010, 4331010, 4331011)

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

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Water - for information only	7732-18-5	<60

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 #	%
1-Methoxy-2-hydroxypropane	107-98-2	-	Mica	12001-26-2	-
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	-	Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	-
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	-	Talc	14807-96-6	-
Cyclic Amine	872-50-4	-	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	-
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	-	Wollastonite	13983-17-0	-
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	-	Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	-
Fumed silica	112945-52-5	-			

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	1 *
FLAMMABILITY	1
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: Lung disease, Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Digestive tract disease, Liver disease.

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

PRODUCT#	DENSITY LBS/GL	V.O.C. ‡ LBS/GL	CRYSTALLINE SILICA	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO-n-BUTYL ETHER	MICA	TALC	CYCLIC AMINE	FUMED SILICA	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1-METHOXY-2-HYDROXY-PROPANE
4411002	11.9	1	< 1			<10	<15			< 5	<25	
4411008	10.3	2.7		< 5	< 5		<15			< 5	<25	
4411010	10.7	2.1		< 5	< 5	<10				< 5	<25	
4331010	8.6	2.4		< 5	<10			< 5				< 5
4331011	8.6	2.4		< 5	<10			< 5	< 5			< 5

Carcinogenicity:	IARC	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	NTP	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	OSHA	No	No	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. Harmful. Can cause systemic damage, see target organs below. When Zinc Oxide is present, this product may cause metal fume fever with resulting flu-like symptoms. Can cause systemic damage, see target organs below.

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

Eye Contact: Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result in tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.

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

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. May cause target organ failure and/or death. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of this product may result in central nervous system effects including headache, sleepiness, dizziness, slurred speech and blurred vision.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity: Respiratory System, Eyes, Cardiovascular System, Skin, Digestive Tract, Liver, Blood, Kidneys, Lymphoid System.

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 to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result in tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.

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, Eyes, Cardiovascular System, Kidneys, Nervous System, Skin, Digestive Tract, Liver, Blood.

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.

Over exposure of laboratory animals to a high concentration (700 ppm for 7 hours) of ethylene glycol n-butyl ether caused systemic toxicity in the form of hemoglobinuria and lung, kidney and liver changes. Exposure of rats to a lower concentration (320 ppm) for five weeks caused hemolytic anemia and increased fragiliity of the red blood cells. However, dogs exposed to a higher concentration (400 ppm) for a longer period (12 weeks) showed only slight injury. Humans appear to be less susceptible, and toxicity may be more likely to occur as a result of skin absorption than from inhalation.

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: **Combustible**

Flash Point: 66 ° C; 151 ° F

Autoignition Temperature: N/A

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 1.1 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 12.7

Fire Hazards: Can 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. During a fire irritating or toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the 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 when fighting fires. Water or foam may cause frothing if liquid is burning but it still may be a useful extinguishing agent if carefully applied to the surface of the fire. Do Not direct a stream of water into the hot burning liquid.

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. Use methods for the surrounding fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Toxic fumes, Toxic gases, Nitrogen containing 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. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

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.

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. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Do not enter storage area unless adequately ventilated. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not use pressure to empty container. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Follow all protective equipment recommendations provided in Section VIII. Avoid breathing material.

Storage: Store in a cool dry place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame Do not store near combustible materials. Limit quantity of material stored. Do not store in direct sunlight.

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
1-Methoxy-2-hydroxypropane	107-98-2	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	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)]
Cyclic Amine	872-50-4	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	5 mg/m3 TWA	5 mg/m3 TWA	4000 mg/m3 IDLH
Ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	111-76-2	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA	700 ppm IDLH
Fumed silica	112945-52-5	No TLV	Respirable Dust: 20 mppcf	Not determined.
Mica	12001-26-2	3 mg/m3 TWA (this TLV is for the respirable fraction of dust for Mica) for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica	Respirable Dust: 20 mppcf	1500 mg/m3 IDLH
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3 TWA (this TLV is for the respirable fraction of dust for Talc containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	Not containing asbestos; containing less than 1% quartz: 20 mppcf	1000 mg/m3 IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	Potential NIOSH carcinogen.
Water - for information only	7732-18-5	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	White Liquid.
pH:	N/A
Octanol/Water Coeff:	Not Determined.
Solubility in Water:	Partial.
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	100 ° C; 212 ° F
Initial Freezing Point	0 ° C; 32 ° F

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Contamination. Temperatures above the high flash point of this combustible material in combination with sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Do not freeze.
Chemical Incompatibility:	Strong acids, Strong alkalies, Chlorinated compounds, Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases, Nitrogen containing gases.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
1,2-Propanediol	Oral LD50 Rat : 20 gm/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 22 gm/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 20800 mg/kg
2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 10000 ppm/5H; Oral LD50 Mouse : 11700 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 13 gm/kg
2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-methyl-	Oral LD50 Rat : 3914 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 5130 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 8 gm/kg
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 450 ppm/4H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 700 ppm/7H; Oral LD50 Rat : 470 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 1230 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 220 mg/kg
Phthalic acid, dibutyl ester	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 4250 mg/m3; Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 25 gm/m3/2H; Oral LD50 Rat : 8 gm/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 5289 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >20 mL/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 not expected to be 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.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency	Basic Description and Label
DOT	Not Regulated

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable :	Dibutyl phthalate, Ethanol, 2-butoxy-, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.
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) :	Dibutyl phthalate
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."

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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