MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For Spraylat Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

1701 East 122nd Street Chicago, IL 60633 (773) 646-5900 Fax: (773) 646-3743	716 South Columbus Avenue Mount Vernon, NY 10550 (914) 699-3030 Fax: (914) 699-3035	3465 South La Cienega Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90016 (310) 559-2335 Fax: (310) 836-6094	3333 North Interstate 35 Gainesville, TX 76240 (940) 665-9590 Fax: (940) 665-8867

e-mail: HSEcoordinator@Spraylat.com

PREPARED BY: HSE Coordinator

EMERGENCY PHONE:	1-800-424-9300	Chemtrec
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS:	1-703-527-3887	Chemtrec

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **LACRYL 20/30-185 PRIMER SURFACER PART B**
7000-185 PRIMER SURFACER PART B

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

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Ethanol	64-17-5	<30
Toluene	108-88-3	<15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	<10
Xylene	1330-20-7	<10
Titanium Dioxide (TIO2)	1317-80-2	<10
Zinc Chromate, Basic	13530-65-9	< 5
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	< 5
Isopropanol	67-63-0	< 5
Talc	14807-96-6	< 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 5
Methanol	67-56-1	< 5
Mica	12001-26-2	< 5

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: Skin contact, Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye contact, Absorption

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Liver disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis, Skin allergies, Eye disease, Kidney disease, Digestive tract disease, Lung disease

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of dusts produced during cutting, grinding or sanding of this product may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

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

Eye Contact: Irritating and may injure eye tissue if not removed promptly. Can cause mechanical irritation if dusts are generated

Skin Absorption: Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage. Contains Methanol. May cause deterioration of the optic nerve if absorbed through the skin in large amounts.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. May cause target organ failure and/or death. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis. Upon ingestion of a large quantity of this material, visual disturbances may occur. Onset of the response may be delayed.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity: Nervous System, Eyes, Liver, Skin, Respiratory System, Blood, Reproductive System, Kidneys, Digestive Tract, Cardiovascular System, Lungs

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause toxic effects. Ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

Skin Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage. Prolonged contact with this product may cause allergic skin sensitization reactions.

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. Upon prolonged or repeated contact, dust contact can cause mechanical irritation.

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

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning.

Carcinogenicity: IARC: Yes NTP: Yes OSHA: No

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Respiratory System, Nervous System, Eyes, Blood, Liver, Skin, Kidneys, Digestive Tract, Cardiovascular System, Lungs

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.

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

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.

Methanol overexposure can cause damage to organs such as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Severe exposure may induce permanent neurological damage. Overexposure to methanol has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: central nervous system damage. Overexposure to methanol has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: severe recurrent headaches and visual impairment (may cause changes or lesions in the retina, including retinal edema or hemorrhage).

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.

IV. FIRST AID

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: 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.

Notes to M.D. Acute massive exposure to toluene can cause transient hematuria and albuminuria. Cardiac arrhythmias can occur after massive inhalation.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary: **Highly Flammable**

Flash Point: -9 ° C; 39 ° F

Autoignition Temperature: 343 ° C; 649 ° F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 1.1 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 36.5

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. Container may explode in heat of fire. 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.

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 severely irritating or highly toxic. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Personal protective equipment needs must be evaluated based on information provided on this sheet and the special circumstances created by the spill including; the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, the area in which the spill occurred, and the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Never exceed any occupational exposure limits. 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. 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: Do not flush to sewer.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Toxic or severely 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. Store in a cool place in original container and protect from sunlight Keep away from sources of ignition Do not store near combustible materials Limit quantity of material stored.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are important when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used. 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 may be required to avoid overexposure when handling this product. If a respirator is warranted, follow a respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements.

Eyes: Wear chemically resistant 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: Avoid skin contact by wearing chemically resistant gloves, an apron and other protective equipment depending upon conditions of use. Inspect gloves for chemical breakthrough 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 resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	No TLV	100 ppm TWA; 300 mg/m3 TWA	1400 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Ethanol	64-17-5	1000 ppm TWA; 1880 mg/m3 TWA	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA	3300 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 434 mg/m3 TWA	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Isopropanol	67-63-0	(400) ppm TWA; (983) mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	2000 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm TWA; 262 mg/m3 TWA	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m3 TWA	6000 ppm IDLH
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA	3000 ppm IDLH
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
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 (TIO2)	1317-80-2	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined
Toluene	108-88-3	50 ppm TWA; 188 mg/m3 TWA	200 ppm TWA	500 ppm IDLH
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 434 mg/m3 TWA	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	900 ppm IDLH
Zinc Chromate, Basic	13530-65-9	As Cr: 0.01 mg/m3 TWA	As CrO3: 0.1 mg/m3 8hr-TWA	Not determined.

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: 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.
Specific Gravity/Density: 0.986 / 8.23 Lbs./Gl.
V.O.C. 5.7 Lbs./Gl. less water and exempt solvent; 660 grams/liter; 5.5 Lbs./Gl. w/w
Initial Boiling Point 78 ° C; 172 ° 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, Strong alkalies
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
2-Butanone	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 23500 mg/m3/8H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 32 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 2737 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 4050 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 6480 mg/kg
Butyl alcohol	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 8000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 790 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 2680 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 3400 mg/kg
Ethyl alcohol	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 20000 ppm/10H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 39 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 7060 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 3450 mg/kg
Isopropyl alcohol	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 16000 ppm/8H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5045 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 3600 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 12800 mg/kg
Methanol	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 64000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5628 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 7300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 15800 mg/kg
Toluene	Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 5320 ppm/8H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 14 g/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.

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 cleanup materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

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.

Toluene	108-88-3
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4
Methanol	67-56-1

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency	Basic Description and Label
DOT	Paint related material, 3, UN 1263, PG II

Hazardous Substance

Toluene	final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg); also listed as Benzene, methyl-
Butanol	final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as n-Butyl alcohol
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	final RQ = 100 pounds (45.4 kg); also listed as Xylene; also listed as Xylene (mixed); also listed as Benzene, dimethyl-
Ethyl methyl ketone	final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 2-Butanone; also listed as Ethyl methyl ketone
Ethyl benzene	final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)
Methanol	final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as Methyl alcohol

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable :	Toluene, n-Butyl alcohol, Xylene (mixed isomers), Chromium Compounds (Chromium VI), Zinc Compounds, Ethyl benzene, Methanol
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) :	Toluene, Xylenes (isomers and mixture), Ethyl benzene, Methanol
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.