

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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THIS MSDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)

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SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Trade Name : MAGNACRYL™ High Solids Acrylic Enamel Automotive Finish
Product Code..... : AE9000 - Lead Containing Colors
(Covers the series of products which will vary by color and pigmentation)
Product Class..... : Paint
Shipping Classification : Paint - Flammable Liquid
DOT Hazard Classification : 3 (FLAMMABLE LIQUID)

HMIS RATINGS: Health - 2 Flammability - 3 Reactivity - 0

SECTION II - COMPONENTS

IF PRESENT, IARC, NTP AND OSHA CARCINOGENS AND CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 ARE IDENTIFIED IN THIS SECTION. SEE DEFINITION PAGE FOR CLARIFICATION.

Chemical Name and Synonyms	Cas #	Weight %	Occupational Exposure Limits			Vapor Pressure
			ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL	
			TWA	STEL		
Xylene* Xylol	1330-20-7	5 - 10	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	5.1 mm Hg
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone* MIBK	108-10-1	15 - 25	50 ppm	75 ppm	50 ppm	16.0 mm Hg
<i>Based on color, this product may contain one or more of the following:</i>						
Lead (as the element)*	7439-92-1	10 - 15				
Chromium (as the element)*	7440-47-3	1 - 5				
Barium (as the element)*	7440-39-3	.5 - 1.0				
Antimony (as the element)*	7440-36-0	.25 - .50				

* CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF SARA TITLE III.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point:	246 - 288°F	Odor:	Ketone solvent
Vapor Density:	Heavier than air	Physical State:	Liquid
Evaporation Rate:	Faster than N-Butyl Acetate	Solubility in Water:	Nil
Specific Gravity:	1.18 - 1.22	% Volatile (by Volume):	48 - 52
Viscosity (KU):	55 - 75	Weight Per Gallon (Lbs.):	9.80 - 10.20
Color:	Assorted	VOC (GPL):	400 - 415

This physical data is provided as an analysis for products with similar formulations. Actual data will vary within these ranges depending on the color of the product only.

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (TCC): 60°F **EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:** LOWER: 1.4%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ALCOHOL FOAM OR CARBON DIOXIDE OR DRY CHEMICAL.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: MAY FORM: OXIDES OF LEAD AND CHROMIUM. CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE, ETC.

FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE DEMAND MODE WITH APPROPRIATE TURN-OUT GEAR AND CHEMICAL RESISTANT PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. REFER TO THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SECTION OF THIS MSDS.

WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE.

WATER MAY BE USED TO KEEP FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS COOL UNTIL FIRE IS OUT.

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON OR NEAR DRUM OR CONTAINER (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN JUST RESIDUE) CAN IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY.

ALL FIVE GALLON PAILS AND LARGER METAL CONTAINERS INCLUDING TANK CARS AND TANK TRUCKS SHOULD BE GROUNDED AND/OR BONDED WHEN MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED.

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VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL ALONG THE GROUND OR MAY BE MOVED BY VENTILATION AND IGNITED BY PILOT LIGHTS, OTHER FLAMES, SPARKS, HEATERS, SMOKING, ELECTRIC MOTORS, STATIC DISCHARGE, OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES AT LOCATIONS DISTANT FROM MATERIAL HANDLING POINT.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL: 50 PPM

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: 50 PPM

EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES - EXPOSURE CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS AND SWELLING.

SKIN - EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE MILD SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY DRY THE SKIN. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE REDNESS, BURNING, DRYING AND CRACKING, AND SKIN BURNS. PRE-EXISTING SKIN DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL.

SKIN ABSORPTION IS POSSIBLE, BUT HARMFUL EFFECTS ARE NOT EXPECTED FROM THIS ROUTE OF EXPOSURE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF HANDLING AND USE.

BREATHING - EXPOSURE TO VAPOR OR MIST IS POSSIBLE AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

SHORT TERM INHALATION TOXICITY OF VAPOR IS LOW. BREATHING SMALL AMOUNTS DURING NORMAL HANDLING IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL EFFECTS; BREATHING LARGE AMOUNTS MAY BE HARMFUL.

BREATHING OF SPRAY MIST SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

SYMPTOMS ARE MORE TYPICALLY SEEN AT AIR CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING THE RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE:

IRRITATION (NOSE, THROAT, RESPIRATORY TRACT) - PRE-EXISTING LUNG DISORDERS, E.G. ASTHMA-LIKE CONDITIONS, MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL.

GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION (NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA)

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION (DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS)

SWALLOWING - SINGLE DOSE ORAL TOXICITY IS LOW. SWALLOWING SMALL AMOUNTS DURING NORMAL HANDLING IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL EFFECTS. SWALLOWING LARGE AMOUNTS MAY BE HARMFUL.

SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE:

MOUTH AND THROAT IRRITATION

GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION (NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA)

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION (DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS)

THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS DURING SWALLOWING OR VOMITING AND CAUSE LUNG INFLAMMATION AND/OR DAMAGE.

FIRST AID:

IF ON SKIN: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH EXPOSED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. IF SYMPTOMS PERSIST, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. LAUNDRER CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE.

IF IN EYES: IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP, IMMEDIATELY MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. FLUSH EYES GENTLY WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES WHILE HOLDING EYELIDS APART; SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. THIS MATERIAL IS AN ASPIRATION HAZARD. IF INDIVIDUAL IS DROWSY OR UNCONSCIOUS, PLACE ON LEFT SIDE WITH THE HEAD DOWN. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF POSSIBLE, DO NOT LEAVE INDIVIDUAL UNATTENDED.

IF BREATHED: IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP, IMMEDIATELY MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION; KEEP PERSON WARM AND QUIET. IF PERSON IS NOT BREATHING, BEGIN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN.

PRIMARY ROUTE (S) OF ENTRY:

INHALATION, SKIN CONTACT, EYE CONTACT

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

THIS MATERIAL (OR A COMPONENT) HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE HARM TO THE FETUS IN LABORATORY ANIMAL STUDIES. HARM TO THE FETUS OCCURS ONLY AT EXPOSURE LEVELS THAT HARM THE PREGNANT ANIMAL. THE RELEVANCE OF THESE FINDING TO HUMANS IS UNCERTAIN.

THIS MATERIAL (OR A COMPONENT) SHORTENS THE TIME OF ONSET OR WORSENS THE LIVE AND KIDNEY DAMAGE INDUCED BY OTHER CHEMICALS.

THIS MATERIAL (OR A COMPONENT) SHORTENS THE TIME OF ONSET OR WORSENS THE NEUROTOXIC EFFECTS INDUCED BY OTHER CHEMICALS.

CARCINOGENICITY:

CHROMIUM AND CERTAIN CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS ARE CURRENTLY CLASSIFIED BY IARC AND NTP AS KNOWN CARCINOGENS BUT IT IS STIPULATED THAT THE COMPOUND(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARCINOGENIC EFFECT IN HUMANS CANNOT BE SPECIFIED. ACGIH CURRENTLY LISTS CHROMATES OF LEAD AS SUBSTANCES SUSPECT OF CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL FOR MAN (SEE APPENDIX A2 OF ACGIH TLV BOOKLET). EPA'S HEALTH ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT FOR CHROMIUM STATES THAT ANIMAL CANCER BIOASSAY STUDIES SUGGEST THAT HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS (PARTICULARLY SOLUBLE AND SPARINGLY SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS) ARE PROBABLY THE ETIOLOGICAL AGENT IN CHROMIUM RELATED HUMAN CANCER. DATA SUPPORTING THIS POSITION EXISTS IN BOTH RATS AND HUMANS. RAT BRONCHIAL IMPLANT STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ONLY CALCIUM, STRONTIUM AND CHROMATES PRODUCED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN THE NUMBERS OF BRONCHIAL CARCINOMAS WHILE NO SUCH INCREASES WERE SEEN WITH SEVEN DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF LEAD CHROMATE PIGMENTS.

THE AVAILABLE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE ON LEAD CHROMATE PIGMENTS CONFIRMS THESE RESULTS. IN EVERY CASE WHERE EXCESS LUNG CANCER INCIDENCES HAVE BEEN REPORTED, EXPOSURE WAS EITHER TO ZINC CHROMATE ALONE OR INVOLVED MIXED EXPOSURES TO VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF ZINC, LEAD, STRONTIUM AND BARIUM CHROMATES. IN THE ONLY STUDY WHERE EXPOSURE WAS REPORTED TO BE LEAD CHROMATES ALONE, NO INCREASED INCIDENCE IN LUNG CANCER WAS OBSERVED.

OVEREXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL (OR ITS COMPONENTS) HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS A CAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS, AND MAY AGGRAVATE PRE-EXISTING DISORDERS OF THESE ORGANS IN HUMANS: MILD REVERSIBLE LIVER EFFECTS, MILD REVERSIBLE KIDNEY EFFECTS.

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SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: CANNOT OCCUR

STABILITY: STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID CONTACT WITH: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

SMALL SPILL: ABSORB LIQUID ON VERMICULITE, FLOOR ABSORBENT OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL

LARGE SPILL: ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLARES, FLAMES INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS, ELECTRICAL SPARKS). PERSONS NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM AREA OF SPILL UNTIL CLEAN-UP HAS BEEN COMPLETED. STOP SPILL AT SOURCE, PREVENT FROM ENTERING DRAINS, SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER. PREVENT FROM SPREADING. IF RUNOFF OCCURS, NOTIFY AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED. PUMP OR VACUUM TRANSFER SPILLED PRODUCT TO CLEAN CONTAINERS FOR RECOVERY. ABSORB UNRECOVERABLE PRODUCT. TRANSFER CONTAMINATED ABSORBENT, SOIL AND OTHER MATERIALS TO CONTAINERS FOR DISPOSAL.

PREVENT RUN-OFF TO SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER. IF RUN-OFF OCCURS, NOTIFY PROPER AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED, THAT A SPILL HAS OCCURRED.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

SMALL SPILL: DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

LARGE SPILL: DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

SECTION VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: IF WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT(S) OF PRODUCT OR ANY COMPONENT IS EXCEEDED (SEE SECTION II), A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED ATR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IS ADVISED IN ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER NIOSH/MSHA RESPIRATORS (NEGATIVE PRESSURE TYPE) UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS (SEE YOUR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST). ENGINEERING OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE EXPOSURE.

VENTILATION: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MECHANICAL (GENERAL AND/OR LOCAL EXHAUST) VENTILATION TO MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV(S).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: WEAR RESISTANT GLOVES (CONSULT YOUR SAFETY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER).

EYE PROTECTION: CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES IN COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS ARE ADVISED; HOWEVER, OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER TYPE SAFETY GLASSES. CONSULT YOUR SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: TO PREVENT REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT, WEAR IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

CONTAINERS OF THIS MATERIAL MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTIED. SINCE EMPTIED CONTAINERS RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES (VAPOR, LIQUID AND/OR SOLID), ALL HAZARD PRECAUTIONS GIVEN IN THE DATA SHEET MUST BE OBSERVED.

WARNING!!! SUDDEN RELEASE OF HOT ORGANIC CHEMICAL VAPORS OR MISTS FROM PROCESS EQUIPMENT OPERATING AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE, OR SUDDEN INGRESS OF AIR INTO VACUUM EQUIPMENT, MAY RESULT IN IGNITIONS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF OBVIOUS IGNITION SOURCES. PUBLISHED "AUTOIGNITION" OR "IGNITION" TEMPERATURE VALUES CANNOT BE TREATED AS SAFE OPERATING TEMPERATURES IN CHEMICAL PROCESSES WITHOUT ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL PROCESS CONDITIONS. ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ELEVATED TEMPERATURE PROCESSES SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SAFE OPERATING CONDITIONS.

THE INFORMATION ACCUMULATED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BUT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE WHETHER ORIGINATING WITH THE COMPANY OR NOT. RECIPIENTS ARE ADVISED TO CONFIRM IN ADVANCE OF NEED THAT THE INFORMATION IS CURRENT, APPLICABLE, AND SUITABLE TO THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES.