

Material Safety Data Sheet

For Coatings, Resins and Related Materials

NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals

24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-123-4567 CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

National Response in Canada CANUTEC: 613-996-6666

Outside U.S. and Canada Chemtrec: 202-483-7616

Section 1 - Chemical Product / Company Information

Product Name:	AEROSOL LACQUER SANDING SEALER	Revision Date:	04/26/2006
Identification Number:	15X015	Print Date:	04/26/2006
Product Use/Class:	LACQUER		
Manufacturer:	Deft, Inc. (CAGE CODE 33461) 17451 Von Karman Ave Irvine, Ca. 92614	Information Phone:	(949) 474-0400
		Emergency Phone:	(800) 424-9300

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

*** Emergency Overview ***: May cause burns to the eyes and skin. Flammable liquid and vapors. Amber liquid in aerosol container. Effects the central nervous system. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed. Contact with eyes or skin causes irritation.

Effects Of Overexposure - Eye Contact: Contact may cause excessive blinking and tear production or damage to the conjunctiva may occur. Contact with eyes may cause blurred vision. Exposure to liquid, aerosol, or vapors may cause irritation, tearing, redness, and swelling accompanied by a stinging sensation. Direct eye contact may cause irritation. Exposure may cause conjunctivitis. May cause swelling of the conjunctiva, corneal injury, or burns to the eye.

Effects Of Overexposure - Skin Contact: Direct skin contact may cause irritation. Exposure may cause skin burns. Repeated skin contact may cause absorption through the skin, which may cause a coma. The severity of the coma depends on the amount of product absorbed through the skin or ingested. Contact with skin may cause blistering. Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, drying, and defatting due to the solvent properties. Symptoms may include swelling, redness, and rash.

Effects Of Overexposure - Inhalation: May cause irregular heartbeats, a tight feeling in the chest, respiratory depression, and narcosis. Exposure may cause liveliness, a light-headed feeling, and giddiness followed by nausea, weakness, fatigue, and drowsiness. Exposure to high concentrations or overexposure to one or more components may cause respiratory depression or failure, difficult breathing, chest constriction, loss of consciousness, or death. Exposure may cause pulmonary edema. Exposure may cause irreversible damage to the nervous system and brain. Exposure may cause vomiting. Inhalation may cause headaches and difficult breathing. Inhalation of vapors may cause feelings of euphoria and anesthetic effects. Prolonged exposure may cause narcosis, rapid breathing and death from asphyxiation. Exposure may cause coughing, chest pain, nasal discomfort, and discharge. Inhalation may cause irritation to the respiratory tract (nose, mouth, mucous membranes) & acute nervous system depression characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness, or coma.

Effects Of Overexposure - Ingestion: Vomiting may cause aspiration of the solvent, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May result in possible corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Ingestion may cause decreased body temperature and blood pressure, drowsiness, headache, kidney failure, hemolytic anemia, shock, coma, or death. Ingestion may cause a sore throat. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Ingestion causes damage to the central nervous system. It may include, acute nervous system depression, which is characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, drowsiness, unconsciousness, or coma. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Effects Of Overexposure - Chronic Hazards: In animal studies, exposure to a component(s) has been shown to cause damage to the fetus, only at a level of exposure that would also harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown. It also, has been shown to cause neuropathy and mild reversible kidney effects in laboratory animals. Contains components listed as a Carcinogen: NTP? : No, IARC Monographs? : Yes, OSHA Regulated? : No. Prolonged contact will cause drying and cracking of the skin, due to defatting action. Skin sensitization, asthma or other allergic responses may develop. Overexposure to a component has been shown to cause damage to the liver and testis in laboratory animals. Exposure may cause loss of coordination, confusion, slowed heart rate, effects on the liver and spleen, respiratory depression, lung edema, kidney damage, mild temporary changes to the liver, low blood pressure, or coma. Exposure to a component's vapors caused damage to the lining of the middle ear in animal studies. The relevance of these findings is uncertain in humans. WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. Symptoms of overexposure may occur for up to 48 hours after the original exposure occurred. Exposure to concentrated vapors may cause heart arrhythmias, especially those with preexisting heart conditions. Preexisting liver or

kidney disease may be aggravated by repeated or prolonged exposure.

Primary Route(s) Of Entry: Skin Contact, Skin Absorption, Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye Contact

Section 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Component	CAS Number	Weight % Reporting Ranges
ACETONE	67-64-1	10-30
ISOBUTANE (2-METHYLPROPANE)	75-28-5	10-30
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	10-30
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	8052-41-3	5-10
VM & P NAPHTHA	64742-89-8	5-10
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	3-7
n-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	1-5
NITROCELLULOSE	9004-70-0	1-5
ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE	97-85-8	1-5
METHYL n-AMYL KETONE	110-43-0	1-5
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	1-5
ISOPROPANOL ANHYDROUS	67-63-0	1-5
XYLENE	1330-20-7	1-5
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	1-5
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1-1.0
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1-1.0
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	78-83-1	0.0-0.1

THE ABOVE LISTED PRODUCTS ARE ON THE TSCA INVENTORY LIST. ALSO ANY UNLISTED INGREDIENTS.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid - Eye Contact: If material gets into eyes, flush with water immediately for 20 minutes. Hold eyelids open to rinse out the entire eye. Consult a physician. If eyes are irritated from airborne exposure, move to fresh air.

First Aid - Skin Contact: If rash or irritation develops, consult a physician. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water and wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

First Aid - Inhalation: Asthmatic type symptoms may develop and maybe immediate or delayed by several hours. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors. In the case of inhalation of aerosol/mist call 911 immediately.

First Aid - Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything to an unconscious person. Obtain medical help.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point (°F): <20 TCC LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 1.0 UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 13

Extinguishing Media: Alcohol Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog, Water Spray, Dry Sand, Dry Powder

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Flammable liquid. Vapors can form an ignitable mixture with air. Vapors can flow along surfaces to a distant ignition source and flashback. A component may form explosive peroxides upon long-term storage. Peroxides maybe shock sensitive. Remove all sources of ignition. Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of packages. Do not use a cutting or welding torch near or on a drum of product, because vapors can ignite explosively, even if the drum is empty and contains only product residue. Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, sparks, electrical equipment and open flame. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Toxic gases may form when product burns. Fire may ensue when product comes in contact with strong oxidizers. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Flammable. Cool fire-exposed containers using water spray. Firefighters should wear full protective clothing. In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released Or Spilled: Dike to prevent entering any sewer or waterway. Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Contain and remove spilled material with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools. Use personal protective equipment as necessary.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Use only in ventilated areas. Open doors and windows. Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use grounding leads when transferring from one container to another. Protect container against physical damage. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not drill, solder, pressurize, grind, cut, weld, or braze empty container. Do not expose empty container or product to heat, flame, sparks, open flames, hot surface, static electricity, or any sources of ignition. Do not handle until the manufacturers safety precautions have been read and understood.

Storage: Protect material from direct sunlight. Store in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Avoid storing near high temperatures, fire, open flames, and spark sources. Keep container away from incompatible material. Under long-term storage or oxidizing conditions, peroxides of unknown stability may form. Do not open container if peroxide formation is suspected. Concentrated peroxides are an explosion hazard. Also, peroxides are shock sensitive. Keep

containers upright to prevent leakage and tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL
ACETONE	500 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm	1000 ppm
ISOBUTANE (2-METHYLPROPANE)	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200 ppm	300 ppm	200 ppm	300 ppm
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
VM & P NAPHTHA	300 ppm	N.E.	300 ppm	400 ppm
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	20 ppm	N.E.	50 ppm	N.E.
n-BUTYL ACETATE	150 ppm	200 ppm	150 ppm	N.E.
NITROCELLULOSE	HAZARD - N.E.	HAZARD - N.E.	HAZARD - N.E.	HAZARD - N.E.
ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
METHYL n-AMYL KETONE	50 ppm	N.E.	100 ppm	N.E.
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	25 ppm	N.E.	25 ppm	N.E.
ISOPROPANOL ANHYDROUS	400 ppm	500 ppm	400 ppm	500 ppm
XYLENE	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	N.E.
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	50 ppm	75 ppm	50 ppm	75 ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	125 ppm
ETHYL BENZENE	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	125 ppm
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	50 ppm	N.E.	50 ppm	N.E.

Notes

ISOBUTANE (2-METHYLPROPANE) CAS# 75-28-5 - Manufacture recommends TLV of 1000 ppm.

ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS CAS# 8052-41-3 - NISOH recommends a limit of 350 mg/m³ - 8 hour TWA, 1800 mg/m³ as determined by a 15-minute sample.

n-BUTYL ALCOHOL CAS# 71-36-3, there is evidence that some hearing loss may occur from long-term repeated exposure to vapor concentrations that are greater than 50 ppm. Animal studies have shown exposure causes effects on the liver, kidney, lungs, eyes, ears (vertigo), and central nervous system. Exposure caused birth defects and is toxic to the fetus of animals at levels that are nontoxic to the pregnant animal. The animals were exposed to doses many times higher than are expected to occur during use of the component.

n-BUTYL ACETATE CAS# 123-86-4 - This component has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animals. It only caused harm at levels of overexposure that would also harm the pregnant animal. The relevance to humans is unknown.

NITROCELLULOSE CAS# 9004-70-0 - It is on the OSHA Process Safety Management (PSM) list.

ISOBUTYL ISOBUTYRATE CAS# 97-85-8 - Eastman Kodak recommends an exposure limit of: 100 ppm 8 hour TWA.

2-BUTOXYETHANOL CAS# 111-76-2 - This component has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animals. It only caused harm at levels of overexposure that would also harm the pregnant animal. It has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance to humans is unknown. It also has been shown to cause reversible kidney effects and reversible liver effects in laboratory animals. Congestion in the liver, kidneys, and lungs resulted from acute lethal exposure in animal studies.

ISOPROPANOL ANHYDROUS CAS# 67-63-0 in animal studies, exposure has caused fetal developmental effects and low fetal weights in non-toxic exposure levels to the mothers. It has been shown to cause fetotoxic effects at the level of exposure that was harmful to the mother. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown. Exposure has been shown to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism of toxicity that caused the kidney damage is not found in humans; therefore kidney damage from exposure is not expected to occur in humans.

XYLENE CAS# 1330-20-7 - In animal studies, exposure has caused birth defects. The relevance to humans is unknown. It also has been shown to cause reversible effects to the liver, kidney damage, testis damage, harmful to fetuses, liver damage, hearing effects, central nervous effects, and cardiac sensitization in laboratory animals.

ETHYL BENZENE CAS# 100-41-4 - IARC Group 2B possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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Engineering Controls: Local ventilation of emission sources may be necessary to maintain ambient concentrations below permissible OSHA exposure limits. Remove all ignition sources (heat, sparks, flame, and hot surfaces).

Respiratory Protection: A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in an organic vapor environment (air purifying or fresh air supplied) is necessary. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use. Ventilation should be provided to keep exposure levels below the OSHA permissible limits.

Skin Protection: Chemical-resistant gloves (neoprene, natural rubber) should be used to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Wear safety eyewear (safety glasses, safety glasses with side-shields, chemical goggles, or face shields) to prevent eye contact.

Other protective equipment: Safety shower and eyewash station should be located in immediate work area. Long sleeve and long leg clothing is recommended. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard.

Hygienic Practices: Wash hands before breaks, eating, smoking, and at the end of the workday.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Range (°F):	N.D. - N.D.	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Odor:	Solvent odor	Odor Threshold:	N.D.
Appearance:	Amber liquid	Evaporation Rate:	1.99 x n-Butyl Acetate
Solubility in H ₂ O:	Insoluble		
Freeze Point:	N.D.	Specific Gravity:	0.780
Vapor Pressure:	N.D.	PH:	N.A.
Physical State:	Liquid in an aerosol container	Viscosity:	Thin liquid to heavy viscous material

(See section 16 for abbreviation legend)

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid high temperatures, sparks, or open flames. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Incompatibility: Material is incompatible with strong oxidizers, reducing agents, strong acids, chromic anhydride, chromyl alcohol, hexachloromelamine, and hydrogen peroxide. Also, incompatible with permonosulfuric acid, chloroform, alkalis, chlorine compounds, potassium t-butoxide, and thioglycol. Incompatible with copper, copper alloys, and strong alkalis.

Incompatible with halogens.

Hazardous Decomposition: Product may form hydrogen cyanide, methane, aldehydes, and carboxylic acids when burned. Thermal decomposition can lead to the generation and release of gases and vapors including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, and hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions, however one of the components may form peroxides of unknown stability.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Product LD50: N.E.

Product LC50: N.E.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information: No Information.

Section 13 - Disposal Information

Disposal Information: EPA Hazardous Waste Number/Code: D001, F003, F005. Empty containers will contain product residue and flammable vapors. Handle as hazardous material. Do not incinerate closed containers. Hazardous Waste Characteristics: Ignitability and Reactivity. RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE U161. Dispose of waste in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Consumer Commodity	Packing Group:	N.A.
DOT Technical Name:	N.A.	Hazard Subclass:	N.A.
DOT Hazard Class:	ORM-D/ Aerosol	Resp. Guide Page:	N.A.
DOT UN/NA Number:	N.A.		

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CERCLA - SARA Hazard Category

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories: IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD, FIRE HAZARD

SARA Section 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent By Weight</u>
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	12.93
n-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	4.96
2-BUTOXYETHANOL	111-76-2	2.35
ISOPROPANOL ANHYDROUS	67-63-0	2.32
XYLENE	1330-20-7	1.65
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	1.59
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.22
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.15

Toxic Substances Control Act:

This product contains the following chemical substances subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1
p-XYLENE OR PARA-XYLENE	106-42-3

U.S. State Regulations: As follows -

New Jersey Right-to-Know:

The following materials are non-hazardous, but are among the top five components in this product.

None

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know:

The following non-hazardous ingredients are present in the product at greater than 3%.

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
ALKYD RESIN	UNKNOWN

California Proposition 65:

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause Cancer:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
BENZENE	71-43-2
ETHYLENE OXIDE	75-21-8

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause birth defects, or other reproductive hazards.

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
BENZENE	71-43-2
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ETHYLENE OXIDE	75-21-8

International Regulations: As follows -

CANADIAN WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: N.A.

Section 16 - Other Information

HMIS Ratings:

Health: 3

Flammability: 4

Reactivity: 1

Personal Protection: I

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, GR/LTR: 679.3

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, LB/GAL: 5.67

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS MIXED, GR/LTR: <= N.D.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS MIXED, LB/GAL: <= N.D.

REASON FOR REVISION: New Computer System. Information in Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, and 16 have been updated.

REGULATORY CODE: 15X015

LAYOUT CODE: A2004R

Legend: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established, N.D. - Not Determined

The information contained on this MSDS has been checked and should be accurate. However, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.