

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CRONAR™ REDUCERS/ADDITIVES/INITIATORS

Section I**Manufacturer**

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Automotive Products Department
Wilmington, Delaware 19898
Telephone: Product information (800) 441-7515
Medical emergency (800) 441-3637
Transportation emergency (800) 424-9300
(CHEMTREC)

Product: Cronar™ Reducers/Additives/Initiators (9100S, 9259S, 9285S, 9475S, 9485S, 9495S, 9575S, 9585S, 9595S, 9404S, 9504S)

D.O.T. Hazard Class: Flammable Liquid

Paint Related Material NA 1263 (9100S, 9285S, 9475S, 9485S, 9495S, 9575S, 9585S, 9595S)
Driers, paint, liquid, N.O.S. UN 1168 (9259S, 9404S, 9504S)

Hazardous Materials Identification System:

H = 2, F = 3, R = 0.

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients (See Section X for ingredients by product code)

Ingredients	CAS No.	Vapor Pressure (20°C mm Hg.)	Exposure Limits*
1. Butyl acetate	123-86-4	8	150ppm-A,0; 200ppm-A-(STEL)
2. N-Butyl alcohol	71-36-2	5.5	100ppm-O; 25ppm-D; 50ppm-C-A
3. Acetone	67-64-1	184	750ppm-A; 1000ppm-O; 1000ppm-A-(STEL)
4. Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	71	200ppm-A,0; 300ppm-A-(STEL)
5. Toluene	108-88-3	36.7	100ppm-A; 200ppm-O; 150ppm-A-(STEL); 300ppm-O-C 500ppm-O Max 10 Min
6. Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	33	400ppm-A,0; 500ppm-A-(STEL)
7. Diabasic Esters			
a) Dimethyl glutarate	1119-40-0	14 (at 100° C)	10 mg/m ³ -D
b) Dimethyl succinate			
c) Dimethyl adipate			
8. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	0.6	25ppm-A; 50ppm-O; 10ppm-D
9. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	3.8	Unknown

10. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	0.3	225ppm-S; 20ppm-D
11. Xylene	1330-20-7	25	100ppm-A,0; 150ppm-A-(STEL)
12. Aromatic hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	10	25ppm-O; 50ppm-D
13. Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate	763-69-9	Unknown	Unknown
14. VM&P naphtha	64742-89-8	15	100ppm-D; 300ppm-A; 500ppm-O
15. Medium mineral spirits	64742-88-7	10	100ppm-A,D; 500ppm-O
16. Heavy mineral spirits	64742-96-7	None	100ppm-D
17. Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate	99-76-3	None	Unknown
18. Acrylic resins	9011-14-7	None	Unknown
19. Acrylic polymer	25951-87-5	None	Unknown
20. Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	76	400 ppm-A,0

*A = ACGIH TLV, O = OSHA, D = Du Pont Internal Limit, S = Supplier Furnished Limit, STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 mins.), C = Ceiling

Section III — Physical Data

Evaporation Rate: Slower than ether Gal. Wt. (#/gal): 6.90-8.39
Solubility in water: Miscible Volume % Volatile: 56.1-100%
Vapor Density: Heavier than air Weight % Volatile: 48.0-100%
Boiling Range: 54°F-225°F V.O.C. (#/gal): 3.30-8.39

Section IV — Fire & Explosion Data

Flash point (Closed Cup): 20-73°F
Approx. flammable limits: 0.8-15.8%
Extinguishing media: Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical
Special fire fighting procedures: Full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus, is recommended. Water from fog nozzles may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up.
Unusual fire & explosion hazards: When heated above the flash point, emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

Section V — Health Hazard Data**General effects**

Ingestion: Gastro-intestinal distress.

In the unlikely event of ingestion, call a physician immediately and have names of ingredients available.

Inhalation: May cause nose and throat irritation. Repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents may lead to permanent brain and nervous system damage. Eye watering, headaches, nausea, dizziness and loss of coordination are signs that solvent levels are too high.

If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty persists, or occurs later, consult a physician.

Skin or eye contact: May cause irritation or burning of the eyes. Repeated or prolonged liquid contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and dermatitis.

Section V — Health Hazard Data — Continued

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician.

In case of skin contact, wash with soap and water. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.

Specific effects

Butyl Acetate: Extremely high concentrations have caused blood changes and weakness in laboratory animals. **N-Butyl Alcohol:** Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns. **Methyl Ethyl Ketone:** High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) has been demonstrated to potentiate (i.e., shorten the time of onset) the peripheral neuropathy caused by either N-Hexane or Methyl N-Butyl Ketone. MEK by itself has not been demonstrated to cause peripheral neuropathy. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns. **Toluene:** Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. **Isopropyl Alcohol:** Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights. High oral doses have caused anemia in laboratory animals. **Mixed Dibasic Esters:** High airborne levels in rats have shown mild injury to the olfactory region of the nose. **Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether:** Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. **Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate:** May cause moderate eye burning. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. **Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate:** Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May destroy red blood cells. May cause abnormal kidney function. **Xylene:** High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. **Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether:** Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. **VM&P Naphtha, Medium and Heavy Mineral Spirits:** Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown significant increases of kidney damage nor kidney or liver tumors. **Ethyl acetate:** Prolonged and repeated high exposures of laboratory animals resulted in secondary anemia with an increase in white blood cells, fatty degeneration, cloudy swelling and an excess of blood in various organs.

Section VI — Reactivity Data

Stability: stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): none reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous decomposition products: CO, CO₂, smoke

Hazardous polymerization: will not occur.

Section VII — Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition. Prevent skin contact and breathing of vapor. Wear a properly fitted vapor/particulate respirator (NIOSH/MSHA TC-23C). Confine and remove with inert absorbant.

Waste disposal method: Do not allow material to contaminate ground water systems. Incinerate absorbed material in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements. Do not incinerate in closed containers.

Section VIII — Special Protection Information

Respiratory: Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Wear a properly fitted vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA (TC-23C) for use with paints during application and until all vapors and spray mists are exhausted. In confined spaces or in situations where continuous spray operations are typical or if proper respirator fit is not possible, wear a positive pressure, supplied-air respirator (TC-19C). In all cases, follow the respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use; do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area.

Ventilation: Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep contaminants below applicable OSHA requirements.

Protective clothing: Neoprene gloves and coveralls are recommended.

Eye protection: Desirable in all industrial situations. Include splash guards or side shields.

Section IX — Special Precautions

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Observe label precautions. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 120°F.

Section X — Hazardous Ingredients by Product Code

Product Code	Ingredients (See Section II)
9100S	5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16
9259S	11, 19
9285S	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14
9404S	5, 11, 19
9475S	1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14
9485S	4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15
9495S	7, 12, 13, 15
9504S	1, 5, 9, 19, 20
9575S	9, 12, 15, 17
9585S	9, 12, 13, 17
9595S	7, 12, 13, 15, 17

Notice: The data in this material safety data sheet relate only to the specific material designated herein and do not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

"The following notice is required by California Proposition 65.

"Warning: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm."

Product Manager
Refinish Sales