# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



# **IMRON® POLYURETHANE ENAMEL**

Section I				13. Titanium			
Manufacturer				dioxide	13463-67-7	None	10.0mg/m³-A; 15 mg/m³-0
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)				14. Phthalocyanine			
Automotive Products Department				blue toner	147-14-8	None	10mg/m³-D
Wilmington, Delaware 19898				15. Acrylic resins	9011-14-7	None	Unknown
Telephone: Product information (800) 441-7515				16. Butyl acetate	123-86-4	8	150ppm-A,0;
Medical emergency (800) 441-3637 Transportation emergency (800) 424-9300				17. N-butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.5	200ppm-A-(STEL) 100ppm-0;
	HEMTREC)	ariergency (000	7424-3000	17. N-butyl alcohol	11-30-3	0.0	25ppm-D;
,							50ppm-C-A
Product: Imron Polyurethane Enamel D.O.T. Hazard Class: Flammable Liquid				18. Aromatic			
Paint UN 1263				hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	10	25ppm-0;
				19. Medium mineral			50ppm-D
Hazardous Mater $H = 2$ , $F = 3$ , $F = 3$		ition System:		spirits	64742-88-7	10	100ppm-A,D;
Π <b>– 2</b> , Γ <b>– 3</b> , Γ	1 – 0.			орино		.0	500ppm-0
Section II — Haz	ardous Ingr	edients (See S	ection X for	20. Monoazo			
ingredients liste	d by product	t code)		pigment	None	None	Unknown
		Vapor		21. Iron oxide	1309-37-1	None	Unknown
	0.00.11	Pressure	Exposure	22. Phthalocyanine blue pigment	147-14-8	None	10mg/m³-D
Ingredients	CAS No.	(20°C mm Hg.)	Limits*	23. Dioxazine	147-14-0	MOLIÈ	rollig/ill -D
1. Methyl ethyl	70.00.0	71	000nnm A O	Carbozole			
кетоле	78-93-3	71	200ppm-A,0; 300ppm-A-(STEL)	pigment	None	None	Unknown
2. Toluene	108-88-3	36.7	100ppm-A;	24. Tetrachloro-			
2. 10100110	100 00 0	55.1	200ppm-0;	isonsolinone			
			150ppm-A-(STEL);	yellow	None	None	Unknown
			300ppm-0-C	pigment 25. Isoindolinone	None	None	UNKIOWII
			500ppm-0	pigment	None	None	Unknown
2 Ethyl costate	1/1 70 6	76	Max 10 Min	26. Phthalocyanine	710110	,	
<ol> <li>3. Ethyl acetate</li> <li>4. Propylene glyco</li> </ol>	141-78-6	70	400ppm-A,0	green			
monomethyl				pigment	None	None	10mg/m³_D
ether acetate		3.8	Unknown	27. Quinacridone	1047-16-1	None	10mg/m³-D
<ol><li>Xylene</li></ol>	1330-20-7	25	100ppm-A,0;	pigment *A = ACGIH TLV, (			
C 1/8/10 D	C4740.00.0	45	150ppm-A-(STEL)	S = Supplier Furnis	hed Limit ST	= Du Pont inte FL = Short Te	erm Exposure Limit
6. VM&P naphtha	64/42-89-8	15	100ppm-D; 300ppm-A; 500ppm-0	(15 min.), C = Ceili			STITE EXPOSURE ENTIRE
7. Chrome			оборрі і о	, ,	_		
antimony				Section III — Phys			
titanate	None	None	0.5mg/m³-A,	Evaporation rate: \$	_		#/gal): 8.25-11.19 Volatile: 60.6-69.4%
O Aluminum	7429-90-5	None	0-Sb	Solubility in water:			Volatile: 42.8-63.6%
8. Aluminum 9. Carbon black	1333-86-4	None	10mg/m³-A 3.5mg/m³-A,0	Vapor Density: Hea			gal): 3.5-6.0
10. Lead chromate	1000 00 1	110110	olollig/iii 74,0	Boiling Range: 76°			<b>99</b>
molybdate	12656-85-8	None	$150 \mu g/m^3$ -A;	O-Mar IV Fina	9 Evalentes	D-1-	
			50μg/m³-A;	Section IV — Fire	-		
			50μg/m³-0-Pb;	Flash point (Closed			
11. Lead chromate	18/5/-12-1	None	100μg/m³-0-Cr 150μg/m³-A;	Approx. flammable Extinguishing med			n dioxide dry
FI. EGAG CHIOTHAG	10404 12 1	140110	50μg/m³-A;	chemical	ia. Water spray	, rourn, ourse	in aloxido, di y
			50μg/m³-0-Pb;		procedures: F	ull protective	equipment, including
			100μg/m³-0-Cr	self-contained b	preathing appa	ratus, is reco	mmended. Water
12. Nickel,						I to cool close	ed containers to
antimony,			<i>\$-</i>	prevent pressu		Mhan baata	d above the fleeh
titanium yellow				Unusual fire & expl	osion nazards: nmable vanore	. which when	a above the flash mixed with air, can
pigment	8007-18-9	None	0.5mg/m <sup>3</sup> -A,				nay be flammable at
pigmone	5551 100	110110	0.5/119/111-74, 0-\$B	temperatures b			
						•	

#### 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. This product cannot be applied satisfactorily without the addition of an activator which contains an isocyanate. Exposure to the isocyanate may cause asthma-like reactions with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough or lung sensitization. This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior reaction to isocyanates must not be exposed to the vapors or spray mist.

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.

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

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. 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. Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate: May cause moderate eye burning. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. 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. VM&P Naphtha and Medium 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. Chrome Antimony Titanate, Nickel, Antimony, Titanium Yellow Pigment: Antimony, nickel and chromium are incorporated into the crystal structure of titanium dioxide. As such they are chemically and biologically inert. Lead Chromate Molybdate, Lead Chromate and Lead: Overexposure to lead may cause adverse effects to the blood forming, nervous, urinary, reproductive systems including embryotoxic effects. Symptoms may include loss of appetite, anemia, disturbance of sleep and fatigue. See OSHA Lead Standard 29CRF1910.1025 for exposures longer than 8 hours. The OSHA exposure limit is reduced by this formula: Limit (in  $\mu g/m^3$ ) = 400/hours worked in the day. These pigments are NTP carcinogens. Lead can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Titanium Dioxide: In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rats' lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. <a href="Butyl Acetate">Butyl Acetate</a>: Extremely high concentrations have caused blood changes and weakness in laboratory animals. <a href="N-Butyl Alcohol:">N-Butyl Alcohol:</a> Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

#### Section VI — Reactivity Data

Stability: stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): none reasonably foreseeable Hazardous decomposition products: CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, smoke, oxides of heavy metals reported in Section II

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). If the material has been activated with an isocyanate, wear a positive pressure supplied air respirator (NIOSH/MSHA TC-19C).

Confine and remove with inert absorbant.

Deactivate isocyanate containing spills with:

20% Surfactant (Tergitol TMN-10)

80% Water

or

0-10% Ammonia

2-5% Detergent

Balance Water

Water 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 positive pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH/MSHA TC-19C) while mixing activator with enamel, during application and until all vapors and spray mists are exhausted. Individuals with a history of lung or breathing problems or prior reaction to isocyanate should not use or be exposed to this product when activated. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area. Follow the respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use.

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 quards 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.

Other precautions: Do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator or appropriate ventilation.

## Section X — Hazardous Ingredients by Product Code

Product Code	Ingredients (See Section II)
520U, 523U	2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19
521U	2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16,
522U	17, 19 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 17,
531U, 535U	18, 19 2, 3, 4, 9, 15
532U	2, 3, 4, 12, 15
533U, 553U, 557U, 558U, 565U 534U, 539U, 540U, 544U, 562U	2, 3, 4, 15, 27 2, 3, 4, 15, 20
536U, 556U 537U	2, 3, 4, 15, 21 2, 3, 4, 7, 15
541U	2, 3, 4, 15, 25
543U 547U	2, 3, 4, 15, 24 2, 3, 4, 10, 15
548U, 560U	2, 3, 4, 11, 15
550U 552U, 559U, 566U	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15 2, 3, 4, 15, 22
554U, 555U 561U	2, 3, 4, 13, 15 2, 3, 4, 15, 26
563U	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 21
564U 567U	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 21 2, 3, 4, 15, 23
568U 571U, 572U	2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 22 2, 3, 4, 6, 15
37 10, 3720	2, 3, 4, U, 13

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