



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
 For 1Shot/Chromatic® Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION *SIGN RESTORING VARNISH*

Product Name: "1 SHOT®" Additional Products (4000, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4006)

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

	PRODUCT #:	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4006	
		DENSITY (LB/GAL):	10.2	7.9	11.3	7.6	7.2	7.5
		V.O.C. (LB/GAL)‡:	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.5	6.1	3.6
INGREDIENT	CAS #	WEIGHT %*						
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6			< 5		<15	< 1	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8					< 5		
Aluminum hydroxide	21645-51-2	< 5		< 5				
Carbon black	1333-86-4		<10					
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8					< 5		
Lecithin	8002-43-5					<20		
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	< 5		< 5		<25		
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8				<10		<15	
Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	< 5		< 5				
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	<35	<45	<25	<45	<50	<40	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<35		<40				
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	

‡ The VOC content is determined by using a percent solids basis, less water and exempt solvents, for adhesives, coatings and inks and the calculations of EPA Reference Method 24 or equivalent ASTM method approved by the executive office.

* If ingredient percentages do not total 100%, the balance is due to rounding or applies to ingredient(s) deemed nonhazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	2 *
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0

0 = Least 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme * = Chronic Health Effects

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Absorption, Eye contact, Skin contact.
Medical Conditions Aggravated: Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Liver disease, Digestive tract disease, Lung disease

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness).

Skin Contact: Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: Skin absorption may be a significant source of exposure.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity: Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System, Kidneys, Nervous System, Blood, Liver, Digestive Tract, Thyroid, Pituitary, Testes

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

Eye Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

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

Carcinogenicity: IARC: Yes NTP: No OSHA: No

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Nervous System, Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System, Kidneys, Blood, Liver, Digestive Tract, Pituitary, Testes.

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.

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.

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.

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

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
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.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary:	4000, 4001, 4002, 4004	4003, 4006
Flash Point (Celsius/Fahrenheit):	Combustible 38 C / 100 F	Flammable 10.5 C / 51 F
Autoignition Temperature:	226 °C;	439 °F
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:	1.0	Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 7.0

Fire Hazards:	Can 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. Dust explosions can occur under conditions of high dust concentrations in the presence of an ignition source. Burning will produce irritating smoke. 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.
Extinguishing Media:	Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray when fighting fires. Water or foam may cause frothing if liquid is burning but it still may be a useful extinguishing agent if carefully applied to the fire. Do not direct a water stream directly into the hot burning liquid.
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.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health Consideration for Spill Response:	Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, and the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. 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 health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear proper personal protective equipment following the recommendations of Section VIII. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation.
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:	Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Harmful or 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 place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Keep away from sources of ignition.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Engineering Controls:

Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. See table at the end of this Section VIII below for exposure limits. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used.

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 is required to avoid overexposure when handling this product.

Eyes:

Wear 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:

Wear protective gloves. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through 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 chemically resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Aluminum hydroxide	21645-51-2	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m ³ TWA	3.5 mg/m ³ TWA	1750 mg/m ³ IDLH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA; 245 mg/m ³ TWA	900 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Lecithin	8002-43-5	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	10 mg/m ³ TWA	Respirable Dust: 20 mppcf	3000 mg/m ³ IDLH
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m ³ TWA	20,000 mg/m ³ IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m ³ TWA	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust)	5,000 mg/m ³ IDLH
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m ³ TWA	900 ppm IDLH

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance:	Liquid.
pH:	N/A
Octanol/Water Coeff:	Not Determined.
Solubility in Water:	Minimal.
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.
Density	See Table on page 1.
V.O.C.	See Table on page 1.

Initial Boiling Point	154 °C; 309 °F
Initial Freezing Point	N/A

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid:	Temperatures above flash point in combination with sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition.
Chemical Incompatibility:	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m ³ /4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
Benzene, ethyl-	Oral LD50 Rat : 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 17800 uL/kg
Carbon black	Oral LD50 Rat : >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >3 gm/kg
Cumene	Inhalation LC50 Mouse : 10 gm/m ³ /7H; Oral LD50 Rat : 1400 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse : 12750 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 12300 uL/kg
Mesitylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 24 gm/m ³ /4H
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. The waste is ignitable.
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 clean-up 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.

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) 1330-20-7
Ethyl benzene 100-41-4

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency Basic Description and Label
DOT Products 4000, 4001, 4002: DOT by Land Transport: Not Regulated; DOT by Air and IATA (all modes): Paint, 3, UN1263, PG III; Label Required: Flammable Liquid

Products 4003 and 4006: Paint, 3, UN1263, PG II

Product 4004: DOT by Land Transport: Not Regulated; DOT by Air and IATA (all modes): Paint Related Material, 3, UN1263, PG III

Hazardous Substance

Cumene final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)
Ethyl benzene final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)
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-

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable : Cumene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Xylene (mixed isomers), Ethyl benzene.
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) : Cumene, Xylenes (isomers and mixture), Ethyl benzene
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.