

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FOR COATINGS, RESINS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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SECTION 1

Manufactured For:
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SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT - (CAS#)	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV(TWA)/OSHA PEL			LEL	VAPOR PRESSURE AEROSOL CANS 40 P.S.I.A. @ 70 DEG. F
		PPM	MG/M3			
CARBON BLACK (DUST) (1333-86-4)	.18	ND	3.50	ND		
PHthalOCYANINE GREEN (1328-53-6)	(1) .19	ND	ND	ND		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (13463-67-7) (AS DUST)	.60	ND	10.00	ND		
XYLENE (1330-20-7)	(1) 1.92	100.00	434.00	1.00		
ETHYL BENZENE (100-41-4)	(1) .47	100.00	434.00	1.20		
TOLUENE (108-88-3)	(1) (2) 13.82	100.00	377.00	1.27		
ACETONE (67-64-1)	(1) 10.99	750.00	1,780.00	2.60		
MINERAL SPIRITS (64742-47-8)	.62	100.00	ND	.70		
VARNISH MAKERS & PAINTER NAPHTHA (8032-32-4)	4.61	300.00	1,370.00	1.10		
HEXANE (110-54-3)	20.06	50.00	176.00	1.20		
SC-100 SOLVENT (64742-95-6)	.15	50.00	245.00	1.00		
PROPANE - (74-98-6)	20.2	ND	ND	2.30		
ISOBUTANE - (75-28-5)	13.4	ND	ND	1.90		

MATERIAL	8-HOUR TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE	ACCEPTABLE CEILING CONCENTRATION	ACCEPTABLE MAXIMUM PEAK ABOVE THE ACCEPTANCE CEILING CONCENTRATION FOR AN 8-HOUR SHIFT	
			CONCENTRATION	MAXIMUM DURATION
TOLUENE	200 PPM	300 PPM	500 PPM	10 MINUTES.

- (1) THIS CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF SARA TITLE III
(2) THIS CHEMICAL IS ON THE LIST OF "CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE
CANCER OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY" (PROPOSITION 65)

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: N/A

VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR

EVAPORATION RATE: FASTER THAN ETHER.

PERCENT VOLATILE ORGANIC
BY WEIGHT: 86.3%WEIGHT PER
GALLON: 5.786

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SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: AEROSOL-10 DEG. F (T.O.C.) LEL: SEE SECTION 2
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: 1A
OSHA: CLASS 1A FLASH POINT BELOW 73 F. AND A BOILING POINT BELOW 100 F.
DOT: CONSUMER COMMODITY ORMD

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: USE CARBON DIOXIDE, DRY CHEMICAL OR FOAM.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPOSITION HAZARDS: EXPOSURE TO HEAT MAY CAUSE BURSTING OF AEROSOL CAN.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: WATER SPRAY MAY BE INEFFECTIVE. WATER MAY BE USED TO COOL CONTAINERS TO PREVENT BURSTING. IF WATER IS USED, FOG NOZZLES ARE PREFERABLE. WEAR GOGGLES AND SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: SEE SECTION 2

ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE/FIRST AID:

INHALATION: EXPOSURE TO SOLVENT VAPORS CONCENTRATION EXCEEDING THE ESTABLISHED THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES CAN CAUSE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE ARE IRRITATION, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, POSSIBLE UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND ASPHYXIATION.

FIRST AID: REMOVE PATIENT TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING STOPS, BEGIN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

EYE CONTACT: MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION ESPECIALLY UPON DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE SPRAY.

FIRST AID: IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SKIN CONTACT: PROLONGED OR REPEATED LIQUID CONTACT MAY CAUSE DEFATTING OF THE SKIN, LEADING TO IRRITATION AND DERMATITIS.

FIRST AID: WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER.

INGESTION: ACCIDENTAL INGESTION IS UNLIKELY FROM AN AEROSOL CAN. IF INGESTED, CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

FIRST AID: CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

CARBON BLACK (DUST)
(1333-86-4)

OVEREXPOSURE - NONE RECOGNIZED. CARBON BLACK CONTAINS TRACE AMOUNTS OF ADSORBED POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (PNA). IN NON-ADSORBED FORM, SOME PNA'S HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE CARCINOGENS IN CERTAIN STUDIES. NO CARCINOGENIC EFFECT HAS BEEN FOUND IN ANIMALS OR HUMANS DUE TO EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK. CARBON BLACK IS NOT CONSIDERED A POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN BY IARC, OSHA, OR NTP.

PHthalocyanine GREEN (1)
(1328-53-6)

OVEREXPOSURE - NONE CURRENTLY KNOWN. CONTAINS 18-22 % BY WEIGHT OF COPPER COMPOUND OR 6% COPPER AS METAL.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

(13463-67-7) (AS DUST)

OVEREXPOSURE - NONE KNOWN

NOTE: INHALATION TESTS IN RATS: DUST FROM DRIED PRODUCTS PRODUCED AN INERT OR NUISANCE DUST RESPONSE IN THE LUNGS.

XYLENE

(1)

(1330-20-7)

OVEREXPOSURE - HEALTH STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT MANY PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS POSE POTENTIAL HUMAN HEALTH RISK WHICH MAY VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON. AS A PRECAUTION, EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDS, VAPORS, MISTS, OR FUMES SHOULD BE MINIMIZED. REPORTS OF ANIMAL TEST STUDIES HAVE SHOWN POSSIBLE EFFECTS TO: THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND THE LUNGS. REPORTS OF ANIMAL TEST STUDIES HAVE SHOWN EMBRYO/FETOXIC EFFECTS. THE REVELANCE OF THESE EFFECTS TO MAN IS UNKNOWN. HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS (GREATER THAN APPROXIMATELY 1000 PPM) ARE IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, MAY CAUSE HEADACHES AND DIZZINESS, ARE ANSETHETIC, AND MAY HAVE OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEMEFFECTS INCLUDING DEATH.

ETHYL BENZENE

(1)

(100-41-4)

OVEREXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE SEVERE EYE IRRITATION, REDNESS, TEARING, AND BLURRED VISION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE CAN CAUSE IRRITATION, DEFATTING AND DEMITITIS. EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF VAPORS CAN CAUSE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS INCLUDE DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, POSSIBLE UNCONSCIOUSNESS, AND EVEN DEATH. CAN CAUSE GASTRO-INTESTINAL IRRITATION, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONTIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

TOLUENE

(1) (2)

(108-88-3)

OVEREXPOSURE - WHILE THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF TOLUENE (E.G. THE TLV) HAVE PRODUCED CARDIAC EFFECTS IN HUMANS, ANIMAL STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT INHALATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF TOLUENE PRODUCED CARDIAC SENSITIZATION. SUCH SENSITIZATION MAY CAUSE FATAL CHANGES IN HEART RHYTHMS. THIS LATTER EFFECT WAS SHOWN TO BE ENHANCED BY HYPOXIA OR THE INJECTION OF ADRENALIN-LIKE AGENTS. RATS EXPOSED TO 1400 PPM OR 1200 PPM OF TOLUENE FOR 14H/DAY FOR 4 OR 5 WEEKS (RESPECTIVELY) EXHIBITED HIGH FREQUENCY HEARING DEFICITS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS INFORMATION TO MAN IS UNKNOWN.

ACETONE

(1)

(67-64-1)

OVEREXPOSURE - HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS MAY IRRITATE THE EYES AND MUCCOUS MEMBRANES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. SEVERE OVEREXPOSURE (I.E. > 12,000 PPM) CAN CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION INCLUDING NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEADACHES, INCOORDINATION AND DIZZINESS. REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT OF THE LIQUID WITH THE SKIN CAN CAUSE REDNESS AND A DRY, SCALY AND FISSURED DERMATITIS. EYE CONTACT RESULTING FROM SPLASHE'S OR HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATION EXPOSURE IS IRRITATING. WHEN ACETONE WAS ABSORBED SYSTEMICALLY, IT CAUSED CATARACTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. WHEN INGESTED THE EFFECTS ARE INTOXICATING. THESE ACUTE SYMPTOMS MIGHT INCLUDE EARLY EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY, IMPAIRED MOTOR COORDINATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DROWSINESS, STUPER AND FINALLY COMA. 10 TO 20 ML HAS BEEN TAKEN ORALLY WITHOUT ILL EFFECTS.

MINERAL SPIRITS

(64742-47-8)

OVEREXPOSURE - NARCOSIS IN HIGH CONCENTRATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION UPON PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT.

VARNISH MAKERS & PAINTER

NAPHTHA (8032-32-4)

OVEREXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION UPON PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS.

HEXANE

(110-54-3)

OVEREXPOSURE - THE PRESENCE (UP TO 50%) OF N-HEXANE IN THE SOLVENT MIXTURE FOR HEXANE REPRESENTS A DISTINCT HAZARD OF PRODUCING PERIPHERAL POLY-NEUROPATHY, A PROGRESSIVE DISORDER OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, WHICH WITH SUFFICIENT HIGH EXPOSURE HAS THE POTENTIAL OF BECOMING IRREVERSIBLE. THIS DISORDER HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED REPEATEDLY TO HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS (1000-1500 PPM) OF N-HEXANE OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL MONTHS. EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE CONTROLLED TO KEEP THE MAXIMUM LEVEL BELOW 100 PPM WHICH WILL RESULT IN N-HEXANE EXPOSURE OF 50 PPM OR LESS, AS RECOMMENDED BY AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. (1985-1986).

SC-100 SOLVENT

(64742-95-6)

OVEREXPOSURE - HEALTH STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT MANY PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS POSE POTENTIAL HUMAN HEALTH RISKS WHICH MAY VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON. AS A PRECAUTION, EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDS, VAPORS, MIST OR FUMES SHOULD BE MINIMIZED.

HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS (GREATER THAN APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PPM) ARE IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, MAY CAUSE HEADACHES AND DIZZINESS, ARE ANESTHETIC, AND MAY HAVE OTHER CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS INCLUDING DEATH.

THIS PRODUCT CAN BE DEFINED AS: LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM). IT CONSIST PREDOMINATELY OF C8-C10 AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, PRIMARILY C9

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE CONDITIONS TO AVOID: DO NOT STORE ABOVE
120 DEG. F. KEEP FROM SPARKS, PILOT LIGHTS OR OPEN FLAME.

INCOMPATABILITY: (MATERIALS TO AVOID) AVOID STRONG OXIDIZING MATERIALS.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: MAY PRODUCE HAZARDOUS FUMES WHEN HEATED
TO DECOMPOSITION. FUMES MAY CONTAIN CARBON DIOXIDE AND/OR CARBON MONOXIDE.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: NA

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF
IGNITION, AVOID BREATHING VAPORS, VENTILATE AREA. WIPE UP WITH INERT MATERIALS
AND PLACE IN APPROPRIATE CONTAINER.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: DO NOT INCINERATE AEROSOL, DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. DO NOT PLACE AEROSOL CANS IN HOME COMPACTOR. DO NOT PUNCTURE.

SECTION 8 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: AVOID CONTINUOUS BREATHING OF VAPORS AND SPRAY MIST. A SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS REQUIRED FOR CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE TLV LIMITS.

VENTILATION: USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION, SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT INHALATION OF SOLVENT VAPORS.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: OPTIONAL

EYE PROTECTION: ONLY UNDER CONDITIONS WHERE SPRAY MIST MIGHT GET INTO EYES.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: DO NOT STORE ABOVE 120 DEG. F. EXPOSURE TO HEAT OR PROLONG EXPOSURE TO SUN MAY CAUSE BURSTING.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING VAPORS AND INHALING CONTENTS CAN BE HARMFUL OR FATAL.

PERIODICALLY USER SHOULD REQUEST NEW MSDS TO ASSURE IT MATCHES CURRENT FORMULATION. THIS MSDS IS BASED ON FORMULA#: SC-0200-0000

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE BY SEYMOUR OF SYCAMORE, INC. IT IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, BUT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE ALL INCLUSIVE. USERS SHOULD CONSIDER THIS INFORMATION AS A SUPPLEMENT TO OTHER INFORMATION GATHERED BY THEM AND MUST MAKE THEIR OWN DETERMINATION OF SUITABILITY AND COMPLETENESS TO ASSURE PROPER SAFE USE AND DISPOSAL OF THESE MATERIALS.

ABBREVIATIONS:

N/D	NO DATA
N/A	NOT APPLICABLE
ACGIH (TLV)	AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (TRESHHOLD LIMIT VALUE)
PEL	PERMISSABLE EXPOSURE LIMITS
PPM	PARTS PER MILLION
MG/M3	MILLIGRAMS PER CUBIC METER
CAS #	CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE NUMBER
PSIA	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH - ABSOLUTE
F.	DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
TOC	TAG OPEN CUP
(A-1)	CONFIRMED HUMAN CARCINOGEN BY NTP, IARC, AND/OR OSHA
(A-2)	SUSPECTED HUMAN CARCINOGEN BY NTP, IARC, AND/OR OSHA