

PRODUCT NAME: PVC TOUCHUP COMPOUND EXTERIOR GRAY

HMS CODES: H F R P
2 3 0 J

PRODUCT CODE: 45-1

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Co.
 ADDRESS: 3327 Stafford Street Pittsburgh PA 15204
 EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-633-8253 INFORMATION PHONE: 1-412-771-2000
 REVISION DATE: 10/24/03 NAME OF PREPARER: Robert P. Barry

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP Deg F	WEIGHT PERCENT
* Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, 4-Methyl-2-pentanone ACGIH TWA8 TLV: 50ppm or 205 mg/m3, 75ppm STEL. OSHA TWA8 PEL 100ppm mg/m3. OSHA: 50ppm TWA8, 205 mg/m3 TWA8, 75ppm STEL, 300 mg/m3 STEL.	108-10-1	15 68	33.09
* Toluol (methyl benzene) 27.59 ACGIH TWA TLV: 50ppm. OSHA PEL: 100ppm TWA, 150ppm STEL.	108-88-3	26 77	
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate-Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9		12.45
Mica, inert filler ACGIH TLV: 3 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 20 Mppcf	12001-26-2	0 0	4.36
Titanium Dioxide, inert pigment ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m3, Other TLV: 10 mg TWA	13463-67-7	0 0	4.32
Amorphous fused silica OSHA PEL & ACGIH: 20 mppcf	68909-20-6	0 0	1.88
Carbon Black Pigment ACGIH TLV: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA, OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA	1333-86-4	0 0	1.44
Vinyl Acetate (As an impurity in raw material) ACGIH: 10ppm TWA8, 15ppm STEL. OSHA: 10ppm TWA8, 20ppm STEL.	108-05-4	0 0	0.01

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

LEGEND: (C)=Ceiling limit; (S)=Skinlimit; (STEL)=Short Term Exposure Limit; (Mppcf)=Million Particles Per Cubic Foot; (TWA)=8 HR Time Weighted Average.

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING RANGE: 231 deg F - 241 deg F SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.02
 VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.
 COATING VOC: 5.16 lb/gl MATERIAL VOC: 5.16 lb/gl
 ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY WEIGHT: 60.686
 ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY VOLUME: 74.787
 COATING DENSITY, LB/GAL: 8.504
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble.
 APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Viscous, opaque liquid with a paint thinner-like odor.

===== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: 48 deg F METHOD USED: TCC
 FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1.2 UPPER: 8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep onlookers away. Dike runoff to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains, and watercourses. Use caution after fire is extinguished, vapors or liquid may reignite. Notify appropriate state and local agencies.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Pressure may build up in tightly closed containers exposed to fire which may result in rupture. Keep containers cooled with water spray. Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition or collect in low areas.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Sources of ignition, poor ventilation, corrosive atmospheres or liquids which may damage containers.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Strong acids and bases, oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other toxic gases.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Effects vary among individuals and may include headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract, and incoordination. Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, and tearing, and blurred vision. Skin contact may cause irritation and redness. Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin, causing cracking, and in severe cases, dermatitis.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Acute overexposure to solvent fumes during air drying of this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage.

SIGNIFICANT DATA ON MIBK WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMANS

In tests with laboratory animals, methyl isobutyl ketone produced evidence of embryofetal toxicity at exposure levels which were toxic to mothers, but no evidence was obtained for teratogenicity, or for embryofetal toxicity, at levels which did not affect the mothers. Results from five mutagenicity assays with different genetic endpoints indicate that methyl isobutyl ketone does not produce activity typical of that of chemical mutagens. Additional studies have shown that methyl isobutyl ketone is toxic if aspirated. It is known to enhance the neurotoxicity of linear 6 carbon solvents.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF CARBON BLACK OVEREXPOSURE

The carbon black component of this formula is an IARC listed Group 2B substance, considered by IARC to be a "Possible human carcinogen". Carbon black is not designated as a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies carbon black as A4, "Not classifiable as a human carcinogen". Carbon black is not presently listed by California Proposition 65, but the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published on October 29, 1999 a Notice of Intent to List "Carbon Black (airborne particles of respirable size)" as a "substance known to the State to cause cancer".

SIGNIFICANT DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMANS

This product may contain trace amounts of residual vinyl acetate. Vinyl acetate has been identified by IARC as a potential human carcinogen. Lifetime exposure to high vapor concentrations (600 ppm) of vinyl acetate caused malignant and benign tumors of the respiratory tract of rats, but not mice; this response possibly being associated with the irritant effect. Vinyl acetate has been tested for carcinogenic potential in rats in two separate drinking water studies. In one study in which animals were exposed to concentrations up to 0.5% in water, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity. In the second study, conducted at higher concentrations (up to 1% in water), evidence of cancer in the stomach and oral cavities was observed. There is no evidence that vinyl acetate has caused cancer in humans. There should be minimal risk when used with ventilation adequate to keep the atmospheric concentration of vinyl acetate below the recommended exposure limit. Male rats receiving vinyl acetate at high concentrations in drinking water (0.5%) for two generations possibly demonstrated a decreased ability to produce offspring.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea, and vomiting.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: INHALATION OVEREXPOSURE: Remove person to fresh air, If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention. NOTE: Use supplied-air respirator for rescue in enclosed areas. EYE CONTACT: Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes, get medical attention. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting, if aspirated material can cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Drink 2 glasses of milk or water to dilute and contact physician or poison center. SKIN: Wash with soap and water, avoid repeated contact.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignition. Dike to prevent entry into sewers or surface waters. Recover free liquid by shovelling into container using non-sparking tools, or add absorbant such as sand or earth to spill and sweep up. Provide ventilation, wear a respirator. Notify proper authorities if spill contaminates land or waterways.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Store soaked rags or absorbant material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material. Absorbant materials may emit flammable vapors. Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable local, state, and federal governing regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Do not expose to flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking alloy tools and explosion-proof equipment for handling. The need for grounding and bonding of containers in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 77 should be assessed before transferring product. Store inside away from extreme temperature variations. Protect containers from physical damage. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not inhale vapors or mists, use with adequate ventilation and wear a respirator. Do not store with food or animal feed.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not cut, weld, grind, drill, solder, or braze on or near containers whether full or empty. Do not reuse containers without professional reconditioning and testing. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

=====
SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES
=====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Using this product in poorly ventilated areas may require the use of a respirator. Use Mine Safety Appliance respirator #448849 with organic vapor cartridge and mist filter (or equivalent) if air monitoring demonstrates that the concentration of listed hazardous materials exceeds the recommended TLV's. In enclosed areas where ventilation is not used, wear a Mine Safety Appliance #475217 pressure/demand air-supplied respirator or equivalent.

VENTILATION: Use good general mechanical ventilation and local exhaust adequate to reduce the concentration of vapors or mists of the listed hazardous materials to below the Threshold Limit Value(s) and the Lower Explosion Limit. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use of gloves is recommended, use chemically resistant type.

EYE PROTECTION: Use is recommended, use splash goggles or full face shields as necessary.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Use impervious apron or coveralls to prevent contaminating streetclothes which may result in prolonged exposure. The use of head caps or helmets is recommended.

WORK AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Practice good industrial hygiene when using this product: After using this product, do not smoke or eat until washing thoroughly. Remove saturated clothing or shoes at once and launder before reuse.

=====
SECTION IX - MISCELLANEOUS
=====

DOT INFORMATION:

UN/NA ID No.: UN 1263
DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
PACKING GROUP: II
DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable Liquid, Paint

DISCLAIMER:

The information and recommendations contained herein were believed to be accurate at the time of preparation or obtained from sources believed to be generally reliable. Direct testing of this product under all conceivable conditions of use has not been done. Information given herein is given in good faith, however Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Corporation makes no warranty concerning its accuracy and will not be held liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on this information.