**SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking**


Telephone: 
- Product information: (800) 441-7515
- Medical emergency: (800) 441-3637
- Transportation emergency: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Product: Nason® Primers, Sealers and Fillers

**DOT Shipping Name:** See DOT Addendum.

**Hazardous Materials Information:** See Section 10.

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**SECTION 2. Composition/Information on ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE</th>
<th>EXPOSURE LIMITS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acrylate A</td>
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<td>Acrylate B</td>
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<td>Acrylate C</td>
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<td>Acrylate D</td>
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<td>Alkyd resin B</td>
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<th>CAS #</th>
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<td>15 min STEL</td>
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<td>D 0.1 mg/m³</td>
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Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above:

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.

Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above:

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.

Acetone
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-A
Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can 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 a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-B
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can 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 a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Bisphenol a/epichlorohydrin polymer
Genetic damage in bacterial cell cultures, but not observed in animals.

Butyl acetate
May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rates exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Butyl benzyl phthalate
This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Butylated phenol-formaldehyde resin
May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision. This chemical is a formaldehyde donor. Formaldehyde is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen and has shown mutagenic activity in laboratory cell culture tests. May induce pulmonary sensitization or significant irritation of the respiratory airways. Formaldehyde has produced tumors in the nasal passages of laboratory animals when exposed to high concentrations for a two year period. IARC has concluded epidemiology studies found evidence of formaldehyde related nasopharyngeal cancer in humans and have classified formaldehyde as a confirmed human carcinogen. DuPont toxicologists have reviewed these studies and formaldehyde as a possible human carcinogen. May cause irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, coughing and possibly accompanied by chest pain.

Carbon black
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Cobalt neodecanoate

SECTION 3. Hazards identification

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:
May cause nose and throat irritation. May cause nervous system depression, characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. If this product contains or is mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, the following health effects may apply: Exposure to isocyanates may cause respiratory sensitization. This effect may be permanent. Symptoms include an asthma-like reaction with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough or permanent lung sensitization. This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Repeated overexposure to isocyanates may cause a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapors or spray mist of this product.

Ingestion:
May result in gastrointestinal distress.

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.

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Some cobalt compounds may be possible human carcinogens.

Cobalt octoate
Skin contact may cause any of the following: dermatitis, irritation, skin sensitization. Some cobalt compounds may be possible human carcinogens.

Dibutyl phthalate
Extremely high concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Epoxide resins, liquid
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: allergies, eczema, skin disorders. Irritating to the mouth, throat and stomach. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin.

Ethyl acetate
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, central nervous system, eyes, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, liver, lungs, skin. 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. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. If absorbed through the skin, may be harmful.

Ethylbenzene
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
May destroy red blood cells. May cause abnormal kidney function. May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, liver, dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Glyceryl tri-acetate stearate
Repeated or prolonged liquid contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and dermatitis. May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision.

Heptane
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can 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 a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Isopropyl alcohol
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver, kidneys, lungs.

Kaolin
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

Medium mineral spirits
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can 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 a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Methyl ethyl ketone
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Methyl isobutyl ketone
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

Methyl n-propyl ketone
May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. May cause any of the following central nervous system effects: drowsiness. May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision.

N-butyl alcohol
May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

Naphthalene
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause...
Nitrocellulose
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: liver disease, kidney disorders.

Polymer base
Eye contact may cause any of the following: blurred vision, severe irritation, redness, tearing. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause any of the following: stumor (central nervous system depression). Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, headache, nausea, irritation to the nose, lung irritation.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

Quartz-crystalline silica
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury.

Red iron oxide light
Long-term respiratory exposure of iron oxide may result in deposition of particles in the lung (benign siderosis).

Strontium chromate
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Health studies have shown that chromate pigment manufacturing may be associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: allergic contact dermatitis. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: asthma. Repeated or prolonged skin or eye contact may cause any of the following: irritation. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: respiratory tract irritation, sensitization, asthma-like reactions, e.g. wheezing, chest tightness.

Styrene
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. May cause any of the following central nervous system effects: loss of consciousness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause any of the following: Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: liver. If ingested, may be: harmful or fatal.

Titanium dioxide
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respiratory titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's 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. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.¹

Toluene
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. 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.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Vnþ p naphtha-A
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, skin and eyes. Material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Vnþ p naphtha-B
Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can 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 a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Xylene
Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylene in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Zinc chromate
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Health studies have shown that chromate pigment manufacturing may be associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: allergic contact dermatitis. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: asthma. Repeated or prolonged skin or eye contact may cause any of the following: irritation. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: respiratory tract irritation, sensitization, asthma-like reactions, e.g. wheezing, chest tightness.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures

First Aid Procedures:
Inhalation:
If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing difficulty persists, or occurs later, consult a physician.

Ingestion:
In the unlikely event of ingestion, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call a physician immediately and have names of ingredients available.

Skin or eye contact:
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 thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.

Flash Point (Closed Cup): See Section 11 for exact values.
Flammable Limits: LFL 0.5 % UFL 21.2 %

Extinguishing Media:
Universal aqueous film-forming foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Procedures:
Full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus, is recommended. Water from fog nozzles may be used to prevent pressure build-up.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:
For flammable liquids, vapor/air will ignite when an ignition source is present. In other cases, 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 6. Accidental release measures

Procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks:
Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition. Prevent skin and eye contact and breathing of vapor. If material does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Dispose of properly. If the material contains, or is mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Pour liquid decontamination solution over the spill and allow to sit at least 10 minutes. Typical decontamination solutions for isocyanate containing materials are: 20% Surfactant (Tergitol TMN 10) and 80% Water or 0-10% Ammonia, 2-5% Detergent and Water (balance). Pressure can be generated. Do not seal waste containers for 48 hours to allow CO2 to vent. After 48 hours, material may be sealed and disposed of properly.

Ecological information:
There is no data available on the product. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:
Observe label precautions. If combustible (flashpoint between 100 - 200 deg F), keep away from heat, sparks and flame. If flammable (flashpoint less than 100 deg F), also keep away from static discharges and other sources of ignition. If material is extremely flammable (flashpoint less than 20 deg F) or flammable, VAPORS MAY IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY OR CAUSE FLASH FIRE, respectively. Vapors may spread long distances. Prevent buildup of vapors. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 120 deg F. If product is waterbased, do not freeze.

Other precautions:
If material is a coating: do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with particulate filters or appropriate ventilation, and gloves.

SECTION 6. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering controls and work practices:
Ventilation:

Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep contaminants below applicable exposure limits.

Respiratory protection:
Do not breathe vapors or mists. If this product contains isocyanates or is used with an isocyanate activator/hardener, wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C) while mixing activator/hardener with paint, during application and until all vapors and spray mist are exhausted. If product does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH TC-23C) and particulate filter (NIOSH TC-84A) may be used. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area. Individuals with history of lung or breathing problems or prior reaction to isocyanates should not use or be exposed to vapor or spray mist if product contains or is mixed with isocyanate activators/hardeners.

Protective equipment:
Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Skin and body protection:
Neoprene gloves and coveralls are recommended.

Eye protection:
Desirable in all industrial situations. Goggles are preferred to prevent eye irritation. If safety glasses are substituted, include splash guard or side shields.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate:
Slower than Ether
Water solubility:
NIL
Vapour density:
Heavier than air
Approx. Boiling Range (°C):
46 - 244 °C
Approx. Freezing Range (°C):
-114 - 1350 °C
Gallon Weight (lbs/gal):
7.81 - 13.05
Percent Volatile By Volume:
38.22 - 85.57
Percent Volatile By Weight:
23.08 - 72.97
Percent Solids By Volume:
14.43 - 61.78
Percent Solids By Weight:
27.04 - 76.92

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:
Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):
None reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous decomposition products:
CO, CO2, smoke, and oxides of any heavy metals that are reported in “Composition, Information on Ingredients” section.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge:
For flammable materials (flashpoint less than 100 deg F) and combustibles (flashpoint between 100-200 deg F) if heated above the flashpoint, solvent vapors in air may explode if static grounding and bonding is not used during transfer of this product.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:
None known.
SECTION 11. Additional Information

421-05™ Acetone, Alkyd resin-A, Butyl acetate, Carbon black(0.1%), Ester gum, Ethyl alcohol, Ethylbenzene(0.3% - 0.8%®), Fumed silica, Glyceryl tri-acetoxy stearate, Stearine, Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, N-butyl alcohol(5%), Nitrocumulonitride, Titanium dioxide(5.7%), Toluene(4 - 4.4%®), Vm&n naptha-A, Xylene(0 - 3%®)

GAL WT: 9.52 WT PCT SOLIDS: 49.01 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 32.53
SOLVENT DENSITY: 8.62 VOC LE: 4.4 VOC AP: 3.4
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 2 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

421-08™ Acrylic polymer-C, Butyl acetate, Carbon black(0.5%), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl ethyl ketone, Red iron oxide light, Toluene(9%®)

GAL WT: 9.94 WT PCT SOLIDS: 52.07 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 36.04
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.14 VOC LE: 4.4 VOC AP: 4.2
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

421-17™ Acrylic polymer-A, Barium sulfate, Butyl acetate, Calcium carbonate, Ethylbenzene(3.0%®), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Methyl amy ketone, Methyl ethyl ketone, Propionic acid, n-butyl ester, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, Titanium dioxide(8.9%), Xylene(12%®), Yellow iron oxide

GAL WT: 12.36 WT PCT SOLIDS: 67.73 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 44.16
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.15 VOC LE: 3.9 VOC AP: 3.9
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

421-19™ Acrylic polymer-A, Barium sulfate, Butyl acetate, Calcium carbonate, Carbon black(0.1%), Ethylbenzene(3.0%®), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Methyl amy ketone, Methyl ethyl ketone, Propionic acid, n-butyl ester, Quartz-crystalline silica(5.9%), Toluene(12%®)

GAL WT: 11.90 WT PCT SOLIDS: 65.58 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 42.35
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.11 VOC LE: 4.1 VOC AP: 4.0
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

421-20™ Acrylic polymer-D, Butyl acetate, Carbonate, Carbon black(0.2%), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, Quartz-crystalline silica(0.3%), Titanium dioxide(5.4%)

GAL WT: 11.62 WT PCT SOLIDS: 61.62 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 40.25
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.46 VOC LE: 4.5 VOC AP: 4.5
FLASH POINT: 73 °F to below 100 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IC
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

421-21™ 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, Acetone, Acrylic polymer-D, Barium sulfate, Butyl acetate, Carbonate, Carbon black(0.2%), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Methyl amy ketone, Quartz-crystalline silica(0.1%), Titanium dioxide(5.1%)

GAL WT: 12.32 WT PCT SOLIDS: 51.56 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 34.42
SOLVENT DENSITY: 9.39 VOC LE: 2.4 VOC AP: 1.3
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

421-23™ Acrylic polymer-B, Barium sulfate, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Carbon black(0.2%), Ethyl acetate, Ethylbenzene(2.1%®), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, Titanium dioxide(9.6%), Toluene(16%®), Xylene(9%®), Zinc phosphate(6%)

GAL WT: 11.15 WT PCT SOLIDS: 59.82 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 36.16
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.17 VOC LE: 4.6 VOC AP: 4.6
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

421-30™ Acetone, Barium black(0.2%), Dibutyl phthalate(4%®), Ester gum, Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate, Ethylbenzene(0.3%®), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Isopropyl alcohol, N-butyl alcohol(2%), Nitrocumulonitride, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, Titanium dioxide(8.0%), Xylene(1%®)

GAL WT: 10.91 WT PCT SOLIDS: 64.77 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 46.92
SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.77 VOC LE: 2.1 VOC AP: 1.3
FLASH POINT: Below 20 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 2 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

421-40™ Acetone, Butyl acetate, Cobalt octoate(0.2%®), Hydrous magnesium silicate, Limestone (calcium carbonate), Magnesite, Methyl ethyl ketone, Methyl isobutyl ketone(2%), Polyester resin-A, Styrene(26.9%®), Titanium dioxide(0.3%), Vm&n naptha-B

GAL WT: 10.21 WT PCT SOLIDS: 54.92 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 36.63
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.51 VOC LE: 4.2 VOC AP: 3.6
FLASH POINT: Below 20 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 2 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

422-23™ Acetone, Acrylic resin-B, Butyl acetate, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Calcium carbonate, Carbon black(0.5%), Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate, Ethylbenzene(0.6%®), Methyl amy ketone, Quartz-crystalline silica(2.2%), Titanium dioxide(2.0%), Toluene(3%®), Xylene(3%®)

GAL WT: 8.11 WT PCT SOLIDS: 32.18 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 20.51
SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.88 VOC LE: 4.6 VOC AP: 2.4
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

422-28™ Acetone, Alkyd resin-C, Aluminum hydroxide, Aromatic hydrocarbon-A, Carbon black(2.2%), Ethylbenzene(0.3%®), Medium mineral spirits, Methyl amy ketone, Methyl isobutyl ketone(3%), Naphthalene(0.2%®), Polyurethane resin, Titanium dioxide(31.4%), Toluene(1%®), Vinyl resin, Xylene(1%®)

GAL WT: 10.57 WT PCT SOLIDS: 72.31 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 57.16
SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.85 VOC LE: 2.5 VOC AP: 2.3
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

422-33™ Alkyd, Aluminum hydroxide, Butyl acetate, Carbon black(2.1%), Ethyl acetate, Ethylbenzene(0.8%®), Methyl isobutyl ketone(12%), Titanium dioxide(32.8%), Xylene(3%®)

GAL WT: 11.47 WT PCT SOLIDS: 76.92 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 61.78
SOLVENT DENSITY: 6.95 VOC LE: 2.6 VOC AP: 2.6
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

422-46™ Alkyd resin-B, Aluminum hydroxide, Butyl acetate, Carbon black(1.4%), Cobalt neodecanoate(0.1%®), Ethylbenzene(0.3%®), Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate(1%®), Medium mineral spirits, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, Titanium dioxide(24.9%), Toluene(4%®), Vm&n naptha-A, Xylene(1%®)

GAL WT: 10.30 WT PCT SOLIDS: 64.87 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 49.19
SOLVENT DENSITY: 7.12 VOC LE: 3.6 VOC AP: 3.6
FLASH POINT: 20 °F to below 73 °F: H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IB

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TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

491-26™ Barium sulfate, Bisphenol a/epichlorohydrin polymer, Carbon black(0.3%), Ethylbenzene(0.5%*©), Methyl ethyl ketone, Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, Quartz-crystalline silica(25.5%), Strontium chromate(5.6%©), Titanium dioxide(9.0%), Toluenone(2%©), Xylene(16%©), Zircon phosphate(3%*)

FLASH POINT: 73 °F to below 90 °F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IC
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: YES

491-30™ Aluminum and phosphor mixture, Butylated phenol-formaldehyde resin, Carbon black(0.1%), Isopropyl alcohol, Methyl ethyl ketone, Methyl isobutyl ketone(13%©), N-butyI alcohol(9%), Polyvinyl butyral resin, Quartz-crystalline silica(0.5%), Titanium dioxide(3.3%), Yellow iron oxide, Zinc oxide(2%), Zinc phosphate(3%*)

FLASH POINT: 73 °F to below 90 °F H: 2 F: 3 R: 0 OSHA STORAGE: IC
TSCA STATUS: In Compliance PHOTO-CHEMICALY REACTIVE: NO

Footnotes:

TSCA: in compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PNOC = Particles not otherwise classified.

PNOR = Particles not otherwise regulated.

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer.

TWA = Time-weighted average.

TM = A Trademark of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.

# = Listed as a Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant.

Notice: The information on this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Prepared by: Y. B. Yarbrough
Product Manager: Refinish Sales

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