



The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

DuPont
Material Safety Data Sheet

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6108FR COLOR MATCH SPRAYS
Revised 22-MAY-1998

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Chemical Solutions Enterprise
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-800-441-7515
Transport Emergency : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
Medical Emergency : 1-800-441-3637

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
Acetone	67-64-1	20-25
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-89-8	30-35
Mineral Spirits	64742-48-9	0-5
*Xylene	1330-20-7	0-5
Propane-Isobutane Mixture	68476-86-8	30

* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Skin contact can cause drying of the skin, irritation with discomfort or rash, or dermatitis. Xylene can be absorbed through the skin in amounts capable of causing toxic effects. Skin contact to the propane/isobutane mixture may cause frostbite.

Eye contact can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Inhalation may cause irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat or runny nose or asphyxiation (the amount of oxygen available for breathing is reduced)

(HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

Inhalation of the propane/isobutane mixture may cause irregular heartbeat with a strange sensation in the chest, "heart thumping", apprehension, lightheadedness, feeling of fainting, dizziness, weakness, sometimes progressing to loss of consciousness and death.

Gross inhalation overexposure to xylene may cause cardiovascular effects, impaired functioning of the blood-forming system with alterations in blood cell counts and/or anemia, pathological changes in the liver and kidneys and fatality. Repeated exposures by inhalation has occasionally caused skin sensitization in humans.

Ingestion or inhalation of the mixture may cause central nervous system depression with dizziness, confusion, incoordination, drowsiness or unconsciousness; or non-specific effects such as headache, nausea and weakness.

Ingestion of the mixture can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. A serious ingestion hazard is aspiration (liquid entering the lungs during ingestion or vomiting) which may result in "chemical pneumonia". Symptoms include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discoloration of the skin, rapid breathing and heart rate, and fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage; and adverse effects to kidneys, lungs, and spleen, heart and adrenals. Exposures to certain aliphatic hydrocarbons have been associated with polyneuropathy.

Increased susceptibility to the effects of Xylene (Mixed Isomers) may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the central nervous system, kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, lungs, or bone marrow.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

Flush area with lukewarm water. Do not use hot water. If frostbite has occurred, call a physician.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately give 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

Notes to Physicians

THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines such as adrenaline, and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may be given but should be used with caution since it may induce vomiting.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point : 0 F (-18 C)
Method : Tag Closed Cup - TCC.
Flammable limits in Air, % by Volume
LEL : 1 %

Extremely flammable.

(FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES - Continued)

Closed containers may explode and/or autoignite when exposed to extreme heat, vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors or other locations distant from material handling point.

Extinguishing Media

Alcohol Resistant Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire exposed structures and containers.

If water is used, fog muzzles are preferable. Use self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Spill Clean Up

Eliminate all ignition sources, ventilate area, absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to a closed container.

Material collected on absorbent material may be deposited in a posted toxic substance landfill in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Do not inhale. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Handling (Physical Aspects)

Do NOT puncture. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

Do NOT incinerate.

Storage

Store away from heat, sparks and flames, sunlight.

(HANDLING AND STORAGE - Continued)

Do NOT store in areas above 120 deg F. Store large quantities in building protected for storage of flammable liquids.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear coverall chemical splash goggles when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying material.

RESPIRATORS

Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protection, as appropriate.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Wear impervious clothing, such as gloves, apron, boots, or whole bodysuit as appropriate.

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits

Acetone

PEL (OSHA) : 1000 ppm, 2400 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA
 TLV (ACGIH) : 500 ppm, 1188 mg/m3, A4
 STEL 750 ppm, 1782 mg/m3, A4
 AEL * (DuPont) : 500 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA

Mineral Spirits

PEL (OSHA) : None Established
 TLV (ACGIH) : None Established
 AEL * (DuPont) : 100 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA

Xylene

PEL (OSHA) : 100 ppm, 435 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA
 TLV (ACGIH) : 100 ppm, 434 mg/m3, 8 Hr. TWA, A4
 STEL 150 ppm, 651 mg/m3, A4
 AEL * (DuPont) : 100 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA
 150 ppm, 15 minute TWA

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Boiling Point : 133-331 F (56-166 C)
Melting Point : 1500 F (816 C) Estimated minimum
Vapor Pressure : Unknown for products
Solubility in Water : Slight to moderate
Vapor Density : Heavier than air
Specific Gravity : <1 (Water=1.0)
Evaporation Rate : Slower than ether
% Volatiles : 80-90 %
Volatile Organic Content: 65 %

Appearance and Odor : Typical solvent paint
Weight per gallon : 6.5-7.5 (PAINT)

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, sparks, and flames.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible or can react with strong oxidizing agents and heat.

Decomposition

May form toxic materials, carbon dioxide/carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, nitrogen compounds, etc., when burned.

Polymerization

Polymerization will not occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

ACETONE

Oral LD50, rat: 9,750 mg/kg
Inhalation 4 hour, LC50, rat: 31,983 ppm
Dermal LD50, rabbit: 20,000 mg/kg

Animal testing indicates that Acetone is an eye irritant, but is not a skin irritant. Acetone has not been tested for

(TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Continued)

skin sensitization in animals.

Repeated dermal exposure of animals caused dry skin and cataracts. Long-term dermal exposure caused no significant toxicological effects.

Repeated ingestion exposure to high doses of acetone caused kidney injury, reduced weight gain, and liver, hematological and testicular effects.

Single and repeated exposure by inhalation to high doses caused central nervous system depression, and decreased motor activity. Repeated exposures to higher concentrations caused incoordination and reduced weight gain.

In animal testing Acetone has not caused carcinogenicity. Limited data on the exposure of pregnant rats to Acetone show developmental toxicity only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. Limited data on the exposure of pregnant mice to Acetone show a reduction of fetal body weight and an increase in the incidence of late resorptions.

The NOEL (No-Observed-Effect-Level) for developmental toxicity in the rat and mouse study was 2200 ppm. Limited data on the exposure of rats and mice to Acetone show reproductive toxicity only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. Acetone does not cause genetic damage in bacterial cells. Test in mammalian cell cultures have been both positive and negative. Testing in yeast has also produced positive results.

MINERAL SPIRITS

Inhalation 4 hour LC50: > 1,400 ppm in rats
Skin absorption LD50: > 5 mL/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50: > 5 mL/kg in rats

The compound is a mild skin irritant, is an eye irritant, and is untested for animal sensitization.

Ingestion: A single large dose caused lethargy, diarrhea and incoordination.

Inhalation: A single exposure caused eye, nose and throat irritation with slight incoordination. Repeated exposure produces respiratory irritation and kidney damage (in male rats only)

Adequate tests for carcinogenic activity have not been performed. Tests in animals demonstrate no developmental or reproductive toxicity.

The material does not produce genetic damage in bacterial or

(TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Continued)

mammalian cell cultures or in tests in animals. It does not produce heritable genetic damage.

XYLENE

Oral LD50: 4,500 mg/kg in rats
Dermal ALD: 4,320 mg/kg (>5 mL/kg) in rabbits
Inhalation 4 hour LC50: 6,700 ppm in rats

Animal testing indicates Xylene is an eye irritant and a moderate to severe skin irritant. Single dermal exposure to high doses of Xylene caused narcosis.

Single exposure to Xylene by ingestion caused prostration and incoordination. Repeated exposure caused shallow respiration, prostration, liver and kidney effects, reduced weight gain, and altered hematology and clinical chemistry. Long-term exposure caused decreased body weight and histopathological changes of the liver.

Single exposure to Xylene by inhalation caused upper respiratory tract irritation, behavioral effects, incoordination, prostration, altered respiratory rate, low blood pressure, and altered hematology. Repeated exposure caused incoordination; impaired sense of hearing; histopathological changes of the liver, kidneys, adrenals, heart, spleen, lungs, and bone marrow; altered hematology; and reduced weight gain. Long-term exposure caused liver effects.

One published study reports limited data suggesting high oral doses caused an increase in malignant tumors in rats. However, other more extensive animal studies have demonstrated no evidence of carcinogenicity. Animal data show developmental effects only at or near levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal. There is a report in the literature that indicates synergistic developmental effects with Xylene and Acetylsalicylic Acid. Reproductive data on adult animals show no change in reproductive performance. Tests have shown that Xylene does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures, or in animals. In animal testing, Xylene has not caused permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (has not produced heritable genetic damage).

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

MINERAL SPIRITS

The compound is slightly toxic.
The 48 hr LC50 in Golden Orfe: 320-435 mg/L.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT

Proper Shipping Name : Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class : ORM-D
I.D. No. (UN/NA) : None
Packing Group : None
DOT Label(s) : None

DOT/IMO

Proper Shipping Name : Paint
Hazard Class : 3.2
UN No. : 1263
Packing Group : II
DOT/IMO Label : Flammable Liquid

IATA/ICAO

Proper Shipping Name : Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class : 9
UN No. : ID8000
Packing Group : None
Label : Miscellaneous

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA, NPCA-HMIS

NFPA Rating
Health : 2
Flammability : 4
Reactivity : 0

NPCA-HMIS Rating
Health : 1
Flammability : 4
Reactivity : 0

Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on use conditions.

(Continued)

The data in 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.

Responsibility for MSDS : MSDS Coordinator
> : DuPont Fluoroproducts
Address : Wilmington, DE 19898
Telephone : (800) 441-7515

Indicates updated section.

This information is based upon technical information believed to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

End of MSDS