NO: 856

Material Safety Data Sheet NEW CEILING WHITE Issue Date: October 1989

SECTION 1 - MANUFACTURER:

Seymour of Sycamore, Inc.
917 Crosby Avenue
Sycamore, IL 60178
Telephone: 815/895-9101

HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	4
Reactivity	3

PRODUCT: 24-006, 20-020, 16-041, 16-042, 16-043, 24-046
16-048, 16-049, 16-050, 20-051, 20-052, 16-054, 16-069, 20-148

PRODUCT CLASS: Aerosol - Auto Specialties (See section 9 for resin types)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

PRIMARY INGREDIENTS	CAS #	OSHA PEL (ppm)	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV (ppm)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)
1. Aluminum Flake	7429-90-5	N/D	10	N/D	10
2. Ammonium Hydroxide	7664-41-7	N/D	N/D	25	17
3. Chrome Antimony Titanium Buff Rutile	68186-90-3	See section 5 for TLV			
4. Iron Chromite Brown Spinel (Dust)	68187-09-7	See section 5 for TLV			
5. Lead Borsict(dust)(A-2)	65997-17-3	N/D	N/D	0.1	N/D
6. Stainless Steel	none	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
7. Chromium	7440-47-3	N/D	1	N/D	0.5
8. Molybdenum	7439-98-7	N/D	N/D	N/D	10
9. Nickel	7440-02-0	N/D	1	N/D	1
10. Titanium Dioxide (Dust)	13463-67-7	N/D	10	N/D	10
11. Acetone	67-64-1	750	1,800	750	1,780
12. Amyl Acetate (Std)	628-63-7	100	525	100	532
13. Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2	N/D	5	N/D	5
14. Dioctyl Phthalate (A-2)	117-81-7	N/D	5	N/D	5
15. Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether	111-76-2	N/D	N/D	25	120
16. Ethylene Glycol Mono Propyl Ether	2807-30-9	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
17. Heptane	142-82-5	400	1,600	400	1,640
18. Hexane	110-54-3	50	180	50	176
(Other Isomers in Hexane)	none	500	1,800	500	1,800
19. Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	400	980	400	985
20. Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	200	260	200	262
21. Methylene Chloride (A-2)	75-09-2	see below*	see below*	50	174
22. Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	200	590	200	590
23. Mineral Spirits	64742-86-7	100	525	100	N/D
24. Propylene Glycol Mono Methyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
25. S-C-100 Solvent	64742-95-6	N/D	N/D	50	245
26. S-C-150 Solvent	64742-94-5	N/D	N/D	100	563
27. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71-55-6	350	1,900	350	1,910
28. Toluene*	108-88-3	100	375	100	377
29. Varnish Makers and Painters Naphtha	8032-32-4	300	1,350	300	1,370
30. Xylene	1330-20-7	100	435	100	434
31. Propane	74-98-6	1000	1800	N/D	N/D
32. Isobutane	75-28-5	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D

MATERIAL	8 HR TIME WEIGHTED AVG.	ACCEPTABLE CEILING CONCENTRATION	ACCEPTABLE MAX. PEAK ABOVE ACCEPTANCE CEILING CONCENTRATION/8 HR. SHIFT CONCENTRATION	MAX. DURATION
*Methylene Chloride	500 ppm	1000 ppm	2000 ppm	5 min. in any 2 hours
*Toluene	200 ppm	300 ppm	500 ppm	10 minutes

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SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA — Auto Specialties (continued)

Boiling Point:	N/A	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Faster than ether	Melting Point:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	Aerosol can 40 psia @ 70 F.	Specific Gravity:	N/A
Water Soluble:	Insoluble	Odor & Appearance:	Paint Solvent odor
% Volatile, by Volume:	Approximately 85%		

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FFlash Point:	Aerosol -10 F, (T.O.C) Except 20-020 - Flash Point - 61 F. (T.O.C.)	LEL.	0.70	UEL.	9.5
Flammability Class:	N/A				
DOT:	Consumer Commodity - ORM-D				
Extinguishing Media:	Use Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam				
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

ACUTE OVER EXPOSURE:

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 OVER EXPOSURE:

Aluminum Flake (Powder): Overexposure - None currently known.
Ammonium Hydroxide: Overexposure - Can cause conjuctivities, dyspnea, vomiting and dizziness.
Chrome Antimony Titanium Buff Rutile: Overexposure - Contains Titanium Dioxide, CAS# 13463-67-7, threshold limit value, ACGIH, 1986-87, - 10 mg/m (3), total dust, OSHA pel - 15 mg/m (3) Z-1. Antimony Oxide as Sb, Cas# 1309-64-4, threshold limit value, ACGIH - 0.5 mg/m (3), OSHA pel - 0.5 mg/m (3) Z-1, Chromium as CR (III) CAS# 7440-47-3, threshold limit value, ACGIH, 1986-87, - 0.5 mg/m (3), OSHA pel - 1.0 mg/m (3) Z-1.
NOTE: Although industrial handling of this product has been good, the toxicological properities have not been fully investigated.
NOTE: The threshold limit values and effects of overexposure statements may not be applicable as the hazardous ingredients listed are homogeneously and ionically interdiffused to form a crystalline matrix of rutile.

Auto Specialities (continued)

NOTE: Inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease. The skin irritating effect may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
CHRONIC: Chromium and certain compounds have been listed as carcinogenic, both in animals and humans by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), some CR (VI) compounds are identified as lung carcinogens by toxicological studies. Evidence of CR (III) compounds carcinogenicity in animals and humans is inconclusive. This product contains CR (III).
CHRONIC: Long term inhalation studies indicate Antimony Oxide causes maligent lung tumors in laboratory rats.

Iron Chromite Brown Spinel(dust) - Overexposure - Contains Chromium as CR (III), CAS# 7440-47-3, threshold limit value, ACGIH, 1986-87, - 0.5 mg/m(3), OSHA Pel - 1.0 mg/m(3) Z-1.
NOTE: Although industrial handling of this product has been good, the toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.
NOTE: The threshold limit values and effects of overexposure statements may not be applicable as the hazards ingredients listed are homogenously and ionically interdiffused to form a crystline matrix of spinel.
NOTE: Inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease. The skin irritating effects may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
CHRONIC: Chromium and certain compounds have been listed as carcinogenic, both in animals and humans by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Some CR (VI) compounds are indentified as lung carcinogens by the toxicological studies. Evidence of CR (III) compound carcinogenicity in animals and humans is inconclusive. This product contains Chromimium (III).

Lead Borosilicate (as dust) - Overexposure - Early effects of lead ingestion difficult to detect. Continued ingestion will result in increase in blood lead above a base entry level. Overexposure may cause symptoms such as fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, aching bones and muscles, constipation, abdominal pains and loss of appetite. Prolonged ingestion may be indicated by intense periodic cramps and constipation, nausea and vomiting. Excessive exposure may affect blood, nervous, digestive systems. Synthesis of hemoglobin inhibited will result in anemia. Apathy and depression may be symptoms.

316-L Stainless Steel Alloy: Overexposure - Not known for 316-L Stainless Steel Alloy. Contains nickel, chromium and molybdenum metals. See notes under these items.
Chromium (Metal): Overexposure - Generally considered a nuisance dust.
Molybdenum (Metal): Overexposure - Dust irritates nose and trachea by inhalation.
Nickel (Metal): Overexposure - Sinus and pulmonary carcinogenic by long-period exposure.
Titanium Dioxide: Overexposure - None known. NOTE: Inhalation tests in rats: Dust from dried products produced an inert or nuisance dust response in the lungs.
Acetone : High vapor concentrations may irritate the eyes and mucous membranes of the nose and throat. Severe overexposure (i.e.) 12,000 PPM) can cause Central Nervous System 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 splashes 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.
SID. Amyl Acetate : Overexposure - None currently known.
Dibutyl Phthalate : Overexposure - none currently known.
Dioctyl Phthalate : Overexposure - This chemical has been listed as a carcinogin or potential carcinogin for hazard communciation purpose by: National Toxicology Program (Annual report on Carcinogens) and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph. A Consumer Product Safety Commision Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel has stated that, as this chemical is an animal carcinogin, it must be considered potentially carcinogenic to humans. The Chemical Manufactures Association Phthalic Esters Panel believes

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Auto Specialities (continued)

that the scientific data suggests that, while DOP may induce liver tumors in rats and mice at high dose levels, it poses little or no risk to man under much lower exposure levels typical of product use.

Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether : Overexposure - Studies in experimental animals have produced damage to the red blood cell by inhalation, skin absorption, and ingestion. Red blood cell osmotic fragility (a sensitive indicator of red blood cell toxicity) was not increased in two men and women exposed to 195 PPM for eight (8) hours.
The odor threshold has been reported to be as low as 0.48 PPM (100% recognition). Others report the odor at 40 PPM to be unpleasant while 60 PPM was a maximum tolerated level. Irriation of the eyes, nose, and throat occurs at 100 PPM. Thus, the odor does not have good warning properties. Predicted effects listed above are based on experimental animal data. Only three cases of human illiness possibly related to exposure to 2-Butoxyethanol have been reported, thus, its use has been remarkably free of serious complications.

Ethylene Glycol Mono Propyl Ether : Overexpousre - Exposure of experimental animals via inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion produces a toxic effect on the red blood cell. In studies of the related chemical, 2-Butoxyethanol, rats were at least three (3) times more sensitive than humans to this toxic effect.

Heptane: Overexposure - May damage central nervous system and cause respiratory irritation, muscular weakness, confusion, impaired coordination; headache and nausea.

Hexane : Overexposure - The presence (up to 50%) of N-Hexane in the solvent mixture for hexane represents a distinct hazard of producing peripheral polyneuropathy, 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 maxium level below 100 PPM which will result in N-Hexane exposure of 50 PPM or less, as recommended by ACGIH (1985-1986).

Isopropyl Alcohol : Overexposure - can be irritating to mucosal membranes. Damages developing fetus. Severe eye irritant.

Methyl Alcohol : Overexposure - Toxic effects from repeated overexposure to methanol are accumulative and effect the central nervous system, especially the optic nerve. These symptons may linger for several days after exposures. May be fatal or casue blindness if ingested. Cannot be made non-poisonous.

Methylene Chloride : Overexposure - Excessive exposure may cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system, liver or kidney effects. Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the rate of spontaneously occurring malignant tumors in one strain of laboratory mouse and benign tumors in laboratory rats. Other animal studies, as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response relatable to methylene chloride. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended. Birth defects are unlikely. Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses which caused toxic effects to the mother. In animal studies, has been shown not to interfere with reproduction. Negative or equivocal results have been obtained in mutagenicity test using mammalian cells or animals. This is consistent with the lack of interaction with DNA in rats and hamsters. Although results of Ames bacterial test have generally been positive, overall the data suggest that genotoxic potential does not appear to be a significant factor in the toxicity of methylene chloride.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone : Overexpsoure - Concentrations of 100-300 PPM cause nose and throat irritation, higher concentrations cause more severe irritation, headache, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, and incoordination. Prolonged exposure to the skin of liquid or vapors of Methyl Ethyl Ketone at concentrations greater than the TLV cause moderate irritation. Eye contact with the liquid causes severe irritation. Vapors cause slight to moderate irritation. Long term repeated overexposure to high concentration of vapor may result in Central Nervous System depression and narcosis. Methyl Ethyl Ketone has been demonstrated to potentiate (i.e., shorten the time of onset) the Pheripheral Neuophathy caused by either N-Hexane or Methyl N-Butyl Ketone. MEK by itself has not been demonstrated to cause Peripheral Neuropathy.

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Auto Specialities (cont.)

Mineral Spirits: Overexposure - Narcosis in high concentration. May cause skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated contact.

Propylene Glycol Mono Methyl Ether Acetate: Overexpsoure - None currently known.

SC-100 Solvent: 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 minmized.

SC-150 Solvent: 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 1000 PPM) are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headache and dizziness, are anesthetic, and may have other central nervous system effects.

1, 1, 1, Trichloroethane: Overexposure - Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 PPM Trichloroethane. Progressively higher levels over 1,000 PPM may cause dizziness, drunkenness; concentrations as low as 10,000 PPM can cause unconsciousness and death. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors which readily accumulate can cause unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats). Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause any significant adversed effects. Similar formulations did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. Birth defects are unlikely. Exposure having no adverse effects on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. In animal studies, has been shown not to interfere with reproduction. Results of in vitro ("Test Tube") mutagenicity test have been inconclusive. Results of mutagenicity test in animals have been negative.

Toluene: Overapxousre - 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 unkown.

Varnish Makers & Painter: Overexposure - may cause skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated contact. Central nervous system depression in high concentrations.

Xylene: 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 lungs. Reports of animal test studies have shown embryo/fetoxic effects. The revelance of these effects to man is unknown.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid: Do not store above 120 F. Keep from sparks, pilot light or open flame.

Incompatability: Products containing - Resin/Asphaltic, polymethylphenylsiloxene resin and Paint remover-avoid strong oxidizing agents.

Alpha - methylstyrene lacquer, modified alkyd polyester resin, vinyl toluene alkyd resin, and glass cleaner - none known.

Acrylic lacquer - avoid strong acids and strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: May produce hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide. In addition, 16-049 Graffiti Paint Remover, fumes may also contain hydrogen chloride vapor and/or traces of phosgene.

Polymethyl Phenyl Siloxene Resin: May produce hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, silicone dioxide and water.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: N/A

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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 fedeal regulations. Do not place aerosol cans in home compactor. Do not puncture.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Do not store above 120 F. Exposure to heat or prolong exposure to sun may cause bursting.

Other precautions: Use only as directed. Intentional misuse by diliberately concentrating vapors and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.

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.

Protection Gloves: Optional

Eye Protection: Only under conditions where spray mist might get into eyes.

SECTION 9 - NOTES

PRODUCT #	INGREDIENTS (see section 2)
Resin/Asphaltic -	
24-006	2, 20, 23, 29, 31, 32
24-046	17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PRODUCT #	INGREDIENTS (see section 2)
Acrylic Lacquer -	
16-042	11, 22, 28, 30, 31, 32
16-043	11, 13, 15, 22, 28, 30, 31, 32
16-048	1, 11, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32
16-050	1, 11, 12, 15, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32
16-054	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32
20-148	1, 11, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32

Alpha - Methylstyrene Lacquer -

16-041	1, 23, 25, 29, 31, 32

Vinyl Toluene Alkyd Resin

20-051	10, 20, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
20-052	10, 20, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

Resin - Polymethyl Phenyl Siloxene

16-069	1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 18, 19, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32

Other

20-020	15, 19, 31, 32
16-049	19, 21, 27, 31, 32

SECTION 10 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: do not use above 120 deg. F. exposure to heat or prolong exposure to sun may cause bursting.

Other precautions: Use only as directed. intential misuse by deliberately concentrating vapors and inhaling contents can be harmful or fatal.

AUTO SPECIALITIES (cont.)

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SECTION 11 SARA TITLE III - Chemicals

Product: 24-006
Methyl Alcohol: 1-2%
Toluene: 3-4%

Product: 20-020
Isopropyl Alcohol: 4-5%
Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether: 4-5%

Product: 16-041
Toluene: 42-44%
Aluminum: 1-2%

Product: 16-042, 16-043
Toluene: 18-20%
Xylene: 1-3%
Acetone: 32-36%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone: 7-9%
Ethylene Glyco Mono Butyl Ether: 2-4%

Product: 24-046
Toluene: 3-4%
Xylene: 5-6%

Product: 16-048,050-054, 20-148
Toluene: 15% to 30-%
Xylene: 2-7%
Acetone: 20-34%
Ethylene Glycol Mono Butyl Ether: 4-5%
Additional compounds for 16-054 are:
Nickel: Approximately 1.0%
Chromium: Approximately 1.0%

Product: 16-049
Isopropyl Alcohol 5-6%
Methylene Chloride: 75-77%
1, 1, 1, Trichloroethane 4-5%

Product: 16-051, 16-052
Methyl Alcohol: 2-4%
Toluene: 12-21%
Xylene: 4-7%

Product: 16-069
Isopropyl Alcohol: 0.1-0.2%
Toluene: 27-28%
Xylene: 1-2%
Acetone: 12-13%
Lead Compounds: 3-4%

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 (threshold limit value)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
ppm	Parts per Million
mgm3	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 Carcinogens
(A-2)	Suspected Human Carcinogens

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL OR CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO;

A) CAUSE CANCER
OR
B) CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.
(22 Cal. Code 12601 (b) (5)