

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

PRODUCT NAME: HY-LUX 340 VOC POLYURETHANE CATALYST
PRODUCT CODE: 8499

HMIS CODES: H F R P
3*3 1

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ELLIS PAINT CO.
ADDRESS : 3150 E. PICO BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90023-3683
EMERGENCY PHONE(CHEMTREC) : (800) 424-9300 DATE PRINTED : 08/03/06
INFORMATION PHONE : (323) 261-8114 NAME OF PREPARER : N/A

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION

Table with 5 columns: REPORTABLE COMPONENTS, CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE mmHG, @TEMP(F), WEIGHT PERCENT. Rows include Homopolymer of HDI, Methyl Amyl Ketone, Xylene, n-Butyl Acetate, White Spirits, and Aromatic 100.

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

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE (Deg F): 259 - 320 DENSITY: 8.53 lb/gl
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.02
COATING V.O.C.: 2.84 lb/gl MATERIAL V.O.C.: 2.84 lb/gl
COATING V.O.C.: 340 g/l MATERIAL V.O.C.: 340 g/l
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Pale yellow liquid with mild odor

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Deg F): 76 METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY % VOLUME- LOWER: .9 UPPER: 7.9
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES
Use approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not use direct stream of water. Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing should be worn by fire fighters. During fire, HDI vapors and other irritating , highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Closed container may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst when contaminated with water. Solvent vapors may be heavier than air. Stagnant air may cause vapors to accumulate and travel along the ground to an ignition source which may result in a flash back to the source of the vapor. Fire-exposed containers should be cooled with water to prevent pressure build-up which could result in container rupture

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

STABILITY: STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat, sparks or open flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong oxidizing agents Water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, metal compounds and surface active materials

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, traces of HCN and HDI

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR WILL NOT OCCUR

May occur if in contact with moisture or other materials which react with isocyanates. May occur at temperatures over 400 Deg F.

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

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation: May cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. High concentrations may result in narcosis. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction).

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Eye contact: Severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Skin contact: Moderate irritation. Skin contact may cause irritation. Symptoms of skin irritation may be reddening, swelling, scaling or blistering. Eye contact may cause tearing, reddening and swelling of the eyes.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin absorption: May cause irritation, defatting and dermatitis. Skin absorption may cause systemic effects similar to those identified under inhalation effects.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion may result in irritation and possible corrosive action in the mouth, stomach and digestive tract.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Acute: May cause eye, nose, respiratory tract and skin irritation, headache, drowsiness and nausea. Ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing in) into the lungs may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Chronic: Long term exposure may lead to central nervous system depression, dermatitis and liver and kidney damage. Acute: May cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes, skin and throat. Other symptoms are headache, nausea, fatigue and loss of appetite. Ingestion may cause vomiting which may result in aspiration of the solvent resulting in chemical pneumonitis. Chronic: May cause lung damage, skin sensitization and neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage.

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

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated. Asthma and any other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, hyperreactivity), skin allergies and eczema.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR AND PROVIDE OXYGEN IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT. SPLASH (EYES): FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SPLASH (SKIN): WASH AFFECTED AREAS WITH SOAP AND WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION OF LIQUID INTO THE LUNGS. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. APPLY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NECESSARY. SPLASH(EYES): FLUSH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SPLASH(SKIN): WASH AFFECTED AREAS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND WASH THOROUGHLY BEFORE REUSE. FOR SEVERAL EXPOSURES GET UNDER SAFETY SHOWER AFTER REMOVING CLOTHING, THEN GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE 1 TO 2 CUPS OF MILK OR WATER TO DRINK. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. CONSULT PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

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

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

PROVIDE VENTILATION. LARGE SPILLS MAY BE SCOOPED UP. SMALL SPILLS MAY BE PICKED UP WITH ABSORBENT MATERIALS. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION AND PROVIDE VENTILATION. COVER THE SPILL WITH SAWDUST, VERMICULITE OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL. COLLECT MATERIAL IN OPEN CONTAINERS. REMOVE CONTAINERS TO A SAFE PLACE AND ALLOW TO STAND FOR 24 TO 48 HOURS.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Place in tightly closed containers. Incinerate or dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue and flammable solvent vapor. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. DO NOT HEAT OR CUT EMPTY CONTAINER WITH ELECTRIC OR GAS TORCH.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store away from heat, sparks and open flames. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Ground containers during storage and transfer operations. Store in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged contact. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge. If container is exposed to high heat, it can be pressurized and possibly rupture explosively. HDI reacts slowly with water to form carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture explosively.

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentration may be above TLV limits. Where vapor does not exceed TLV limits, use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentration

may be above TLV limits. Below TLV limits, use a combination vapor and particulate respirator for spray application or a vapor respirator for non-spray applications.

VENTILATION

Adequate volume and pattern to keep air contaminant concentration below current applicable OSHA or ACGIH's TLV limits. Exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of the solvents, HDI and polyisocyanate below their respective TLV's must be utilized.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Chemical resistant gloves Chemical resistant gloves. Cover as much of the skin area as possible with appropriate clothing.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical goggles, safety glasses Safety glasses, splash goggles or face shield . Contact lenses should not be worn.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Eye bath and safety shower Safety showers and eyewash stations should be provided.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands thoroughly before eating or using the washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only.

===== SECTION IX - REGULATORY INFORMATION =====

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None

===== SECTION X - DISCLAIMER =====

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, Ellis Paint Co. makes no warranty expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Ellis Paint Co. assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.