PRATT AND LAMBERT INC -- GOVERNMENT SPEC. MAT LAC ACRYLIC N/C GLOSSBLACK 17038 -- 8010-00-527-2500

========== Product Identification ==========

Product ID:GOVERNMENT SPEC. MAT LAC ACRYLIC N/C GLOSSBLACK 17038
MSDS Date:11/12/1996
FSC:8010
NIIN:00-527-2500
Status Code:A
MSDS Number: CLNJQ
=== Responsible Party ===
Company Name:PRATT AND LAMBERT INC
Box:6027
City:CLEVELAND
State:OH
ZIP:44101-1027
Country:U
S
Info Phone Num:216-566-2902
Emergency Phone Num:800-255-3924
Preparer's Name:ERNEST CARTER
Chemtrec Ind/Phone:(800)424-9300
CAGE:61196
=== Contractor Identification ===
Company Name:PRATT AND LAMBERT INC
Box:6027
City:CLEVELAND
State:OH
ZIP:44101-1027
Country:US
Phone:216-566-2902
CAGE:61196

========== Composition/Information on Ingredients ==========

Ingred Name:CARBON BLACK
CAS:1333-86-4
RTECS #:FF5800000
OSHA PEL:3.5 MG/M3
ACGIH TLV:3.5 MG/M3

Ingred Name:ISOBUTYL ACETATE
CAS:110-

19-0
RTECS #:AI4025000
OSHA PEL:700 MG/M3;150 PPM
ACGIH TLV:713 MG/M3;150 PPM
EPA Rpt Qty:5000 LBS
DOT Rpt Qty:5000 LBS

Ingred Name:ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
CAS:67-63-0
RTECS #:NT8050000
OSHA PEL:980 MG/M3;400 PPM
ACGIH TLV:983 MG/M3;400 PPM
ACGIH STEL:1230 MG/M3;500 PPM

Ingred Name:NITROCELLULOSE
CAS:9004-70-0
RTECS #:QW0970000

Ingred Name:METHYL ETHYL KETONE
CAS:78-93-3
RTECS #:EL6475000
= Wt:5.
OSHA PEL:590 MG/M3;200 PPM
ACGIH TLV:590 MG/M3;200 PPM
ACGIH STEL:885 MG/M3;300 PPM
EPA Rpt Qty:5000 LB
S
DOT Rpt Qty:5000 LBS

Ingred Name:DI-SEC-OCTYL PHTHALATE
CAS:117-81-7
Code:F
RTECS #:TI0350000
= Wt:5.
OSHA PEL:5 MG/M3
ACGIH TLV:5 MG/M3
ACGIH STEL:10 MG/M3

Ingred Name:CYCLOHEXANONE
CAS:108-94-1
RTECS #:GW1050000
OSHA PEL:200 MG/M3;50 PPM
ACGIH TLV:100 MG/M3;25 PPM
EPA Rpt Qty:5000 LBS
DOT Rpt Qty:5000 LBS

Ingred Name:PTEROLEUM HYDROCARBON MIXTURE
CAS:8032-32-4
Code:F
RTECS #:OI6180000
ACGIH TLV:1370 MG/M3;300 PPM

========== Hazards Identification ==========

Route

s of Entry: Inhalation:YES Skin:YES Ingestion:YES
Health Hazards Acute and Chronic:CAN CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION, NAUSEA, AND VOMITING. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO LUNG MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL. INHALATION: MAY CAUSE NOSE OR THROAT IRRITATION. HIGH C ONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE ACUTE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION CHARACTERIZED BY HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND CONFUSION. EYE: MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. SKIN: LIQUID MATERIAL MAY BE ABSO
RBED THROU GH THE SKIN IN HARMFUL AMOUNTS. MAY CAUSE DEFATTING AND IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.
Effects of Overexposure:EXPOSURE TO METHYL ETHYL KETONE MAY INHANCE THE NEUROTOXICITY OF N-HEXANE AND METHYL N-BUTYL KETONE. THIS SYNERGISTIC EFFECT HAS RESULTED IN PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN HUMANS. REPORTS HAVE ASSOCIATED PR OLONGED AND REPORTED OCCUPATIONAL OVEREXPOSURE TO SOLVENTS WITH PERMANENT BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. INTENTIONAL MISUSE BY DELIBERATELY CONCENTRATING AND INHALING THE CONTENTS MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL.
Medical Cond Aggravated by Exposure:ANY TREATMENT FOR OVEREXPOSURE SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT THE CONTROL OF SYMPTOMS AND CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

========== First Aid Measures ==========

First Aid:IFSWALLOWING: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.CALL POISON CONTROL CENTER, HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY.IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRA
TION. KEEP WARM AND QUIET. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. EYE: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS OCCASIONALLY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. SKIN:REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION PERSISTS.

========== Fire Fighting Measures ==========

Flash Point Method:CALC
Flash Point:=-4.4C, 24.F
Autoignition Temp:=300.C, 572.F
Lower Limits:1.1%
Upper Limits:13.0

%
Extinguishing Media:USE NFPA CLASS B FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (CARBON DIOXIDE, ALL PURPOSE DRY CHEMICAL OR ALCOHOL FOAM) DESIGNED TO EXTINGUISH FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRES. POLYMER FOAM IS PREFERRED FOR LARGE FIRE
Fire Fighting Procedures:WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE, BUT MAY BE USED TO COOL EXPOSED CONTAINERS TO PREVENT PRESSURE BUILD UP AND POSSIBLE AUTO-IGNITION OR EXPLOSION WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT. IF WATER IS USED, FOG NOZZLES AR E PREFERABLE.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard:D
URING EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, OVEREXPOSURE TO DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS MAY CAUSE A HEALTH HAZARD. SYMPTOMS MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY APPARENT. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

========== Accidental Release Measures ==========

Spill Release Procedures:KEEP SPECTATORS AWAY. ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, HOT SURFACES, AND SOURCES OF ELECTRICAL, STATIC OR FRICTIONAL SPARKS). DIKE AND CONTAIN SPILL WITH INERT MATERIAL (E.G. SAND, EARTH).TRAN SFER LIQUIDS TO COVERE
D METAL CONTAINERS FOR RECOVERY OR DISPOSAL, OR REMOVE WITH INERT ABSORBENT. USE ONLY NON-SPARKING TOOLS.

========== Handling and Storage ==========

Handling and Storage Precautions:DRY OVERSPRAY MAY CONTAIN NITROCELLULOSE. AVOID CONTAMINATING COLLECTED OVERSPRAY WITH ALUMINUM, AMINES OR ANY OTHER POTENTIALLY REACTIVE SUBSTANCE. WET COLLECTED OVERSPRAY WITH WATER.DO NOT STORE A BOVE 115 DEG.F (46 DEG.C) STORE LARGE QUANTITIES IN COMPLIANCE WIT
H OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.
Other Precautions:DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. CLOSE CONTAINER AFTER EACH USE. EMPTY CONTAINERS MUST NOT BE WASHED AND RE-USED FOR ANY PURPOSE. CONTAINERS SHOULD BE GROUNDED AND BONDED TO THE RECEIVING CONTAINER. DO NOT WEL D, BRAZE OR CUT ON EMPTY CONTAINER. NEVER USE PRESSURE TO EMPTY. DRUM IS NOT A PRESSURE VESSEL.

========== Exposure Controls/Personal Protection ==========

Respiratory Protection:PROPER SELECTION OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION D

EPENDS UPON MANY FACTORS INCLUDING DURATION/LEVEL OF EXPOSURE AND CONDITIONS OF USE. IN GENERAL EXPOSURE TO ORGANIC CHEMICALS SUCH AS THOSE CONTAINED IN THI S PRODUCT MAY NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IF USED IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS.
Ventilation:PROVIDE GENERAL DILUTION AND LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME AND PATTERN TO KEEP CONCENTRATION OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS LISTED.
Protective Gloves:SOLVENT IMPERMEABLE GLOVES ARE REQUIRED FOR REPEATED

OR PROLONGED CONTACT.
Eye Protection:WEAR SAFETY SPECTACLES.
Other Protective Equipment:NOT LIKELY TO BE NEEDED.
Supplemental Safety and Health

========== Physical/Chemical Properties ==========

Boiling Pt:B.P. Text:175DEGF-314DEGF
Melt/Freeze Pt:=-45.4C, -50.F
Decomp Temp:=1000.C, 1832.F
Vapor Pres:70 MM HG @ 68 DEG F
Vapor Density:HEAVIER
Spec Gravity:0.9
VOC Pounds/Gallon:617
pH:4-7
VOC Grams/Liter:5.14
Evaporation Rate & Reference:SLOWER THAN DIETHYL
Solubility in W
ater:SLIGHT IN WATER
Appearance and Odor:LIQUID , SOLVENT ODOR
Percent Volatiles by Volume:72%

========== Stability and Reactivity Data ==========

Stability Indicator/Materials to Avoid:YES
ALUMINUM, STRONG ACIDS OR ALKALINE MATERIALS, METAL POWDERS, CARBIDES, SULFIDES, STRONG BASES, ORGANIC CHEMICALS, AMINES; OVERSPRAY MY CONTAIN DRY NITROCELLULOSE WHICH MAY REACT WITH CONTAMINANTS TO GENERATE HEAT AND POSSIB
Stability Condition to Avoid:AVOID EXCESSIVE HEAT (>115
F) AND SOURCES
OF IGNITION.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:BURNING, INCLUDING WHEN HEATED BY WELDING OR CUTTING, WILL PRODUCE SMOKE, CARBON MONOXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE, OXIDES OF NITROGEN.
Conditions to Avoid Polymerization:WILL NOT OCCUR.

========== Disposal Considerations ==========

Waste Disposal Methods:DISPOSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

========== Other Information ==========

Disclaimer (p

rovided with this information by the compiling agencies):
This information is formulated for use by elements of the Department of Defense. The United States of America in no manner whatsoever, expressly or implied, warrants this information to be accurate and disclaims all liability for its use. Any person utilizing this document should seek competent professional advice to verify and assume responsibility for the suitability of this information to their particular situation.