The Chemical Company

Safety data sheet
GM411300 Yellow Topcoat

1. Substance/preparation and company identification

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS Number	Content (weight%)
chrome antimony titanate OSHA PEL 0.5 mg/m3 ACGIH TWA 0.5 mg/m3	68186-90-3	10 - 20
n-butyl acetate OSHA PEL 150 ppm 710 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 200 ppm; TWA 150 ppm	123-86-4	1 - 10
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene ACGIH TWA 25 ppm	95-63-6	1 - 10
methyl isobutyl ketone OSHA PEL 100 ppm 410 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 75 ppm; TWA 50 ppm	108-10-1	1 - 10
2,4-pentanedione PEL/TLV not established	123-54-6	0 - 5
xylene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 150 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	1330-20-7	0 - 5
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene ACGIH TWA 25 ppm	108-67-8	0 - 5
ethylbenzene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ACGIH STEL 125 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	100-41-4	0 - 5

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3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HMIS III RATING
Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high hazard.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
CONTAINS A MATERIAL WHICH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD.
MAY CAUSE PULMONARY EDEMA
INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute toxicity:
Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.
Overexposure may cause nausea and vomiting.
Inhalation causes headache and nausea.

Information on: 2,4 pentanedione
2,4-Pentanedione is very toxic by ingestion. Inhalation of the vapors may result in dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting and unconsciousness.
Information on: antimony and compounds
Overexposure to Antimony dust or fumes may cause dermatitis, liver damage, severe irritation of the eyes, nasal passages, throat and lungs.
Information on: n-butyl acetate
Inhalation of butyl acetate vapors may result in headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the respiratory tract, and CNS depression. Prolonged inhalation exposures have been known to produce upper respiratory tract irritation and acute transient signs of reduced activity at concentrations at 1500 ppm and above in rats, with no cumulative neurotoxic effects. Overexposure may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.
Information on: chromium III and compounds
Acute inhalation overexposure to trivalent chromium compounds may result in pulmonary edema, pneumonoconiosis, metal fume fever and bronchial asthma. Ingestion mat result in G.I. disturbances and possible hemorrhage. Renal failure may occur after a few days. Methemoglobinemia has also been reported.
Information on: ethyl benzene
Vapors are readily absorbed through the lungs. Inhalation of ethylbenzene vapors causes drowsiness, narcosis, headaches, cramps, and tightness of the chest. Severe overexposure can cause death due to respiratory center paralysis. If aspiration occurs, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema may result. Ingestion may result in kidney or liver damage. Ethyl benzene is absorbed through the skin at a low rate.
Information on: methyl isobutyl ketone
Acute inhalation overexposures to methyl isobutyl ketone causes lightheadedness, dizziness, headache, nausea, weakness, incoordination, and vomiting. The vapors are highly

irritating to the eyes, nose and throat and overexposures to extremely high concentrations may result in narcosis and possibly death. Direct contact has been reported to cause eczema.

Information on: 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene

Inhalation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may result in CNS effects including CNS depression, nausea, anxiety and headache. Aspiration of the liquid into the lungs may result in pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. Asthmatic bronchitis may be aggravated by 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene exposure.

Information on: xylene

Aspiration of xylene may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and hemorrhage. Ingestion and skin absorption may lead to CNS depression, symptoms may include nausea, dizziness and blurred vision.

Irritation:

Information on: ethyl benzene

Ethylbenzene is extremely irritating to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Eye contact may result in conjunctivitis and corneal injury.

Repeated dose toxicity:

Information on: 2,4 pentanedione

Pregnant rats exposed to 2,4-Pentanedione vapors did not exhibit any maternal toxicity. There was no exposure related or statistically significant increase in fetotoxicity effects. In another study, pregnant rats exposed to vapors concentrations of 50, 200 or 400 ppm 2,4-Pentanedione during organogenesis exhibited maternal toxicity at 400 ppm (decreased body weight). Fetotoxicity was also observed at 400 ppm as reduced fetal body weight. Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects were not seen at any level. Male and female rats exposed for 9 days to 2,4-Pentanedione vapors exhibited only eye irritation.

Information on: antimony and compounds

Chronic exposures to antimony may cause indigestion, loss of appetite, diarrhea, muscular pains, and dizziness. Chronic inhalation can cause pneumonoconiosis. Cardiac complications from therapeutic use have been reported. A study of female workers exposed to antimony compounds revealed higher incidences of spontaneous abortions, premature births, and gynecological problems. ACGIH lists the production of antimonytrioxide as being suspect in causing cancer in humans. A retrospective study revealed an increased incidence of lung cancer among antimony smelter workers. IARC has included antimony in Group 2B.

Information on: n-butyl acetate

In a teratogenicity study, pregnant rabbits were exposed to n-butyl acetate vapors at 0 or 1500 ppm from day 1 to day 19 of gestation; pregnant rats were exposed at the same concentrations from day 1 to day 16 of gestation. Body weight changes were observed in the rats but not the rabbits. Reproductive performance was not affected. Rabbit fetus size was not affected by exposure, but fetal size in all exposed groups of rats was reduced, suggesting embryotoxicity.

Information on: chromium III and compounds

Repeated overexposures to trivalent chromium compounds may produce dermatitis. Chromite dust overexposures have been known to produce pulmonary effects in workers. However, exposures to chromium metal is not reported to cause pulmonary fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. Chronic inhalation of chromium results in deep nasal ulcers (chrome holes).

Information on: ethyl benzene

Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause liver and kidney injury. Increased liver and kidney weight were found in rats exposed to 400 ppm for 186 days. Animal studies indicate that the vapors may be embryotoxic. Prolonged skin contact will cause edema and blistering. In NTP 2-year inhalation studies, clear evidence of carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in male rats was noted based on increased incidences of kidney neoplasms. Incidences of testicular adenoma were also increased. In female rats, male mice and female mice there was some evidence of carcinogenicity, based on kidney adenoma, lung neoplasms and liver neoplasms, respectively. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene in Category 2B, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Information on: methyl isobutyl ketone

Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to methyl isobutyl ketone could result in liver and kidney effects. Behavioral effects with impaired memory have been reported in experimental animals exposed to concentrations of 50 ppm for 7 days. MIBK has been found to be fetotoxic, but not embryotoxic in rats and mice at maternally toxic doses of 3000 ppm only. No such effects were found at lower concentrations.

Information on: 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene

In a subchronic toxicity study, male rats were gavaged with either 0.5 or 2.0 g/kg 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene once daily, for 5 days/week for four weeks. Mortality occured in 1 rat from the low dose group; all rats died in the high dose group during the study.

Information on: xylene

The chronic effects of overexposure to xylene include possible liver and kidney damage. A mixture of o, m, and p-xylenes was teratogenic and embryo toxic to mice by the oral route; however, these effects were accompanied by maternal toxicity. Rats exposed to 1000 mg/m3 by inhalation exhibited no teratogenic effects; however, minor skeletal abnormalities occurred.

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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contact the local poison control center or call BASF Emergency Response at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

If inhaled:
Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.
If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:

If in eyes:
Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.
Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 82 °F (28.0 °C) (calculated)
Lower explosion limit: not available
Upper explosion limit: not available

Suitable extinguishing media:
Dry extinguishing media
Carbon dioxide
Foam

Hazards during firefighting:

Protective equipment for firefighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions:
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.

Cleanup:
Dike spillage.
Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

General advice:
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.

Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.
Handle and open container with care.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Use antistatic tools.
Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.
STORAGE

General advice:
Protect from direct sunlight.

Storage incompatability:
General: Segregate from incompatible substances.
Segregate from oxidizing agents.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS

ADVICE ON SYSTEM DESIGN

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection:
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.
Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:
Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.
Contact lenses should not be worn.
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	liquid
Odour:	solvent-like
Colour:	YELLOW
Boiling range:	not applicable
Vapour pressure:	not available
Weight per gallon:	9.95 lb/gal CALC
Vapour density:	heavier than air

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Strong oxidizing agents

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
No data available.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substances:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

Contaminated packaging:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Reference Bill of Lading.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA, US released / listed

SARA 313:

CAS number	Weight%	Chemical name
68186-90-3	15.7	chrome antimony titanate
68186-90-3	15.7	chrome antimony titanate
95-63-6	4.8	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
108-10-1	4.6	methyl isobutyl ketone

1330-20-7	1.9	xylene
100-41-4	0.3	ethylbenzene

STATE REGULATIONS

State RTK:

CAS Number	Chemical name
489909-5232-P-NLR	Acrylic copolymer
68186-90-3	chrome antimony titanate
489909-5265-P-NLR	Polyester Resin
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
108-10-1	methyl isobutyl ketone
123-54-6	2,4-pentanedione
1330-20-7	xylene
108-67-8	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
65-85-0	benzoic acid
100-41-4	ethylbenzene

California Proposition 65 information:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

IMPORTANT: WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, IT IS PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. BECAUSE MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION/USE, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU MAKE TESTS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF A PRODUCT FOR YOUR PARTICULAR PURPOSE PRIOR TO USE. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED OR DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION SET FORTH, OR THAT THE PRODUCTS, DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION MAY BE USED WITHOUT INFRINGING THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, DATA OR DESIGNS PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE. FURTHER, YOU EXPRESSLY UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED BY BASF HEREUNDER ARE GIVEN GRATIS AND BASF ASSUMES NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN OR RESULTS OBTAINED. ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.