Material Safety Data Sheet

Date Originated: 3/14/2013

NFPA	HCS Risk Phrases	Protective Clothing
	**HCS CLASS: Highly toxic.** **HCS CLASS: Irritating substance.** **HCS CLASS: Sensitizing substance.** **HCS CLASS: Target organ effects.** **HCS CLASS: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8℃ (100℉).**	

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name

MC-Luster 100

Synonym

Not available

Manufacturer

SUPPLIER:
Wasser Corporation
4118 B PL NW, Suite B
Auburn, WA 98001, US
Phone# 253-850-2967

Chemical Family

Not applicable. (Paint)

In case of Emergency

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:
USA and Canada: 1-800 424-9300
International: 1-703 527-3887

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC_{50}/LD_{50}
Isophorone diisocyanate prepolymer	Proprietary	10-30	Not available.	Not available.
Tert Butyl Acetate	540-88-5	10-30	TWA: 200 (ppm) from OSHA	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
Titanium oxide (White, pastel or grey colors)	13463-67-7	0-20	TWA: 10 (mg/m^3) from ACGIH INHALATION	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 10000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
Homopolymer of HDI	28182-81-2	3-7	Not available.	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
Aluminum (Only in sylver shade)	7429-90-5	3-7	TWA: 1 (mg/m^3) from ACGIH (TLV) [2009]	Not available.
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	1-5	TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) TWA: 100 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL)	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12600 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 3000 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-95-6	1-5	TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV)	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 14000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 3670 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].
Isophorone diisocyanate homopolymer	53880-05-0	1-5	Not available.	Not available.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	1-5	TWA: 0.3 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV)	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 2500 mg/kg [Rabbit].
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	0-2	TWA: 100 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) & ACGIH (TLV)	VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 5501 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PMA)	108-65-6	0-2	TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from Manufacturer	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-2	TWA: 25 CEIL: 35 (ppm)	Not available.
Isophorone Diisocyanate (IPDI)	4098-71-9	0-2	TWA: 0.005 STEL: 0.02 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) & ACGIH (TLV) SKIN	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 1000 mg/kg [Rat]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 13.5 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].
Carbon Black (dark, gray,or black colors)	1333-86-4	0-1	TWA: 3.5 (mg/m^3) from ACGIH	DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

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Product Name: **MC-Luster 100**

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Skin contact (absorption). Eye contact. Ingestion.

Potential Acute Health Effects

Eyes: Liquid or spray mist may severely irritate eyes. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.

Skin: This product may irritate skin upon contact. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause skin sensitization. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion of this product. Even small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled (irritant, sensitizer). Over-exposure by inhalation of the vapors/spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. May cause sensitization by inhalation. May cause nausea, vomiting and general weakness. Massive overexposure can cause unconciousness and death.

Potential Chronic Health Effects

Eyes: Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation.

Skin: Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction, or dermatitis, possibly skin and/or respiratory sensitization. (Skin only exposure can result in lung sensitization).

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed.

Inhalation: Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors/spray mist may lead to chronic respiratory irritation and decrease of lungs capacity. May cause respiratory (lung) sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

Other chronic effects on Humans The substance is toxic to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, lungs, blood, kidney, liver. Exposure may cause asthma, decrease of lung capacity, dermatitis and pulmonary oedema; effects may be delayed. Sensitive individuals may develop eczema and/or asthma on inhalation of this material. However, in light of good industrial hygiene, exposure to any chemical should be kept to a minimum.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact Check for and remove any contact lenses. IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running (lukewarm) water for at least 20 minutes, keeping eyelids open. DO NOT use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact Wash gently and thoroughly the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Rinse with plenty of running water (15-30 minutes). If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Hazardous Skin Contact If the product gets onto the clothed portion of the body, remove the contaminated clothes as quickly as possible, protecting your own hands and body. Place the person under shower. Wash gently and thoroughly the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Rinse with plenty of running water (15-30 minutes). Seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Inhalation Allow the person to rest in a well ventilated area. Loosen tight clothing around the person's neck and waist. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice immediately (show the label when possible).

Hazardous Inhalation Evacuate the person to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing around the person's neck and waist. If the person is not breathing, administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Warning: It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Oxygen may be administered if breathing is difficult. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting. Have conscious person drink several glasses of water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Hazardous Ingestion DO NOT induce vomiting. Have conscious person drink several glasses of water. Never give an unconscious person anything to ingest. Even small amounts of liquid aspirated into lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the person is not breathing, administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using mouth guards or shields. Seek immediate medical attention.

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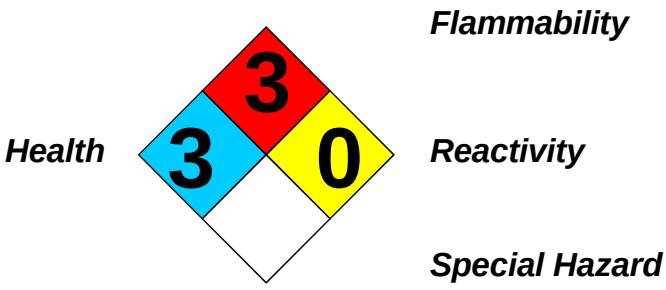
Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	The lowest known value is 315°C (599°F) (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PMA)).
Flash Points	The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 14.6°C (58.3° F).
Flammable Limits	The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 13.1% (Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PMA))
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), and other toxic compounds (nitrogen oxides, isocyanate vapors and traces of hydrogen cyanide).
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks.
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Yes.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Never direct a water jet in the container in order to prevent any splashing of the product which could cause spreading of the fire. Cool the containers with water spray or fog in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against toxic and irritating fumes. During a fire, isocyanate vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes.
Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards	Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated (due to pressure build-up). Vapor forms explosive mixture with air between upper and lower flammable limits.



Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill	Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Treat with a neutralizing solution (5% ammonia water, or 5-10 % sodium carbonate in water). Wear suitable protective clothing and respirator.
Large Spill	Poisonous, flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. Ventilate. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Warn personnel to move away. Stop leak if without risk. DO NOT touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Cover with WET earth, sand or other non-combustible material, or with DRY absorbent wetted with a neutralizing solution (5% ammonia water, or 5-10% sodium carbonate in water). After 15 minutes transfer it to waste container, or put in open drums - fill the drums half way. Do not seal - evolution of CO2 can cause pressure build-up. Keep drums (not sealed) outside, or in safe ventilated area for a few days. After clean-up monitor the vapors concentration. Use the neutralizing solution to decontaminate the surface and the tools. The spilled material, clean-up residues, and spent decontamination solution are hazardous wastes. Call for assistance on disposal.

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Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions

Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Manipulate in a well ventilated area. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Contact lenses should not be worn. Keep away from foodstuff, drinks and tobacco. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label when possible). Individuals with respiratory problems (asthma, chronic bronchitis), or allergic to isocyanates or solvents, should avoid any contact with this product. ATTENTION: Isocyanate vapors cannot be smelled until concentrations are well above the safe exposure limit! Ground all equipment containing material (during handling, mixing and spraying).

Storage

Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Contains moisture sensitive material; store in a dry place. Keep away from incompatibles. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8 C(100 F).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location. Do air monitoring if possible.

Personal Protection

During mixing, handling and application: Splash goggles. Full protective clothing. Gloves (impervious). Suitable respiratory equipment. When air concentrations are not known or above the TLV.
Refer to OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134). When welding, refer to OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1926.354): Welding, Cutting and Heating in Way of Preservative Coatings.
ATTN: Air-purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates due to their low warning properties.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill

Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves (impervious). Self-contained breathing apparatus (for above TLV, or unknown vapor concentrations), must be used to avoid inhalation af the product. NOTE: Air-purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance	Liquid.	**Odor**	Aromatic.
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.	**Taste**	Not available.
pH (1% soln/water)	Not applicable.	**Color**	Varied.
Boiling Point	The lowest known value is 144°C. Weighted average: 187.57°C (369.6°F)	**Odor Threshold**	ATTENTION: ISOCYANATE VAPORS CANNOT BE SMELLED UNTIL CONCENTRATIONS ARE WELL ABOVE THE SAFE EXPOSURE LIMIT!
Melting Point	May start to solidify at -2°C (28.4°F). Weighted average: -24.5°C (-12.1°F)	**Evaporation rate**	The highest known value is 0.4 (Methyl n-amyl ketone). Weighted average: 0.4compared to Butyl acetate = 1
Critical Temperature	Not available.	**Viscosity**	Not available.
Specific Gravity	1.24-1.44 (Water = 1)	**Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.**	0
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 34 mm of Hg (@ 20°C) (Tert Butyl Acetate). Weighted average: 19.12 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)	**Ionicity (in Water)**	Not available.
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 16 (Air = 1) (Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate). Weighted average: 7.19 (Air = 1)	**Dispersion Properties**	Is not dispersed in water.
Volatility	34-40% (v/v). 20-26% (w/w).	**Solubility**	Insoluble in water.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability

The product is stable.

Instability Temperature

Not available.

Conditions of Instability

Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances

Incompatible with water, strong oxidizing agents, amines, strong bases, strong acids, alcohols. Absorbs moisture from the air. Reacts slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas.

Corrosivity

Not considered to be corrosive for glass and metals according to our data base.

Special Remarks on Reactivity

React slowly with water to liberate CO2 gas. (Homopolymer of HDI)

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Inhalation. Skin contact (absorption). Eye contact. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	See: Section 2
Chronic Effects on Humans	The substance is toxic to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, lungs, blood, kidney, liver. Exposure may cause asthma, decrease of lung capacity, dermatitis and pulmonary oedema; effects may be delayed. Sensitive individuals may develop eczema and/or asthma on inhalation of this material. However, in light of good industrial hygiene, exposure to any chemical should be kept to a minimum.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	See: Section 3
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	ACGIH states that confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate). IARC Group 2B carcinogen - possibly carcinogenic to humans (Titanium dioxide).
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	Isocyanates are not known to cause cancer in humans, but may cause skin and respiratory sensitization in humans. Sensitive individuals may develop eczema and/or asthma on inhalation of this material. Exposure may cause asthma, dermatitis and pulmonary oedema; effects may be delayed. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage, and other systemic effects. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling vapors may be harmful or fatal.
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Exposure can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. Over-exposure can cause lung irritation, chest pain and oedema which may be fatal. Sensitizer - skin and inhalation. Medical supervision of all employees who come in contact with this product is recommended (preemployment and periodic medical examinations).

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.
Products of Biodegradation	Not available.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	Not available.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation	No additional remarks.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	In accordance with municipal, state, and federal regulations. Consult your local or regional authorities. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Do not heat or cut empty containers with electric or gas torch.

Section 14. Transport Information

DOT Classification	DOT CLASS 3: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8℃ (100℉). PG: II
DOT Identification number	UN1263 Paint
Special Provisions for Transport	No specific remarks.
DOT (Pictograms)	

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Section 15. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

Other Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): All components of this product are either reported in EPA TSCA Inventory, or exempt. OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), or exempt, and acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.

Other Classifications

WHMIS (Canada)

WHMIS CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).
WHMIS CLASS D-1: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects.
WHMIS CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).
WHMIS CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC)

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health Hazard	3
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	x

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health

Fire Hazard

Reactivity

Specific hazard

WHMIS (Canada) (Pictograms)

DSCL (Europe) (Pictograms)

TDG (Canada) (Pictograms)

ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)

Protective Clothing (Pictograms)

Section 16. Other Information

References

Manufacturer's MSDS, RTESC, NIOSH, CCOHS.

Other Special Considerations

Individuals with respiratory problems (asthma, chronic bronchitis) should avoid any contact with this product. Medical supervision of all employees who come in contact with this product is recommended (pre-employment and periodic medical examination).

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Verified by HS Reg.Depart.Reg.SS.

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USA and Canada: 1-800 424-9300
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