

Product Safety Summary

DuraGloss®

This Product Safety Summary is intended to provide a general overview of the chemical substance. The information on the Summary is basic information and is not intended to provide emergency response information, medical information or treatment information. The summary should not be used to provide in-depth safety and health information. In-depth safety and health information can be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the chemical substance.

Chemical Identity

Abbreviation: E126; CC
CAS Number: Mixture; Coating is a blocked- polyisocyanate based acrylic resin with melamine

Common Names: ClearCoat
BASF products typically include an alpha-numeric code starting with E126.

Product Overview

- Clearcoats are a top coat layer used in several automotive systems to provide a durable, scratch resistant finish. During the cure process, the blocking agent is released from the polyisocyanate enabling the isocyanate functionality and melamine functionality to cross link forming a strong clear coat matrix with minimal exposure risk.
- Products are typically delivered to the customer in totes or drums.
- Flashpoint of the solution is typically below 100°F and must be handled as a flammable liquid.
- VOC levels of the products is ~ 3.5 – 4.0 lb/gal of coating
- Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) in the current product portfolio are low and often below reportable levels.
- Distribution of the products is limited to industrial users. Primary customers are OEM's and Tier 1 suppliers to the automotive industry.
- For further safety and health information or environmental data, the current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Technical Data sheet should be reviewed for the specific product.

Physical/Chemical Properties

- Clearcoats are typically void of pigment and will appear clear to translucent with a hint of amber color from the resins. Some tinted clears are available and in these cases the translucent color will be identified in the coating description
- Flashpoints for components and the finished product are in the flammable liquid range
- Products are heavier than air.

Health Information

Routes of Exposure

- Industrial exposure may occur through inhalation or skin contact.

Exposure Information

Clearcoat systems have not been tested as a whole. Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis. Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes.

Principal materials contained in the clearcoat as sprayed include:

- Acrylic resins
 - Generally speaking, acrylic resins are not considered to be hazardous

- Blocked polyisocyanate polymer
 - As delivered, the potential for skin irritation or sensitization from exposure to the isocyanate functional group is virtually eliminated due to excess blocking agent. Following spray application, the coating is cured at elevated temperatures. The increased temperature releases the blocking agent and exposes the isocyanate functionality to the melamine for cross-linking. This should occur in an oven. Regardless, employees should be aware of the hazards of isocyanates which includes skin and respiratory irritation and/or sensitization.
- Melamine Resins
 - The melamine resins are large molecules that are not significantly hazardous in these products. However, formaldehyde, a building material of the melamine product is both a skin sensitizing agent and an OSHA designated carcinogen. Formaldehyde may be present in the coating at levels up to approximately 0.2%.
- Solvents
 - Solvents are used in the product to allow and adjust the viscosity for required spray application. Solvent inhalation exposure can cause headache, nausea, and central nervous system depression. Skin contact can denature the proteins causing dryness and itching. Chronic exposure to solvents may cause target organ damage such as reduced liver or kidney function.

Environmental Information

Product has not been tested as a whole. Disposal should be in accordance with local regulations

Exposure Potential

Exposure to raw materials during manufacturing of the product should be controlled using good ventilation and work practices. Risk of exposure under conditions of normal use is expected to be very low. Some people may experience irritation from vapors given off during the cure cycle.

Spray application of the coating should be conducted in a properly operated spray booth with adequate ventilation. Skin contact should be avoided. If exposed, wash affected area thoroughly.

Consumers will not be exposed to uncured coating. Minimal dust exposure may occur during mechanical sanding of parts during paint repair processes. A dust respirator may be required during mechanical sanding using powered equipment.

Risk Management

Appropriate spray booths with adequate ventilation and equipment should be used.

The most immediate risk in handling this product is the fire potential. Material must be properly bonded and grounded during any transfer of material. Spray equipment and booths must be designed and operated properly.

Respiratory protection is recommended during hand spray application. Minimally this should include a half-mask respirator with organic vapor cartridges and dust filter. Air supplied hoods may be appropriate if ventilation cannot adequately control exposure

Butyl, natural or synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene gloves should provide adequate protection. Aprons or other appropriate protective clothing may be required.

Contact and MSDS Information

<http://www.basf.com>

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