2002 Ford Mustang GT V8-4.6L SOHC VIN X
Vehicle > Technical Service Bulletins

SHEET METAL (PRIMED) - PREPARATION PROCEDURE

Article No.
02-5-6

03/01/01

SHEET METAL - PRIMED SERVICE PARTS - PREP
PROCEDURE AND MSDS INFORMATION

FORD:
2002 CROWN VICTORIA, FOCUS, MUSTANG, TAURUS, THUNDERBIRD,
E SERIES, ESCAPE, EXCURSION, EXPEDITION, EXPLORER SPORT TRAC,
EXPLORER SPORT, EXPLORER, F-150, RANGER, SUPER DUTY F SERIES,
WINDSTAR, F-r650, F-750

LINCOLN:
2002 CONTINENTAL, LS, TOWN CAR, BLACKWOOD, NAVIGATOR

MERCURY:
2002 COUGAR, GRAND MARQUIS, SABLE, MOUNTAINEER, VILLAGER

ISSUE

This procedure is being published to advise all body and paint technicians about proper procedures for preparation of service sheet metal parts coated with Electro Deposition Primer (E-Coat).

ACTION

When preparing a panel for paint, it is important to leave the E-Coat intact. Do not sand off the E-Coat. Refer to the following Service Information for details.

SERVICE INFORMATION

Background

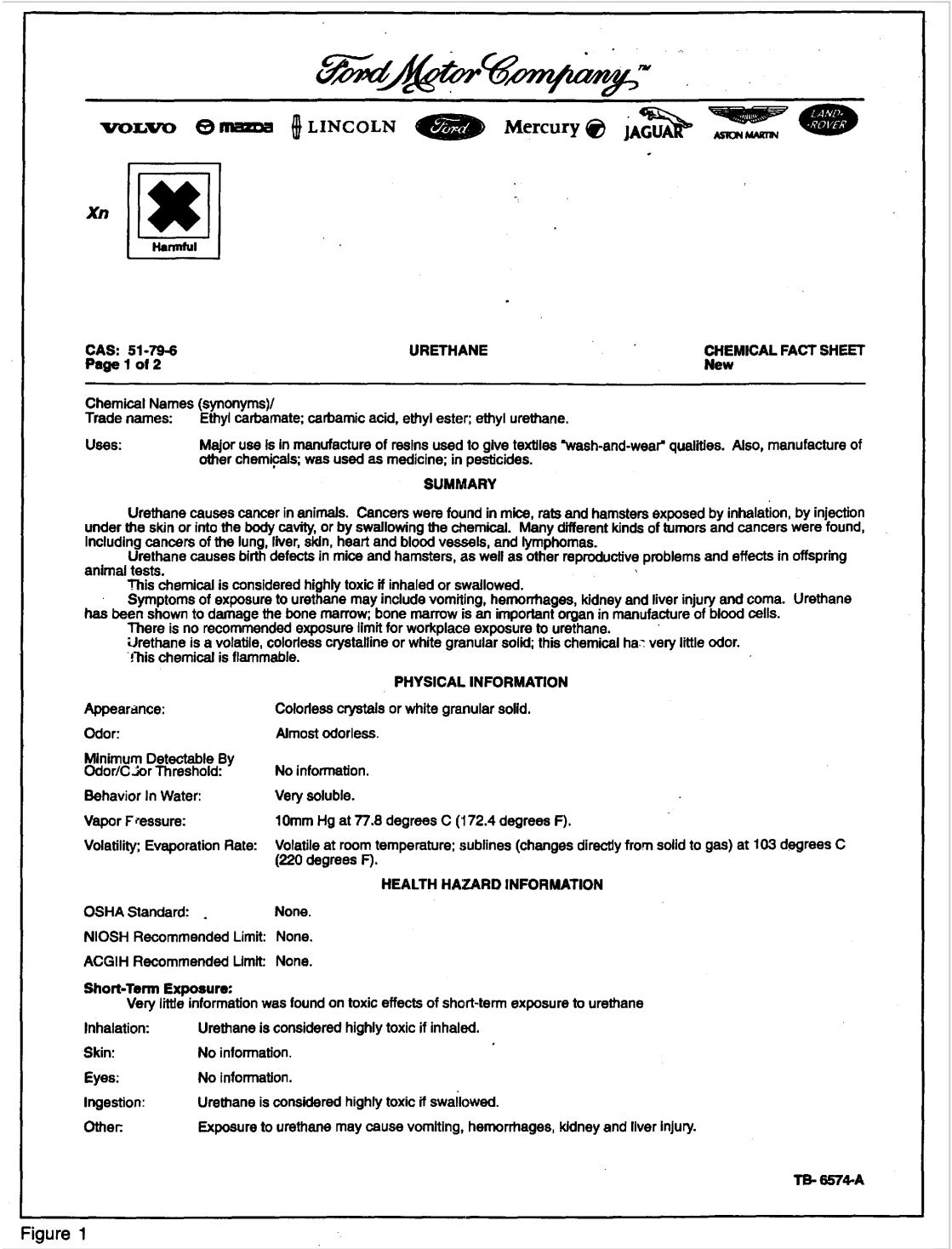
Service parts built after October 1, 2001 are coated with a non-leaded epoxy based E-Coat, which is a change from the previous E-Coat product. The E-Coat composition change makes it necessary to eliminate unnecessary sanding to protect the part from corrosion. Improper preparation with excessive sanding of the E-Coat to bare metal is more critical than in the past and will jeopardize the sheet metal warranty and overall customer satisfaction.

Panel Preparation

Light scuff sanding using a Scotchbrite pad or wet sanding with 320 grit sand paper is all that is necessary to obtain a mechanical scratch (bite) for the primer/topcoat paint material. This is applicable for general panel preparation

and minor paint flaws only.

If the sheet metal panel contains more than a minor flaw (i.e. dents, large paint blisters) in the E-Coat, it should be returned. Contact your Customer Service representative for details.



Ford Motor Company™

VOLVO mazda LINCOLN Ford Mercury JAGUAR ASTON MARTIN LAND ROVER

Xn

Harmful

CAS: 51-79-6 **URETHANE** **CHEMICAL FACT SHEET**
Page 1 of 2 **New**

Chemical Names (synonyms)/
Trade names: Ethyl carbamate; carbamic acid, ethyl ester; ethyl urethane.

Uses: Major use is in manufacture of resins used to give textiles "wash-and-wear" qualities. Also, manufacture of other chemicals; was used as medicine; in pesticides.

SUMMARY

Urethane causes cancer in animals. Cancers were found in mice, rats and hamsters exposed by inhalation, by injection under the skin or into the body cavity, or by swallowing the chemical. Many different kinds of tumors and cancers were found, including cancers of the lung, liver, skin, heart and blood vessels, and lymphomas.

Urethane causes birth defects in mice and hamsters, as well as other reproductive problems and effects in offspring animal tests.

This chemical is considered highly toxic if inhaled or swallowed.

Symptoms of exposure to urethane may include vomiting, hemorrhages, kidney and liver injury and coma. Urethane has been shown to damage the bone marrow; bone marrow is an important organ in manufacture of blood cells.

There is no recommended exposure limit for workplace exposure to urethane.

Urethane is a volatile, colorless crystalline or white granular solid; this chemical has very little odor.

This chemical is flammable.

PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Appearance:	Colorless crystals or white granular solid.
Odor:	Almost odorless.
Minimum Detectable By Odor/Color Threshold:	No information.
Behavior In Water:	Very soluble.
Vapor Pressure:	10mm Hg at 77.8 degrees C (172.4 degrees F).
Volatility; Evaporation Rate:	Volatile at room temperature; sublines (changes directly from solid to gas) at 103 degrees C (220 degrees F).

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

OSHA Standard:	None.
NIOSH Recommended Limit:	None.
ACGIH Recommended Limit:	None.

Short-Term Exposure:
Very little information was found on toxic effects of short-term exposure to urethane

Inhalation:	Urethane is considered highly toxic if inhaled.
Skin:	No information.
Eyes:	No information.
Ingestion:	Urethane is considered highly toxic if swallowed.
Other:	Exposure to urethane may cause vomiting, hemorrhages, kidney and liver injury.

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Figure 1

CAS: 51-79-6 **URETHANE (CONT'D)** **CHEMICAL FACT SHEET**
Page 2 of 2 **NEW**

Long-Term Exposure:

Mutagenicity: Urethane caused genetic defects when tested in mammalian cells, insects, yeasts and fungi. Urethane did not cause genetic effects in bacteria (the Ames test, a standard bacterial mutagenicity assay), other bacteria, and mammalian cells.

Teratogenicity/ Reproductive Effects: Urethane caused birth defects in mice and hamsters. There are reports of urethane causing toxic effects on offspring of exposed animals as well as reproductive problems.

Carcinogenicity: Urethane causes cancer in mice, rats and hamsters exposed by inhalation, by injections under the skin or into the body cavity, and by swallowing the chemical. Types and sites of cancer and tumors include lung, liver, skin, circulatory system (heart, blood vessels), lymphomas.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer, a World Health Organization Agency, considers evidence from animal studies "sufficient" to conclude that urethane is a carcinogen. The U.S. National Toxicology Program, the federal research agency responsible for assessment of chemical toxicity, lists urethane as a carcinogen in the Fourth Annual Report on Carcinogens (1985).

Other: Urethane has been shown to damage bone marrow. The bone marrow plays an important role in production of blood cells.

Nervous System Toxicity

Short-Term Exposure: Exposure to urethane may cause coma.

Long-Term Exposure: No information.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

Inhalation: Move affected person to fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: If chemical has soaked into or through clothing, remove clothing immediately. Wash affected areas gently but thoroughly for at least 10 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eyes: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical attention.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Storage and Handling: Consult your health and safety professional for use and handling information.

Engineering Controls: Consult your industrial hygienist or safety engineer for ventilation appropriate both for the job you are doing and the location where you are doing the job.

Protective Clothing Including Gloves: Prevent all skin contact

Ask your safety and health professional for help in selecting protective clothing and eyewear.

Selection of appropriate gloves is very important, but remember that even the best gloves won't last forever.

Protective Equipment: Consult your health and safety professional for appropriate protective equipment (respiratory protection).

FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

REACTIVITY INFORMATION

General: Flammable

Consult your industrial hygienist or safety engineer for further information on fire protection and prevention of fires and explosions.

Prepared in part by a professional in the field of public health under a contract to the Ford-UAW Joint National Health and Safety Committee.

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Figure 2

CAS: 1332-58-7 **KAOLIN** **CHEMICAL FACT SHEET Revised: 6/89**

Chemical names (synonyms)/Trade names: China clay; hydrated aluminum silicate; porcelain clay. Pharmaceuticals include Kaopectate.

Uses: Filler, diluent, absorbent; in paper, rubber, plastics, pesticides; in manufacture of bricks, Portland cement, porcelain; chemical intermediate; in antidiarrhea medications (absorbent).

PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Appearance: White or yellowish-white earthy mass or white powder.

Odor: No information.

Minimum detectable by odor: No information.

Behavior in water: Insoluble.

Vapor pressure: No information/not applicable.

Volatility; evaporation rate: No information/not applicable.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

OSHA Standard: 10 mg/m3 of total dust; 5mg/m3 respirable faction (8-hour TWA).

NIOSH recommended limit: No information (none established).

ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 of total dust (less than 1% quartz); ACGIH classifies kaolin as a "nuisance particulate".

Short-term exposure:

Inhalation: No information.

Skin: No information.

Eyes: No information.

Ingestion: Kaolin is considered practically nontoxic if ingested. There are reports of stomach granulomas (nodule-like lesions) occurring in the stomach of people who ingested kaolin (for therapeutic purposes).

Long-term exposure:

Mutagenicity: No information.

Teratogenicity: There is insufficient information to determine whether or not kaolin has teratogenic effects.

Carcinogenicity: No information.

Nervous system toxicity: No information.

Other: Inhalation of kaolin dust over long periods of time has been linked to the development of pneumoconiosis (a chronic lung disease); the condition may be called "kaolinosis". Development of this condition has been associated with industrial exposures.

X-rays of people with kaolin pneumoconiosis show pulmonary fibrosis (fiber development in the lungs).

Reduction in pulmonary function would be expected only if large masses developed in the lungs. Commercial kaolin is low in quartz (silica) content, but in some reported cases of kaolin pneumoconiosis, it is possible that the observed health effects may have been caused, or contributed to, by significant silica exposure.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

Inhalation: Move affected person to fresh air. Remove dust laden clothing to prevent rebreathing particulates. Seek medical attention if necessary.

Skin: If dust has permeated into or through clothing, remove clothing and wash before reuse. Wash affected skin areas gently but thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if pain or irritation develops.

Eyes: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if necessary.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical attention.

No further information was identified for this chemical.

SUMMARY

Long-term workplace exposure to kaolin has been linked to the development of a pneumoconiosis ("kaolinosis"), a lung condition which may, if severe, resemble coal miners' pneumoconiosis ("black lung"). In some reported cases linked to kaolin, simultaneous significant exposures to silica may have occurred.

Kaolin is a white or yellowish-white earthy mass or white powder. Commercial kaolin is low in quartz (silica) content.

Prepared in part by a professional in the field of public health under a contract to the Ford-UAW Joint National Health and Safety Committee.

NOTE: The literature makes no reference to death from kaolin exposure. The assumption of a clinical picture for something that has not been reported seems in appropriate here, especially in view of the unknown contribution of silica to the cases cited.

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Figure 3

Refer to Figures 1 through 3 for the chemical facts sheets applicable for the new E-Coat product.

OTHER APPLICABLE ARTICLES: NONE
WARRANTY STATUS: INFORMATION ONLY
OASIS CODES: 106000, 111000