# MSDS: B0784

TITANIUM DIOXIDE N.E.
MAGNESIUM SILICATE N.E.

n-BUTYL ACETATE 200 PPM 150 PPM N.E. XYLENE 150 PPM 100 PPM N.E.

15 MG/M3

N.E.

# ITEM: 5H901 - Spray Paint Gloss Bright Red 150z ORDER: 0062634527 LP NUMBER: US LP NUMBER: U831268155

# **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET - B0784	ched or kept with the re	spective product with which it is associated.  **METHYL ETHYL KETONE*** 300 PPM**********************************
Associated Grainger Items		STODDARD SOLVENTS N.E. 500 PPM N.E.
5H897, 5W157, 1CC89, 4TH63, 5W152, 5H901, 5W168, 4CH76, 5W158, 4TH64, 5W156, 2FP65, 5U708, 4CH73, 2FP64, 5W155, 4TH62, 5W16	5W160, 4TH66, 2FP63, 5W151, 5H905 5W172, 5U707, 5W173, 4TH68, 5W171 3, 2FP66, 5W164, 5W165	ETHYLENE GLYCOL N.E. 50 PPM N.E. MONOBUTYL ETHER
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET		TOLUENE 150 PPM 200 PPM 300 PPM
24 HOUR ASSISTANCE:		ETHYLBENZENE 125 PPM 100 PPM N.E.
1-847-367-7700 RUST-OLEUM CORP.		AROMATIC HYDROCARBONN.E. N.E. N.E.
WWW.RUST/OLEUM.COM		1,2,4- N.E. N.E. N.E.
	/ COMPANY INFORMATION —	PIGMENT BLACK 7 N.E. 3.5 MG/M3 N.E.
PRODUCT NAME: RUST-OLDEUM HIGH PERFORMANCE INDUSTRIAL ENAMEL ADEROSOL TOPCOATS (HARD HAT)		PIGMENT YELLOW 17 N.E. 5 MG/M3 N.E. PIGMENT VIOLET 32 N.E. N.E. N.E.
		Proposition American Company Section (Company)
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: V2123838, V2134838, V2147838, V2155838, V2156838, V2167838, V2170838, V217838, V2174838, V2175838, V2178838, V2179838, V2183838, V2184838, V2188838, V2124838, V2125838, V2133838, V2124838, V2158838, V2143838, V2147838, V215838, V2164838, V217838, V2158388, V2163838, V217838, V2163838, V2163838, V217838, V2163838, V2164838, V217838, V2187838, V2196838, V2192838, V2196838, V29967		PIGMENT RED 122 N.E. 5 MG/M3 N.E.  SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION  EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY AFFECT THE BRAIN OR NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE OR EXPLOSION. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
REVISION DATE: 04/05/2006		EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.
PRODUCT USE/CLASS: TOPCOATS/AEROSOL		EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. SUBSTANCE MAY CAUSE SLIGHT SKIN IRRITATION.
SUPPLIER: RUST-OLEUM CORPORATION 11 HAWTHORN PARKWAY VERNON HILLS, IL 60061		EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: HIGH VAROR CONCENTRATIONS ARE IRRITATING TO THE EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS OR MISTS. HIGH GAS, VAPOR, MIST OR DUST CONCENTRATIONS MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. HARMFUL IF INHALED.
11 HAWTHORN PARKWAY VERNON HILLS, IL 60061		EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED; CAN ENTER LINGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. SUBSTANCE MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS:
PREPARER: REGULATORY DEPARTMENT		IARC LISTS ETHYLBENZENE AS A POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN (GROUP 2B). MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDER (E.G., NARCOSIS INVOLVING A LOSS OF COORDINATION, WEAKNESS, FATICUE, MENTAL CONFUSION, AND BLURRED VISION) AND/OR DAMAGE. REPORTS HAVE ASSOCIATED REPEATED AND PROLONGED OCCUPATIONAL
***************************************	on mountain	CONTRACTOR TO CONTRACTOR WITH THE PROPERTY DECOCO STOTES DEPOSIT.
CHEMICAL NAME CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT % ACCIH TIJ-TWA	OVEREXPOSURE TO XYLENE IN LABORATORY ANDVALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITHES KIDNEY LING SDIEFEN EVE AND BLOOD DAMAGE AS WELL AS
CHEMICAL NAME CAS NUMBER  ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0	WEIGHT % ACGIH TLV-TWA LESS THAN 500 PPM	OVEREXPOSURE TO XYLENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY, LUNG, SPLEEN, EVE AND BLOOD DAMAGE AS WELL AS REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS. EFFECTS IN HUMANS, DUE TO CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE, HAVE INCLUDED LIVER, CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. OVEREXPOSURE TO TOLUENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER
	LESS THAN	OVEREXPOSURE TO SUIPMIS WITH PERMANENT ERAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAVINGE.  OVEREXPOSURE TO XYLENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY, LUNG, SPLEEN, EYE AND BLOOD DAWAGE AS WELL AS REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS. EFFECTS IN HUMANS, DUE TO CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE, HAVE INCLUDED LIVER, CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE.  OVEREXPOSURE TO TOLLENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY, LUNG AND SPLEEN DAMAGE. EFFECTS IN HUMANS HAVE INCLUDED LIVER AND CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES. OVEREXPOSURE TO METHYL ETHYL KETONE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES,
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8	LESS THAN 500 PPM	OVEREXPOSURE TO XYLENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY, LUNG, SPLEEN, EYE AND BLOOD DAMAGE AS WELL AS REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS. EFFECTS IN HUMANS, DUE TO CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE, HAVE INCLUDED LIVER, CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. OVEREXPOSURE TO TOLLENE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY, LUNG AND SPLEEN DAMAGE. EFFECTS IN HUMANS HAVE INCLUDED LIVER AND CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES, OVEREPOSURE TO MEHTYL EHYLL KETONE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH LIVER ABNORMALITIES, KIDNEY AND LONG DAMAGE. FETOTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS	LESS THAN 500 PPM 30.0 1000 PPM	KIDNEY AND LUNG DAMAGE, FEIOTOXIC/PARKYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7	LESS THAN 500 PPM 30.0 1000 PPM 15.0 10 MG/M3	KIDNEY AND LUNG DAMAGE, FEIOTOXIC/PARKYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7 MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6	LESS THAN 500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3	KIDNEY AND LUNG DAMAGE, FEIOTOXIC/PARKYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7 MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6 n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0	LESS THAN 500 PPM 30.0 1000 PPM 15.0 10 MG/M3 15.0 10 MG/M3	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FETOTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT REEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLUNICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7	LESS THAN 500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM	KIDNEY AND LINE DAMAGE. FETOTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANDLAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOSICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7 MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6 n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0 XYLENE 1330-20-7 METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3	LESS THAN 500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FETOTOXIC/BMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES, TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILIAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALIH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY IARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN OUTFERENCE OF GOVERNENTAL HOUSTRIAL HYGIERISTS.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0	LESS THAN 500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FETOTOXIC/BMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNENTAL INJUSTRIAL HYGIERISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHG. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHG. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHG. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS DURATED DURAND BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHG. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE TO DUST FROM
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0	LESS THAN 500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FEIOTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CAREON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIEROSIS, AND LUNG TIMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CAREON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES, TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILIAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS.  EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY LARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINGEN" BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRILAL HYSLENISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYING.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER	LESS THAN 500 PPM 30.0 1000 PPM 15.0 10 MG/M3 15.0 10 MG/M3 15.0 PPM 10.0 100 PPM 10.0 200 PPM 5.0 100 PPM 20 PPM 50 PPM	KIDNEY AND LINE DAMAGE. FEIOTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANDHAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY LARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A 4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN' BY THE AMERICAN COMPERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIERISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYING. RISK OF OVEREGROUSE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  50 PPM	KIDNEY AND LINS DAMAGE. FEIGHTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SEPCIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNENTAL INJUSTRIAL HYGIERISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVERFECOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENIZEE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HYDROCARBON 64742-95-6  1,2,4- 95-63-6	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 N.E.	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE, FEIOTOXIC/BMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK, CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIEROSIS, AND LUNG TIMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES, TUNDES HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILIAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY IARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN COMPERENCE OF GOVERNBRITAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BROSH APPLICATION OR DRYING, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT: SKIN ABSORPTION
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HYDROCARBON 64742-95-6  1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE 95-63-6	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 25 PPM	KIDNEY AND LINS DAMAGE. FEIGHTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SEPCIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNENTAL INJUSTRIAL HYGIERISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTHIG, RISK OF OVERFECOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HIDROCARBON 64742-95-6  1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE  FIGMENT BLACK 7 1333-86-4 5.0	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 25 PPM  3.5 MG/M3	KIDNEY AND LING DANAGE. FETOTOXIC/BURRYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CAREON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN CBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CAREON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOSICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY LARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A 4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN CONSERNOS OF GOVERNMENTAL INJUSTRIAL HYGERNISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYING. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYING. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPFEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION EYE CONTACT  SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES  FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT:
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8 GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7 MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6 n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7 METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0 MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HYDROCARBON 64742-95-6 1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE PIGMENT BLACK 7 1333-86-4 5.0  PIGMENT YELLOW 17 4531-49-1	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  150 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 25 PPM  3.5 MG/M3  5.0 2 MG/M3	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FEIGHTOXIC/BMERYDTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SEPCIES (1.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALIH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY IARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN COMPERENCE OF GOVERNENIBAL INVISITAL HYGIERISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTING. RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION EYE CONTACT  SECTION 4 - FIRST ALD MEASURES
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HYDROCARBON 64742-95-6  1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE 95-63-6  TICHMETHYLBENZENE 95-63-6  PIGMENT YELLOW 17 4531-49-1  PIGMENT VIOLET 32 12225-08-0  PIGMENT RED 122 980-26-7 1.0  CHEMICAL NAME ACGIH TLV-STEL	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 N.E.  5.0 25 PPM  3.5 MG/M3  5.0 2 MG/M3  1.0 N.E.  15 MG/M3  OSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-CEILING	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE. FEIGHTOXIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (1.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY LARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNENTAL INJUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYTING, RISK OF OVEREXPOSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION EYE CONTACT  SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES  FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT; HOLD EYELIDS APART AND FILSH WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES.
ACETONE 67-64-1 30.0  LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM 68476-86-8  GAS  TITANIUM DIOXIDE 13463-67-7  MAGNESIUM SILICATE 14807-96-6  n-BUTYL ACETATE 123-86-4 10.0  XYLENE 1330-20-7  METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3  STODDARD SOLVENTS 8052-41-3  ETHYLENE GLYCOL 111-76-2 5.0  MONOBUTYL ETHER  TOLUENE 108-88-3 5.0  ETHYLBENIZENE 100-41-4  AROMATIC HYDROCARBON 64742-95-6  1,2,4- 95-63-6  TIMETHYLBENIZENE 100-41-4  TRIMETHYLBENIZENE FIGMENT BLACK 7 1333-86-4 5.0  PIGMENT YELLOW 17 4531-49-1  PIGMENT VIOLET 32 12225-08-0  PIGMENT RED 122 980-26-7 1.0	LESS THAN  500 PPM  30.0 1000 PPM  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 10 MG/M3  15.0 PPM  10.0 100 PPM  10.0 200 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  20 PPM  50 PPM  5.0 100 PPM  5.0 N.E.  5.0 25 PPM  3.5 MG/M3  5.0 2 MG/M3  1.0 N.E.  15 MG/M3  CSHA PEL-TWA OSHA PEL-CEILING	KIDNEY AND LUNS DAMAGE, FEIGHONIC/EMERYOTOXIC EFFECTS FROM INHALATION HAVE BEEN SEEN IN RATS EXPOSED TO >1000PPM DURING GESTATION.  CONTAINS CARBON BLACK. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, LUNG FIBROSIS, AND LUNG TUMORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME RATS EXPERIMENTALLY EXPOSED FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME TO EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON BLACK AND SEVERAL INSOLUBLE FINE DUST PARTICLES. TUMORS HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES (I.E., MOUSE AND HAMPSTER) UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND STUDY CONDITIONS. EPIDEMICLOGICAL STUDIES OF NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS SHOW NO EVIDENCE OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CARBON BLACK.  CARBON BLACK IS LISTED AS A GROUP 2B - "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS" BY LARC AND IS PROPOSED TO BE LISTED AS A4 - "NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HUMAN CARCINOGEN" BY THE AMERICAN COMPERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE IS NOT ANTICIPATED DURING BRUSH APPLICATION OR DRYING, RISK OF OVEREGROSURE DEPENDS ON DURATION AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO DUST FROM REPEATED SANDING OF SURFACES OR SPRAY MIST AND THE ACTUAL CONCENTRATION OF CARBON BLACK IN THE FORMULA.  PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT  SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES  FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT; HOLD EYELIDS APART AND FLUSH WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.  FIRST AID - SKIN CONTACT; WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR

ASPIRATION HAZARD:
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH BECAUSE THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS AND CAUSE SEVERE LUNG DAMAGE. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

FIRST AID - INGESTION:

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES -

FLASH POINT: -156 F (SETAFLASH) LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 0.7 % UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 32.5 %

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL, FOAM, WATER FOG

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

FLASH POINT IS LESS THAN 20 DEG. F.: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR!

WATER SPRAY MAY BE INEFFECTIVE. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT. VAPORS MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR. VAPORS CAN TRAVEL TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED. ISOLATE FROM HEAT, ELECTRICAL EQUITMENT, SPARKS AND OFFDEN FLAME. PERFORATION OF THE PRESSURIZED CONTAINER MAY CAUSE BURSTING OF THE CAN.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: EVACUATE AREA AND FIGHT FIRE FROM A SAFE DISTANCE.

## - SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES -

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
CONTAIN SPILLED LIQUID WITH SAND OR EARTH. DO NOT USE COMPUSTIBLE MATERIALS
SUCH AS SAWDUST. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION, VENTILATE AREA AND REMOVE
WITH INERT ASSORBENT AND NON-SPARKING TOOLS. DISPOSE OF ACCORDING TO LOCAL,
STATE (PROVINCIAL) AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS, DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED
CONTAINERS.

#### - SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE -

HANDLING:
USE ONLY IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA, AVOID BREATHING VAPOR OR MIST, FOLLOW
ALL MSDS/LABEL PRECAUTIONS EVEN AFTER CONTAINER IS EMPTIED BECAUSE IT MAY
RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES, WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING, WASH HANDS BEFORE
EATING.

STORAGE:

CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. DO NOT EXPOSE TO HEAT OR STORE ABOVE 120 DBG. F. DO NOT STORE ABOVE 120 DBG. F. STORE LARGE QUANTITIES IN BUILDINGS DESIGNED AND PROTECTED FOR STORAGE OF NFPA CLASS I FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED. ISOLATE FROM HEAT, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAME.

## - SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION -

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

USE PROCIESS ENCLOSURES, LOCAL EGHAUST VENTILATION, OR OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS TO CONTROL AIRBORNE LEVELS BELOW RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS. PREVENT BUILD-UP OF VAPORS BY OPENING ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS TO ACHIEVE CROSS-VENTILATION. USE EXPLOSION-PROOF VENTILATION BQUIPMENT.

A RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PROGRAM THAT MEETS OSHA 1910.134 AND ANSI Z88.2 REQUIREMENTS MUST BE FOLLOWED WHENEVER WORKPLACE CONDITIONS WARRANT A RESPIRATOR'S USE. A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR WITH AN ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGE OR CANISTER MAY BE PERMISSIBLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTRANCES WHERE AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO EXCEED EXPOSURE LIMITS.

PROTECTION PROVIDED BY AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATORS IS LIMITED. USE A POSITIVE PRESSURE AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IF THERE IS ANY POTENTIAL FOR AN UNCONTROLLED RELEASE, EXPOSURE LEVELS ARE NOT KNOWN, OR ANY OTHER CIRCLMSTANCES WHERE AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATORS MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

NITRILE OR NEOPRENE GLOVES MAY AFFORD ADEQUATE SKIN PROTECTION. USE IMPERVIOUS GLOVES TO PREVENT SKIN CONTACT AND ABSORPTION OF THIS MATERIAL THROUGH THE SKIN.

EYE PROTECTION: USE SAFETY EYEWEAR DESIGNED TO PROTECT AGAINST SPLASH OF LIQUIDS.

OTHER PROJECTIVE EQUIPMENT: REFER TO SAFETY SUPERVISOR OR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING PERSONAL PROJECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND ITS APPLICATION.

WASH THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE EATING, DRINKING OR SMOKING.

## - SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES -

BOILING RANGE: -34 - 900 F

ODOR: SOLVENT-LIKE

APPEARANCE: LIQUID

SOLUBILITY IN H2O: SLIGHT

FREEZE POINT: ND

VAPOR PRESSURE: ND

PHYSICAL STATE: LIQUID

VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR

ODOR THRESHOLD: ND

EVAPORATION RATE: FASTER THAN EIHER

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.8660

(SEE SECTION 16 FOR ABBREVIATION LEGEND)

- SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY -

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

AVOID TEMPERATURES ABOVE 120 DEG. F. AVOID ALL POSSIBLE SOURCES OF IGNITION.

INCOMPATIBLITY: INCOMPATIBLE WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS, STRONG ACIDS AND STRONG ALKALIES.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

BY OPEN FLAME, CARBON MONOXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE. WHEN HEATED TO DECOMPOSITION, IT EMITS ACRID SMOKE AND IRRITATING FUMES.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.

STABILITY: THIS PRODUCT IS STABLE UNDER NORMAL STORAGE CONDITIONS.

#### — SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION -

PRODUCT LD50: ND

PRODUCT LC50: ND

CHEMICAL NAME LC50 LD50

ACETONE N.D. N.D.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS N.D. N.D.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE >7500 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) N.D.

MAGNESIUM SILICATE N.D. TCLO: 11 MG/MB INH.

n-BUTYL ACETATE 13100 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) 2000 PPM (INH 4 HR, RAT)

XYLENE N.D. N.D. METHYL ETHYL KETONE N.D. N.D. N.D. STODDARD SOLVENTS

ETHYLENE GLYCOL 1519 MG/KG (ORAL, MOUSE) 700 PPM (INH 7 HR, RAT)

MONOBUTYL ETHER

TOLUENE N.D. N.D.

ETHYLBENZENE 3500 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) N.D.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON N.D. N.D.

18000 MG/M3 (RAT. 4 HR) 1.2.4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE N.D.

>8000 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) PIGMENT BLACK 7 PIGMENT YELLOW 17 N.D. N.D.

PIGMENT VIOLET 32 >10000 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) N.D.

PIGMENT RED 122 N.D. N.D.

### - SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION -

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: PRODUCT IS A MIXTURE OF LISTED COMPONENTS.

# - SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL INFORMATION -

DISPOSAL INFORMATION: DISPOSE OF MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE TO LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES. DO NOT ALLOW TO ENTER STORM DRAINS OR SEWER SYSTEMS.

# — SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION -

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: AEROSOL

DOT TECHNICAL NAME:

DOT HAZARD CLASS: 2.1

DOT UN/NA NUMBER: UN1950

PACKING GROUP:

HAZARD SUBCLASS:

RESP. GUIDE PAGE: 126

# - SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION -

CERCLA - SARA HAZARD CATEGORY:
THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN REVIEWED ACCORDING TO THE EPA "HAZARD CATEGORIES"
PROMULGATED UNDER SECTIONS 311 AND 312 OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA TITLE III) AND IS CONSIDERED,
UNDER APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS, TO MEET THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD FIRE HAZARD

SARA SECTION 313:

SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 AND 40 CFR PART 372:

95-63-6

CHEMICAL NAME CAS NUMBER XYLENE 1330-20-7

METHYL ETHYL KETONE 78-93-3

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER 111-76-2

TOLUENE 108-88-3 ETHYLBENZENE 100-41-4

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LISTED BELOW ARE THE SUBSTANCES (IF ANY) CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF TSCA 12 (B) IF EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES: NONE KNOWN

## U.S. STATE REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS

NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO-KNOW: THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS ARE NON-HAZARDOUS, BUT ARE AMONG THE TOP FIVE COMPONENTS IN THIS PRODUCT.

CHEMICAL NAME CAS NUMBER ALKYD RESIN MIXTURE

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT-TO-KNOW: THE FOLLOWING NON-HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS ARE PRESENT IN THE PRODUCT AT GREATER THAN 3%.

CHEMICAL NAME CAS NUMBER ALKYD RESIN MIXTURE

BARIUM SULFATE 7727-43-7 CALCIUM CARBONATE 1317-65-3

YELLOW IRON OXIDE 51274-00-1

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

WARNING!

WARNING!

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

CANADIAN WHMIS: THIS MSDS HAS BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH CONTROLLED PRODUCT REGULATIONS EXCEPT FOR THE USE OF THE 16 HEADINGS.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS:

## - SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION -

HMIS RATINGS: HEALTH

HEALTH
FLAMMABILITY
REACTIVITY
PERSONAL PROTECTION X

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, G/L:

REASON FOR REVISION:

LEGEND: N.A.: NOT APPLICABLE N.E.: NOT ESTABLISHEI N.D.: NOT DETERMINED

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS MSDS HAS BEEN CHECKED AND SHOULD BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO COMPLY WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.