

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CROWN PAINT COMPANY
SAFETY YELLOW QD ENAMEL

Date Printed: 7/1/2015

Date Revised:

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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name : SAFETY YELLOW QD ENAMEL
Product Code : E1068
Recommended Use: Paint
Revision Date : 02/23/15

Company Identification:

CROWN PAINT COMPANY
1801 W. SHERIDAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73106

Information Phone: (800)877-7246

Emergency Phone: (405)232-7055

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: Danger! Highly Flammable!

GHS Classification: Flammable Liquid, Category 2

Signal Word: DANGER

LABEL ELEMENTS:

GHS Hazard Statements

H225 Flammable Liquid, category 2. Highly flammable vapor and liquid
H303 Acute Toxicity: Oral, category 5. May be harmful if swallowed.
H313 Acute Toxicity: Dermal, category 5. May be harmful if in contact with skin.
H315 Skin Irritation, category 2. Causes skin irritation.
H319 Eye Irritation, category 2. Causes serious eye irritation.
H305 Aspiration Hazard, category 2. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

GHS Precautionary Statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children
P103 Read label before use
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames - NO SMOKING
P234 Keep container tightly closed
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P281 Wear protective equipment as required
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/mist/vapors/spray
P242 Use non sparking tools
P273 Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements- Response

Eye:

This material can cause eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Further, it can cause swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

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Skin:

May cause mild skin irritation with redness and/or an itching or burning feeling. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it.

Ingestion:

Swallowing this material may be harmful. Swallowing this material may cause stomach or intestinal upset with pain, nausea, and/or diarrhea. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. Small amounts in the lungs can cause lung damage, possibly leading to chronic lung dysfunction or death. Swallowing this material may cause effects similar to those described in the inhalation section.

Inhalation:

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Chronic (Cancer) Information:

Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage.

Teratology (Birth Defects) Reproduction Information:

This material, or a component, may cause harm to the human fetus based on tests with laboratory animals.

Symbol(s) of Product:



3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS#	Vapor Pressure mm Hg @ Temperature		% by Wt.

* MIXED XYLENES	1330-20-7	9	77°F	26.4
OSHA: 100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL)				
ACGIH: 100 ppm (TLV); 150 ppm (STEL)				
LD50: (ORAL) 4000 mg/kg (Rats)				
LC50: (VAPORS) 5000 ppm (Mice)				
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-95-6	3.0	68°F	10% TO 20%
OSHA PEL - 25 PPM				
ACGIH TLV - 25 PPM (TWA)				
* ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10	79°F	6.2
OSHA: 100 PPM (TWA); 125 PPM (STEL)				

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ACGIH: 100 PPM (TLV); 125 PPM (STEL)				
HYDROTREATED LIGHT DISTILLATE	68410-97-9	44	68°F	0% TO 10%
ACGIH TWA (TLV) 300 ppm				
OSHA TWA (PEL) 300 ppm				
DIMETHYL CARBONATE	616-38-6	53	68°F	0% TO 10%
LD50: (ORAL) 13,000 mg/kg (Rats)				
LD50: (ORAL) 6000 mg/kg (Mice)				
LC50: (VAPORS) 140 mg/l (Rats)				
LD50: (DERMAL) 5,000 mg/kg (Rabbits)				
LC50: (Acute Fish Toxicity) 1,000 mg/l (96 hours)				
MEDIUM ALIPHATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-89-8	5.2	68°F	0% TO 10%
OSHA: 500 ppm (TWA)				
ACGIH: 300 ppm (TLV)				
LC50: (VAPORS) 3400 (Rats)				

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes:

Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin:

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physicians:

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

This material may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 705) USA

Health : 2 Flammability : 3 Instability : 0 Special Hazards : None

Flammable Properties:

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Flash Point: 20°F Method: TCC

Explosive Limits:

Lower explosive limit: 0.9

Upper explosive limit: 12.87

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemicals, foam, water fog, or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Firefighting Procedures:

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Flammable Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers.

Large Spill:

Secure the area and control access. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Environmental Precautions:

See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods/Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer properly labeled containers. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling:

Put on appropriate personal protection equipment. (see Section 8). Eating, drinking, and/or smoking should be

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prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored, and/or processed. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in/on eyes or skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in original container (or approved alternative) and keep tightly closed when not in use. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting, and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated area away from food or drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from all oxidizing and corrosive materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready to use. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Refer to Section 3 for all applicable occupational exposure limit values.

Engineering Controls:

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:

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 circumstances 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 limits are not known, or in any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Skin Protection:

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves recommended by glove supplier against materials listed in Section II. Nitrile or neoprene gloves may afford adequate protection.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety glasses, goggles, and faceshields for eye protection.

Hygienic Practices:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and launder before reuse.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: 194°F

Freezing Point: 32°F

Flash Point: 20°F

Vapor Pressure: Refer to Section 3 for Vapor Pressure of individual components.

Vapor Density: Lighter than air

Solubility in Water: Non Soluble

Evaporation Rate: Slower than ether

Flammability (solid, gas): N/A

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Exposure:

Upper Explosion Limit: 12.87

Lower Explosion Limit: 0.9

Specific Gravity: 1.

Weight per Gallon (lb/gal): 8.32 lb/gl

Coating VOC: 4.66 lb/gl

Coating VOC: 558 g/l

Material VOC: 4.66 lb/gl

Material VOC: 558 g/l

Volatile Weight: 56.%

Volatile Volume: 65.85%

Odor: Mild, aliphatic

Odor Threshold: No information available

Appearance: Liquid

Viscosity: Flowable liquid

Partition Coefficient: Unknown

Autoignition Temperature: Unknown

Decomposition Temperature: Unknown

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability (Conditions to Avoid): Avoid temperatures above 120°F

Incompatibility:

Alkaline materials, strong acids and oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

By open flame, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. When heating to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Contains solvents which may form carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and formaldehyde.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Product: NOTICE: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Routes of Exposure:

Routes of entry are by inhalation, eye contact, skin contact, and ingestion. All toxicological information on components of this product can be found in Section 3.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Toxicity:

All ecotoxicity information on components of this product can be found in Section 3.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method:

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR 261). Waste must be tested for ignitability to determine the applicable EPA waste numbers.

Incinerate in approved facility. Do not incinerate closed containers. Dispose of in accordance with State/Federal and Local regulations.

Do not allow to enter waterways, wastewater, soil, storm drains or sewer systems.

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14. Transport Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Paint

DOT Hazard Class: 3

DOT UN/NA Number: UN1263

Packing Group: II

Emergency Response: Guide #128

DOT Ground Transportation Only: Call Crown Paint Company (405)232-8580 for other modes of transportation or info regarding ICAO/IATA or IMDG/IMO.

15. Regulatory Information

United States TSCA: Yes- All components are listed or exempt.

Canada DSL: Yes- All components are listed or exempt.

State Regulations / California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

OSHA:

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

CERCLA: SARA Hazard Category:

This product according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorized Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Acute Health Hazard: Yes

Chronic Health Hazard: Yes

Fire Hazard: Yes

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

SARA Section 313:

Refer to Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients. Items marked with an *(asterik) fall under reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

16. Other Information

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS) USA

Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 Personal Protection: X

Canadian WHMIS CLASS: B2 D2A

Prepared By & Information Contact: Technical Department of Crown Paint Company

Manufacturer Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency.

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