#1600 - QUICK DRY ENAMEL - WHITE

PRODUCT NAME: #1600 - QUICK DRY ENAMEL - WHITE PRODUCT CODE: 0000000000001600 HMIS CODES: H C F R 2 3 0

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: RICHARDS PAINT COMPANY ADDRESS : 200 PAINT STREET, ROCKLEDGE, FL 32955

EMERGENCY PHONE	:	800-424-9300	DATE	PR	INTED	:	2/18/2011	
INFORMATION PHONE	:	321-636-6200	NAME	OF	PREPARER	:	RICHARD'S	PAINT

======= SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ========

		VAPOR PRES		EIGHT
REPORTABLE COMPONENTS C	AS NUMBER	mm Hg @ T	EMP PE	RCENT
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON (VM&P NAPHTHA)	64742-	89-8 45	77 F	15.1% TO 20.0%
OSHA PEL: 300ppm, ACGIH TLV: 300ppm				
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON (NAPTHA)	64742-	95-6 4	68 F	10.1% TO 15.0%
OSHA PEL: 100 mg/M3, ACGIH TLV: 100 mg/M3, OTHER: 100 mg,	/M3			
* AROMATIC HYDROCARBON (XYLENE)	1330-2	6.6	68 F	4.78
OSHA PEL-TWA: 100ppm / ACGIH TLV: 100ppm / ACGIH TLV-STE	L: 150ppm			
*& ETHYLBENZENE	100-41	-4 7.1	68 F	1.15
OSHA PEL-TWA: 100ppm / ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100ppm / ACGIH TLV	V-STEL: 12	5ppm		

(\*) Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
(&) Indicates this chemical is a known or suspected carcinogen. \*\* See Section VI, Health Hazard Data. \*\*

BOILING RANGE: 0 deg F - 328 deg F WPG (H2O=8.33)9.51 lb/gl VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR COATING V.O.C.: 400 g/l SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NON SOLUBLE APPEARANCE AND ODOR: N/A

FLASH POINT: 81 FMETHOD USED: TCCFLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .9UPPER: 12.6

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Alcohol Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

#### SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face shield operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires involving chemicals. Water should not be used except as fog to keep nearby containers cool.

#### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Get medical attention. Use Class B fire extinguishers designed to extinguish flammable liquids. Pressure build up and possible auto-ignition or explosion may occur when exposed to extreme heat.

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# STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat, ignition sources, poor ventilation, corrosive atmospheres, excessive aging.

#### INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Alkaline materials, strong acids and oxidizing agents.

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur

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#### INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irratation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.

#### SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Eye contact: Severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

#### SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin contact: Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation and dermititis.

#### INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY AND HAVE THE NAMES OF ALL INGREDIENTS AVAILABLE.

#### HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Inhalation: Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches and loss of coordination. Eye contact: Severe irritation, tearing, redness and blurred vision. Skin contact: Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation and demititis. Ingestion: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Chronic overexposure: Liver, kidney, testes, central nervous system and brain damage. EthylBenzene: - IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence of the carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in humans. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in experimental animals.

#### \*\* CARCINOGENICITY \*\*

#### NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE** Dermatitis, respiratory tract irratation.

### EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation overexposure: Move person to fresh air.If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration and get medical attention. Eye contact: Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting, can cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Contact a Physician immediately. If any symptoms persist get medical attention.

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#### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate ignition sources, provide good ventilation, dike spill area and cover with inert, absorbent material and

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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remove to disposal container. Observe all relevant federal, state and local laws.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Consult local, state and federal hazardous waste regulations before disposing into approved hazardous waste landfills. Obey relevant laws. \*\* DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED CONTAINERS \*\*

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Use in well ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat and open flames.

#### OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Smoking in area where material is used should be strictly prohibited.

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### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use in well ventilated area. If ventilation is inadequate, use of an OSHA approved respirator(negative pressure type) is recommended. If workplace overexposure limit is exceeded NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised.

#### VENTILATION

General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be suitable to keep vapor concentrations below TLV.

### PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber.

#### EYE PROTECTION

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

#### OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever possible to prevent skin contact. The use of "head-caps" whenever possible is strongly recommended.

# WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Eye wash and safety showers in the workplace are recommended.

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