



Paints

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

468771 Part# MP4540-1
HI-PERF IND SF YELLOW, GAL#4540
60 ICI PAINTS
Buyer: Bernard W. Aubuchon Jr.

PROMASTER ALKYD GLOSS - COLORS

MP45XX C

North America

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (800) 545-2643

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 3)

Primary route(s) of exposure: Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation: Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to loss of appetite, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, coughing, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, intoxication, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, asthmatic reaction, tremors, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, pneumoconiosis, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause central nervous system depression.

Eye contact: Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Eye, skin, respiratory disorders lung disorders asthma-like conditions

FIRST-AID MEASURES (ANSI Section 4)

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort. Get medical attention if discomfort or irritation persists.

Skin contact: Flush from skin with water. Then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation occurs, consult a physician.

Eye contact: Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

Ingestion: If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (ANSI Section 5)

Fire extinguishing media: Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Dust explosion hazard. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.

Fire fighting procedures: Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus. Self-contained breathing apparatus recommended.

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, acrid fumes, ammonia, oxygen, toxic gases, nitrogen, monoazo compounds, aromatic amines, 3,3' dichlorobenzidine. Acid halides.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (ANSI Section 6)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

HANDLING AND STORAGE (ANSI Section 7)

Handling and storage: Store below 100°F (38°C). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.
Other precautions: Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection: Where respiratory protection is required, use only NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators in accordance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation: Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal protective equipment: Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, apron.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions: Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

Materials to avoid: Oxidizers, acids, bases, amines, hypochlorites, peroxides, nitric acid. Nitrates. Hydrazine performic acid bromine pentafluoride

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information: Contains a chemical that is moderately toxic by inhalation.

Contains a chemical that is readily absorbed through skin. 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. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, lungs, central nervous system.

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which ICI Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. ICI Paints shall not be responsible for the use of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of your employees and the users of this material.

Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Carcinogenicity: Decomposition of diarylide pigments at temperatures above 392F (206C) can produce trace amounts of monazo dyes, which can then decompose to produce aromatic amines. As the temperature increases into the 464-572F (240-300C), trace quantities of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine (3,3'-deb) can be detected. The national toxicity program (NTP) has classified 3,3'-deb as a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified 3,3'-deb as a possible human carcinogen (group 2b: sufficient animal data, inadequate human data). In 2-year feed studies of c.i. pigment red 3, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal gland - benign pheochromocytomas) and female rats (hepatocellular adenomas). There was also some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice (adenomas of renal cortex and thyroid gland), but no evidence in female mice. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. In a 2 year inhalation study conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylbenzene vapor at 750 ppm produced kidney and testicular tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. Genetic toxicity studies showed no genotoxic effects. The relevance of these results to humans is not known. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified cobalt and certain cobalt compounds as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b). Injection of metallic cobalt, cobalt alloys, and certain cobalt compounds has resulted in the development of localized tumors in laboratory animals.

Reproductive effects: High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at maternally toxic levels, have affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity: No teratogenic effects are anticipated

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological testing has been done by ICI paints on this product as a whole.

(ANSI Section 12)

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

(ANSI Section 13)

REGULATORY INFORMATION

As of the date of this MSDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

(ANSI Section 15)

Physical Data

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMSIS	DOT, proper shipping name
MP 4510	promaster hi performance alkylid glass safety orange	8.03	447.63	56.63	102 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4520	promaster hi performance alkylid glass safety red	7.80	435.86	55.41	105 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4537	promaster hi performance alkylid glass warm brown	8.24	447.12	56.75	100 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4540	promaster hi performance alkylid glass safety yellow	8.31	432.79	55.14	106 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4546	promaster hi performance alkylid glass architect brown	8.31	448.10	57.02	105 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4551	promaster hi performance alkylid glass black	7.77	399.78	51.05	102 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4554	promaster hi performance alkylid glass medium green	7.83	449.03	56.89	109 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4560	promaster hi performance alkylid glass medium yellow	8.26	437.66	55.08	106 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII
MP 4564	promaster hi performance alkylid glass imperial blue	7.79	419.54	53.45	104 f	277-410	*320	paint, combustible liquid, UN 1263, PGIII

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	MP 4510	MP 4520	MP 4537	MP 4540	MP 4546	MP 4551	MP 4554	MP 4560	MP 4564
benzene, ethyl-	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0
1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester	di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7									
quaternary ammonium compounds, benzylbis (hydrogenated tallow alkyl)methyl, benzoate lauryl sulfate, salts with bentonite	rheological additive	121888-66-2						1-5			
limestone	limestone	1317-65-3					5-10				
benzene, dimethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
iron oxide	iron oxide	1332-37-2					1-5				
kaolin	clay	1332-58-7									
carbon black	carbon black	1333-86-4									
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1-5			5-10	1-5		1-5	5-10	1-5
butanamide, 2-((4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl)azo)-n-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-	c.i. pigment yellow 73	13616-40-7	6-10			5-10			1-5	1-5	
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	cobalt alkanoate	136-52-7	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0	1-1.0
copper, (2n, 31n-phthalocyanine)(2-n29,n30,n31,n32)-, (sp-4-1)	phthalocyanine blue pigment	147-14-8									
2-naphthol, 1-((4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl)azo)-	pigment red 3	2425-85-6		5-10							
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	cobalt neodecanoate	27253-31-2						1-1.0			
2-naphthol, 1-((2,4-dinitrophenyl)azo)-	dibromocyanine orange	3468-63-1	1-5								
c.i. pigment yellow 42	yellow iron oxide	51274-00-1			5-10	1-5					
butanamide, 2,2'-((3,3'-dichloro-1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)bis(n-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-	glass yellow	5567-16-7									1-5

