



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

*For 1Shot/Chromatic® Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials*

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### I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Chromatic® Background Enamels (4108021, 4108101, 4108104, 4108132, 4108144, 4108156)

### II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - (EXPOSURE LIMITS - SEE SECTION VIII)

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	<10
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 1

*THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT CONTAINED IN ALL COLORS. SEE THE TABLE ON PAGE 2 TO DETERMINE WHICH COLORS CONTAIN THESE INGREDIENTS AND % WT.*

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%	INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	-	Lead Chromate	7758-97-6	-
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	-	Lead (II) Sulfate	7446-14-2	-
Aluminum hydroxide	21645-51-2	-	Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	-
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	-	Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	-
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	-	Solvent Naphtha (petroleum),	64742-88-7	-
Carbon black	1333-86-4	-	Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	-
Chlorinated paraffins	63449-39-8	-	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	-
Lead	7439-92-1	-			

### III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
<b>HEALTH</b>	2 *
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	3
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	0

0 = Least    1 = Slight    2 = Moderate    3 = High    4 = Extreme    \* = Chronic Health Effects

## ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS OF BACKGROUND ENAMELS -- Weight %

Additional Ingredient	4108021	4108101	4108104	4108132	4108144	4108156	CARCINOGENICITY		
							IARC	NTP	OSHA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 1					< 5	No	No	No
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene						< 1	No	No	No
Aluminum hydroxide		< 5					No	No	No
Antimony trioxide			< 1		< 1		Yes	No	No
Barium Sulfate				< 5			No	No	No
Carbon black	< 5						Yes	No	No
Chlorinated paraffins		< 5					No	No	No
Lead		< 1					Yes	No	No
Lead Chromate			<10	<25	<10		Yes	Yes	No
Lead (II) Sulfate				< 5	< 5		No	No	No
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha						< 5	No	No	No
Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)		< 5					No	No	No
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	< 5		< 5	< 5			No	No	No
Stoddard Solvent	<45	<30	<40	<30	<40	<40	No	No	No
Titanium dioxide		<30				< 5	Yes	No	No

**Routes of Entry:**

Inhalation, Absorption, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated:**

Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Lung disease, Digestive tract disease, Liver disease.

**Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:**

**Inhalation:**

Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache. Can cause severe central nervous system depression (including unconsciousness).

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Exposure to high levels of airborne or ingested lead may produce symptoms of anemia, insomnia, weakness, constipation, nausea and abdominal pain. Overexposure may cause damage to blood-forming, nervous, reproductive, intestinal and urinary systems. Toxic. Can cause systemic damage, see target organs below. Respiratory failure is possible at high doses.

**Skin Contact:**

Can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Can cause moderate injury (reddening and swelling). Can be absorbed through the skin to cause kidney and liver damage. Continued or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Can cause severe irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Irritation effects may last for hours or days but will not likely result in permanent damage.

**Eye Contact:**

Can cause minor irritation, tearing and reddening.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Contact may cause eye irritation and transient corneal damage.

**Skin Absorption:**

Skin absorption may be a significant source of exposure.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Can be absorbed through the skin to cause kidney and liver damage.

**Ingestion:**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Mildly irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can cause abdominal discomfort. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): May cause target organ failure and/or death. Large exposure may be fatal. Muscular weakness Tremors Loss of appetite Anemia Insomnia Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.

**Target Organ Acute Toxicity:**

Eyes, Skin, Respiratory System, Kidneys, Nervous System, Bone Marrow, Cardiovascular System, Lymphatic System, Blood, Liver, Digestive Tract, Heart, Thyroid, Pituitary, Testes. Lead-containing ingredients may also target the following in addition to those listed above: Reproductive System and Gingival Tissue.

### **Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:**

**Inhalation:** Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Respiratory tract sensitization, characterized by asthma-like symptoms such as tightness in the chest, difficulty breathing, and wheezing may result from prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust/processing fumes of this product. Pulmonary edema (fluid buildup in the lungs) Ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

**Skin Contact:** Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): May cause sensitization. Upon prolonged or repeated contact, may lead to a metallic taste in mouth. Skin rashes.

**Eye Contact:** Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause minor irritation, tearing and reddening.

THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ARE CAUSED BY INGREDIENTS, IF ANY, CONTAINING LEAD COMPOUNDS (See Table on page 2): Upon prolonged or repeated contact, may cause eye irritation and transient corneal damage.

**Skin Absorption:** Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

**Carcinogenicity:** See Table on page 2. Ethylbenzene is classified as possibly carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

**Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:** Respiratory System, Nervous System, Eyes, Skin, Kidneys, Lymphatic System, Blood, Liver, Digestive Tract, Heart, Pituitary, Testes. Lead-containing ingredients may also target the following in addition to those listed above: Reproductive System and Gingival Tissue.

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

Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney, lung and liver tumors. Testicular adenomas were increased as were thyroid effects in rats at 750 ppm. Pituitary effects were observed in female mice at 250 ppm. These effects were absent when exposure was below 75 ppm ethylbenzene. The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

IARC has recently re-evaluated titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on animal studies. However, human studies available to date do not suggest that occupational exposure to titanium dioxide increases cancer risk. The ACGIH classifies titanium dioxide as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP does not classify it as carcinogenic. IARC's evaluation shows inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, but sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence shows that high concentrations of powdered and ultrafine titanium dioxide dust caused respiratory tract cancer in rats exposed by either natural inhalation or direct introduction into the lungs. However, the same results are observed in people working in dusty environments. Therefore, IARC extended this idea to workers with exposures to titanium dioxide dust, if there are insufficient dust control measures in place. Based on the IARC decision, Canadian officials have agreed that titanium dioxide is classifiable as WHMIS D2A (carcinogen), and that it is not necessary to wait for release of the full monograph. OSHA requires the status on US MSDSs to change within 90 days of publication in the IARC monograph volume 93.

Some products contain pigments which may become a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding or grinding.

## **IV. FIRST AID**

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

**Eyes:** Use an eye wash to remove a chemical from your eye regardless of the level of hazard. Flush the affected eye for at least twenty minutes. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Seek medical advice after flushing.

**Skin Contact:** Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**Ingestion:** Seek medical advice immediately. Provide ingredients information from Section II of this MSDS to the medical care provider. Contact your local Poison Control Center (listed in the telephone book), or dial the local "Emergency" (911) number for additional information. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician or other competent medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability Summary:</b>	All are <b>Flammable</b> .	
<b>Flash Points:</b>	4108021: 33 °C / 91 °F; 4108101: 32 °C / 90 °F; 4108104: 30 °C / 87 °F	
	4108132 : 25 °C / 78 °F; 4108144: 30 °C / 86 °F; 4108156: 33 °C / 91 °F	
<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	246 °C; 475 °F	
<b>Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:</b>	1.0	<b>Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:</b> 7.0

**Fire Hazards:** Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid, solid/sludge, or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or crush used containers. Do not expose containers or product to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Any of these actions can potentially cause an explosion that may lead to injury or death. Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water may be ineffective but water spray can be used to extinguish a fire if swept across the base of the flames. Water can absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Toxic fumes.

## VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Health Consideration for Spill Response:** Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, and the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Evaporation of volatile substances can lead to the displacement of air creating an environment that can cause asphyxiation.

### Spill Mitigation Procedures:

**General Methods:** Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear proper personal protective equipment following the recommendations of Section VIII. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. Shut off ignition sources; including electrical equipment and flames. Do not allow smoking in the area.

**Air Release:** Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

**Water Release:** Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

**Land Spills:** Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways.

## VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Harmful or irritating; avoid overexposure to the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

**Storage:** Store in a cool dry ventilated location. Isolate from incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed when not in use. Keep away from sources of ignition.

## VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

**Engineering Controls:** Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. See table at the end of this Section VIII below for exposure limits. Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

**Protective Equipment:**  
**Respiratory Tract:**

If general or local exhaust ventilation is not available or sufficient to reduce exposure to below acceptable levels, then respiratory protection is required to avoid overexposure when handling this product.

**Eyes:**

Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. When the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material, wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

**Skin:**

Not normally considered a significant skin irritant. Where use can result in skin contact, practice good personal hygiene and wear a barrier cream and/or impervious gloves. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

**Protective Clothing:**

Wear chemically resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Aluminum hydroxide	21645-51-2	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4	No TLV	As Sb: 0.5 mg/m3 8hr-TWA	Not determined.
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	10 mg/m3 TWA (The value is for the total dust containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	Not determined.
Carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m3 TWA	3.5 mg/m3 TWA	1750 mg/m3 IDLH
Chlorinated paraffins	63449-39-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Lead	7439-92-1	0.05 mg/m3 TWA	50 ug/m3 8hr-TWA	as Pb: 100 mg/m3 IDLH
Lead Chromate	7758-97-6	As Cr: 0.012 mg/m3 TWA; As Pb: 0.05 mg/m3 TWA	As CrO3: 0.1 mg/m3 8Hr-TWA; As Pb: 50 ug/m3 8Hr-TWA	Not determined.
Lead (II) Sulfate	7446-14-2	As Pb: 0.05 mg/m3 TWA	As Pb: 50 ug/m3 8hr-TWA	Not determined.
Light aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-89-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Silicon Dioxide (amorphous)	7631-86-9	10 mg/m3 TWA	Respirable Dust: 20 mppcf	3000 mg/m3 IDLH
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	20,000 mg/m3 IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	5,000 mg/m3 IDLH
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	900 ppm IDLH

**IX. PHYSICAL DATA**

**Appearance:**

Liquid.

**pH:**

N/A

**Octanol/Water Coeff:**

Not Determined.

**Solubility in Water:**

Negligible.

**Vapor Density:**

Heavier than air. Vapors that evolve from this product will tend to settle and accumulate near the floor.

**Evaporation Rate:**

Slower than n-Butyl Acetate.

PRODUCT #	4108021	4108101	4108104	4108132	4108144	4108156
DENSITY (LB/GAL)	7.5	10.1	8.2	10.2	7.9	7.9
V.O.C. (LB/GAL)‡	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0

‡ The VOC content is determined by using a percent solids basis, less water and exempt solvents, for adhesives, coatings and inks and the calculations of EPA Reference Method 24 or equivalent ASTM method approved by the executive office.

**Initial Boiling Point**

119 ° C; 246 ° F

**Initial Freezing Point**

N/A

**X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Stability Information:**

Stable under normal conditions.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

Sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and elevated temperatures. Contamination.

**Chemical Incompatibility:**

Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes.

## XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Antimony oxide	Oral LD50 Rat : >34600 mg/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
Benzene, ethyl-	Oral LD50 Rat : 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 17800 uL/kg
Carbon black	Oral LD50 Rat : >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >3 gm/kg
Lead Chromate	Oral LD50 Mouse : >12 gm/kg
Mesitylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 24 gm/m <sup>3</sup> /4H
Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, chlorinated	Oral LD50 Rat : >21500 uL/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >10 mL/kg
Xylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 5000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >1700 mg/kg

## XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Overview:** Care should be taken to minimize releases of any industrial chemicals to the environment.

## XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Description for Spent Product:** Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. The waste is ignitable.  
**Disposal Methods:** Information in this MSDS is provided only as a guide. Consult with competent authority to determine proper waste disposal procedures. Clean up and dispose of waste and clean-up materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.  
**Potential EPA Waste Codes:** D001

### Some Components Possibly Subjected to USEPA Land Disposal Restrictions:

When disposing of unused products or any waste, the preferred options are to send to a licensed reclaimer or to permitted incinerators. There may be some other ingredients subject to LDR categories.

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) 1330-20-7  
Ethyl benzene 100-41-4

## XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Agency Basic Description and Label

DOT Paint,3,UN1263,PG III

### Hazardous Substance

Lead sulfate final RQ = 10 pounds (4.54 kg)  
Xylenes (isomers and mixture) final RQ = 100 pounds (45.4 kg); also listed as Xylene; also listed as Xylene (mixed); also listed as Benzene, dimethyl-  
Antimony trioxide final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)  
Ethyl benzene final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)

## XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable: Lead Compounds (Inorganic), Chromium Compounds (Chromium VI), 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Xylene (mixed isomers), Antimony Compounds, Ethyl benzene  
TSCA Inventory: All components of this product are listed in, or exempt from, the TSCA 8(b) Inventory.  
M.S.D.S. Reportable HAP(s): Xylenes (isomers and mixture), Ethyl benzene.  
California Proposition 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm."

## XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Major References:** VENDOR'S MSDS's, PAINT & COATINGS HANDBOOK, EPA'S LIST OF LISTS, AND OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIALS.

**IMPORTANT:** WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, THEY ARE PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION OR USE, INCLUDING USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER MATERIALS OR PROCESSES. YOU THEREFORE SHOULD, AND THIS MATERIAL IS SUPPLIED ON THE CONDITION THAT YOU, PERFORM AN ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE MATERIAL PRIOR TO USE, AND YOU ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SATISFYING YOURSELF THAT THE MATERIAL IS SUITABLE AND THE COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION IS SUFFICIENT FOR YOUR USE. ALTHOUGH CERTAIN HAZARDS MAY BE DESCRIBED HEREIN, OTHER HAZARDS MAY ALSO EXIST. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED, DATA, OR INFORMATION SET FORTH. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, OR DATA PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE, AND WE DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR INJURY ARISING FROM YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL, DATA OR INFORMATION. FURTHER, THE DESCRIPTIONS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED HERE ARE GIVEN GRATIS. NO OBLIGATIONS NOR LIABILITIES FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN ARE ASSUMED, ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.