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EMERGENCY PHONE NO. 803-775-6351
INFORMATION PHONE NO. 803-775-6351

H.M.I.S.	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	4
REACTIVITY	0
These ratings should be used only as part of fully implemented H.M.I.S. program.	

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

DATE OF PREPARATION 2/07/8

TRADE NAME SPRAY EN RED PRIMER (AEROSOL)
MANUFACTURER CODE ID. 43-0157
4P-251-1

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.		ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL				VP MM HG 20 DEG.		
			PPM	MG/CU.M.	FBR/CC	MPPCF		SKIN	MAC
PROPANE	74-98-6	PEL	1000	1800	na	na	na	na	760
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	NONE	ESTABLISHED		na	na	na	na	na
XYLENE	1330-20-7	TLV	100	435	na	na	na	na	5
		PEL	100	435	na	na	na	na	
MINERAL SPIRITS	64742-88-7	TLV	100	525	na	na	na	na	2
		PEL	500	2950	na	na	na	na	
TALC	14807-96-6	TLV		2	na	15	na	na	na
TOLUENE	108-88-3	TLV	100	375	na	na	na	na	22
		PEL	200		na	na	na	na	

na = Not applicable
X-SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
X-MAC = ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD

SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE

SWALLOWING

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION

Propane is considered to be a simple asphyxiant by A.C.G.I.H.. Inhalation of excessive amounts may indirectly cause a health hazard by limiting oxygen availability.
Anesthetic. May cause irritation of the nose and throat, and acute nervous system depression. Characterized by headache, dizziness, confusion, nausea, unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

EYE

May cause eye irritation.

SKIN

May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

Overexposure to xylene may cause injury to the liver, kidneys, and blood.

Repeated overexposure to toluene may cause liver damage.

Reports have associated prolonged and repeated 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.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.

Toluene has been found to cause kidney, lung and spleen damage in laboratory animals.

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING

If swallowed call Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician immediately.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE

flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 44 - DEG.F. TO 399 DEG.F.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA; (CONTINUED)

VAPOR DENSITY Heavier than air. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME 85
 EVAPORATION RATE Slower than ether. VOC 4.7 lb/gal less water 564 g/l less water CALCULATED
 WEIGHT LB./GAL. 9.3 VOC 33.0 lb/gal solids 3960 g/l solids CALCULATED

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS IA

FLASHPOINT 156- DEG.F, CALCULATED

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and flame. Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Store in separate and enclosed area that will contain cans if they should explode at elevated temperatures. Do not apply to very hot surfaces.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY

Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid excessive heat and sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong acids or alkaline materials.

Oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Keep away from heat sparks and flame.

SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local laws. Incinerate only in EPA permitted facility. Do not incinerate closed containers. Observe precautions for disposal of flammable materials. Contaminated absorbent may be disposed in a hazardous waste landfill. Dispose only in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

RCRA CLASSIFICATION

This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e. has a flash point of 140 deg. F. or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None known

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

When spraying outdoors, or in open or well-ventilated areas, use NIOSH approved mechanical filter respirator to remove overspray. In restricted ventilation areas, use NIOSH approved paint spray (combination chemical cartridge/mechanical filter) respirator to remove spray mist and organic vapors. In confined areas use a NIOSH approved air-supplied respirator. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection".

VENTILATION

Provide general dilution and local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern to keep concentration of hazardous ingredients listed in Section II below the lowest exposure limit stated. Remove decomposition products that are generated when welding, cutting, or brazing objects coated with this product. Vapors produced while drying or baking this product must be properly vented.

HAND PROTECTION

Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety spectacles.

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION; (CONTINUED)

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Not likely to be needed.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not store above 95 degrees F. Store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.106.

Exposure to direct sunlight or other sources of heat may cause container rupture or explode.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

Do not puncture or incinerate. Do not spray near flame or hot surfaces.

Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION XI - OTHER INFORMATION

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. WHILE THE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. SINCE THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION AND THE CONDITIONS AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT ARE CONTROLLED BY THE USER, IT IS THE USER'S OBLIGATION TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS OF SAFE USE OF THE PRODUCT.

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