SHEET 0851100

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION | |1.1. Product Identifier
Product Form:

Product Name: ECOSAFE® Enamel Paint Flat Black

CAS No:

Synonyms:

1.2. Intended Use of the Product
Use of the substance/mixture:

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party
Company

Imperial Supplies LLC

789 Armed Forces Dr.

P.O.Box 11008

Green Bay, WI 54307-1008

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency | (216) 566-2917

number |

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)	
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS	Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE	Compressed gas
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation)	Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION	Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION	Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY	Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child)	Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects)	Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)	Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD	Category 1

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling				
Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)	Flame	Gas Cylinder	Health Hazard	Exclamation Mark
Signal Word (GHS-US)	Danger			

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)	Extremely flammable aerosol.
	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
	Harmful if inhaled.
	Causes serious eye irritation.
	Causes skin irritation.
	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
	Suspected of causing cancer.
	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	May cause respiratory irritation.
	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)	General:
	Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
	Prevention:
	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

|and understood. Use personal protective equipment as
|required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face
|protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces,
|sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No
|smoking. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or
|burn, even after use. Do not spray on an open flame
|or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a
|well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or mist.
|Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
|Response:
|Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed
|or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED:
|Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a
|position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON
|CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF
|SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or
|physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash
|with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated
|clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

|If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
IF
|IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several
|minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and
easy
|to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation
persists:
|Get medical attention.
|Storage:
|Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not
|expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Store
|in a well-ventilated place.
|Disposal:
|Dispose of contents and container in accordance
with
|all local, regional, national and international
|regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: None known.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)

Full text of H-phrases: See Section 16

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Acetone	67-64-1	25.0	
Propane	74-98-6	13.8	
Butane	106-97-8	13.2	
Toluene	108-88-3	7.0	
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	5.7	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	4.8	

Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0.7

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid Measures General:

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly

before reuse.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water,
occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact
lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a

poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any.

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for

breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious,

give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as
vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and

cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept
low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an

unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical

attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a

collar, tie, belt or waistband.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms/Injuries:

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:

Potential acute health effects: Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous

system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory
irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Respiratory tract irritation, Coughing, nausea or vomiting, Headache,

drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, Unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight,

increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:

Potential acute health effects: Causes skin irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Irritation, Redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal

malformations.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:

Potential acute health effects: Causes serious eye irritation.

Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:

Over-exposure signs/symptoms: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and

stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms: Adverse symptoms may include the following: Nausea

or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal

malformations.

Chronic Symptoms:

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist

immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk

or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the
rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It
may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth
resuscitation.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the

surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: None known.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion.

Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Explosion Hazard:

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, metal oxide/oxides.

Reactivity:

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire:

Firefighting Instructions: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Protection During Firefighting: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
General Measures:

6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel
Protective Equipment: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care
should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material
spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Emergency Procedures: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the

spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable

materials. See also the information in "For non emergency personnel".

6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

Protective Equipment:

Emergency Procedures:

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways,

drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused

environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment:

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use

spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if

water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry

material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a

licensed waste disposal contractor.

Methods for Cleaning Up:

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use

spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind.

Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash

spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and

collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth,

vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to
local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal

contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the

spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section
13 for waste disposal.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections
See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling
Additional Hazards When Processed:

Hygiene Measures: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where
this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face

before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective

equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional

information on hygiene measures.

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before
eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety
showers are close to the workstation location.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities
Technical Measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section
8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures
exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain

special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle

until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or
on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing
gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when

ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any
other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and

material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers

retain
product residue and can be hazardous.

Storage Conditions: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from

direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible

materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store
locked
up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid

environmental contamination.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters
Ingredient name

Exposure limits

Acetone

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1188 mg/m 8 hours.

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 1782 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Propane

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Butane

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

Toluene

OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

CEIL: 300 ppm

AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 375 mg/m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 560 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

n-Butyl Acetate

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 205 mg/m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 300 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 410 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Carbon Black

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 10 hours.

TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm³ 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable

fraction.

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other

	engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Materials for Protective Clothing	
Hand Protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several

	substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Eye Protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Skin and Body Protection	Body Protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Other Skin Protection: Appropriate footwear and

any

	additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory Protection	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Thermal Hazard Protection	

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid.
Appearance	
Odor	Not available.
Odor Threshold	Not available.

pH	7
Relative Evaporation Rate (butylacetate=1)	5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
Melting Point	Not available.
Freezing Point	
Boiling Point	Not available.
Flash Point	Closed cup: -29 °C (-20.2 °F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	13.5 kPa (101.325 mm Hg) [at 20 °C]
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	1.55 [Air = 1]
Relative Density	0.75
Specific Gravity	
Solubility	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic (room temperature): <0.07 cm2/s

(<7

|cSt)

|Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.07 cm2/s (<7

|cSt)

Lower Flammable Limit |Lower: 1%

Upper Flammable Limit |Upper: 13.1%

9.2. Other Information

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its

ingredients.

10.2 Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

10.5 Incompatible Materials

No specific data.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):

Aspiration Hazard:

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:

Potential acute health effects: Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous

system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause
respiratory
irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation,

Coughing, nausea or vomiting, Headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo,

Unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal

malformations.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:

Potential acute health effects: Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation, Redness, reduced fetal

weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:

Potential acute health effects: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation Watering redness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:

Potential acute health effects: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Chronic Symptoms:

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

12.4. Mobility in Soil
Not available.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1. Waste treatment methods
Waste Disposal Recommendations: The generation of waste should be avoided or

minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any

by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental

protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority

requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed
waste
disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer
unless
fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.
Waste
packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered

when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed

of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues.
Do
not puncture or incinerate container.

Additional Information:

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
Hazard Class	2.1	<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>[pic]
Identification Number	UN1950	
Label Codes		
ERG Number		

14.2 In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS	
Hazard Class	2.1	
Identification Number	UN1950	
Label Codes		<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>[pic]
ntification Of The		
Substance/m		
EmS-No. (Fire)	F-D	
EmS-No. (Spillage)	S-U	

14.3 In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS

Identification Number|UN1950 |<PICTOGRAM PHRASE>[pic]

Hazard Class |2.1 |

Label Codes | |

ntification Of The | |

Substance/m | |

ERG Code (IATA) |

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations
<COMPONENT>

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes |

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) |

15.2 US State Regulations
<COMPONENT>

California Prop. 65: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State

of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date |4/8/2015

Other |This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS

Information |requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR

|1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

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