



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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THE OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200 REQUIRES THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS SHEET BE MADE AVAILABLE TO YOUR WORKERS.

INSTRUCT YOUR WORKERS TO HANDLE THIS PRODUCT PROPERLY

NAME: **KRYLON BRIGHT SILVER OR DULL ALUMINUM**
TYPE: **SPRAY PAINT "AEROSOL"**
APPLICATION: **ITEM NO. 1401 1406 BRIGHT SILVER; NO. 1403 DULL ALUMINUM**

04-Feb-87

SIGNAL WORD—DANGER!

THIS MATERIAL IS A "HEALTH HAZARD" AND/OR A "PHYSICAL HAZARD" AS DETERMINED WHEN REVIEWED ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION 29 CFR PART 1910.1200 "HAZARD COMMUNICATION" STANDARD.

CHEMICAL HAZARD RATING

HEALTH = 2 (MODERATE)
FIRE = 4 (EXTREME)
REACTIVITY = 0 (LEAST)
CHRONIC = *

29CFR1910.1200 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/REPORTED HEALTH EFFECTS CAS REGISTRY NO. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION % RANGE

67-64-1 ACETONE 46-47%

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C
ACGIH TLV: 750 PPM (1780 MG/M3) TWA; 1000 PPM (2375 MG/M3) STEL
OSHA PEL: 1000 PPM (2400 MG/M3) TWA
NIOSH DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78-173

74-98-6 PROPANE 18.0%

THIS MATERIAL IS A SIMPLE ASPHYXIANT. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE INCLUDE CYANOSIS, RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND ASPHYXIATION.
CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION.
—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C.
ACGIH TLV: SIMPLE ASPHYXIANT—SEE ACGIH TLVS, APPENDIX E
OSHA PEL: 1000 PPM (1800 MG/M3) TWA

142-82-5 HEPTANE 14-17%

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.
—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C.
ACGIH TLV: 400 PPM, 8-HR TWA
OSHA PEL: 500 PPM, 8-HR TWA
NIOSH DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77-151

1330-20-7 *XYLENE 4-5%

OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE.
OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE.
CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.
—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C
ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM (435 MG/M3) TWA; 150 PPM (655 MG/M3) STEL
OSHA PEL: 100 PPM (435 MG/M3) TWA
NIOSH DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75-168

8032-32-4 V.M.&P NAPHTHA 4-4.5%

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C
ACGIH TLV: 300 PPM (1350 MG/M3) TWA; 400 PPM (1800 MG/M3) STEL
OSHA PEL: NONE ESTABLISHED
NIOSH DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77-192

8052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT 2.0%

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.
—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C
ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM (525 MG/M3) TWA; 200 PPM (1050 MG/M3) STEL
OSHA PEL: 500 PPM (2900 MG/M3) TWA
NIOSH DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77-192

64742-94-5 HEAVY AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) 0-2.5%

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.
—SEE FOOTNOTE(S) C
ACGIH TLV: NONE ESTABLISHED
OSHA PEL: OIL MIST 5 MG/M3 TWA

FOOTNOTE C: AS OF THE DATE OF ISSUANCE OF THIS DOCUMENT, THIS MATERIAL HAS NOT BEEN LISTED BY NTP, IARC OR OSHA AS A CARCINOGEN.

PHYSICAL DATA

VAPOR PRESSURE—SEE CAN PRESSURE
VAPOR DENSITY HEAVIER THAN AIR
SOLUBILITY IN WATER—SLIGHT
SPECIFIC GRAVITY LIGHTER THAN WATER
EVAP RATE FASTER THAN BUTYL ACETATE
BOILING POINT; APPEARANCE; ODOR—N.A.
PERCENT VOLATILE BY WEIGHT—92
PERCENT NON-VOLATILE BY WEIGHT—8
PRESSURE IN CONTAINER, PSIG @ 70 F. APPROX. 60

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARD DATA

SKIN ABSORPTION: NO HAZARDS KNOWN TO BORDEN.
INGESTION: NOT EXPECTED TO BE HARMFUL UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE.
INHALATION: MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. LIQUID OR VAPOR CAN CAUSE IRRITATION OF NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS.
SKIN: CAUSES IRRITATION.
EYES: CAUSES IRRITATION.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

INHALATION: AVOID BREATHING VAPOR OR MIST.
USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION.
SKIN: AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.
EYES: AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.
HANDLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY PRACTICES. THESE PRACTICES INCLUDE AVOIDING UNNECESSARY EXPOSURE AND REMOVAL OF THE MATERIAL FROM EYES, SKIN AND CLOTHING.
WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION: IF ACCIDENTLY SWALLOWED, DILUTE BY DRINKING LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER. IMMEDIATELY CONTACT POISON CONTROL CENTER OR HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM FOR ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL TREATMENT DIRECTIONS.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. PREFERABLY MOUTH-TO-MOUTH. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, GIVE OXYGEN. CALL A PHYSICIAN.
SKIN CONTACT: FLUSH SKIN WITH WATER. IF IRRITATION PERSISTS, CALL A PHYSICIAN.
EYE CONTACT: IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. EYELIDS SHOULD BE HELD APART DURING IRRIGATION TO INSURE WATER CONTACT WITH ENTIRE SURFACE OF EYES AND LIDS. CALL A PHYSICIAN.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE; EXPOSURE TO HIGH TEMPERATURE MAY CAUSE BURSTING. AVOID RADIATORS, STOVES, DIRECT SUNLIGHT, OR OTHER HEAT SOURCE.
DO NOT PUNCTURE OR INCINERATE CONTAINER.
DO NOT SPRAY NEAR OPEN FLAME.
IN CASE OF FIRE, USE DRY CHEMICAL, FOAM OR CO2. WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE, BUT SHOULD BE USED TO KEEP FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS COOL.

REACTIVITY DATA

NORMALLY STABLE AS DEFINED IN NFPA 704-12 (4-3.1).
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION WILL NOT OCCUR.
MAJOR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: OXIDES OF CARBON.

CONTROL MEASURES

IF AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS ARE GENERATED WHEN THE MATERIAL IS HEATED OR HANDLED, SUFFICIENT VENTILATION IN VOLUME AND AIR FLOW PATTERNS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO KEEP AIR CONTAMINANT CONCENTRATION LEVELS BELOW ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS: THE FOLLOWING EXPOSURE CONTROL TECHNIQUES MAY BE USED TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE: LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION, ENCLOSED SYSTEM DESIGN,

PROCESS ISOLATION AND REMOTE CONTROL IN COMBINATION WITH APPROPRIATE USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRUDENT WORK PRACTICES. THESE TECHNIQUES MAY NOT NECESSARILY ADDRESS ALL ISSUES PERTAINING TO YOUR OPERATIONS. WE, THEREFORE, RECOMMEND THAT YOU CONSULT WITH EXPERTS OF YOUR CHOICE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT YOUR PROGRAMS ARE ADEQUATE.

PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

WHERE AIR CONTAMINANTS CAN EXCEED ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA, USE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT. RESPIRATORS SHOULD BE SELECTED BASED ON THE FORM AND CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS IN AIR IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 OR OTHER APPLICABLE STANDARDS OR GUIDELINES.

USE GOGGLES IF CONTACT IS LIKELY.
WEAR IMPERVIOUS GLOVES AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT SKIN CONTACT.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES.
SOAK UP WITH ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND REMOVE TO A CHEMICAL DISPOSAL AREA.
PREVENT ENTRY INTO NATURAL BODIES OF WATER.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

DISPOSE OF ACCORDING TO LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.
EMPTY CONTAINER: MAY CONTAIN EXPLOSIVE VAPORS. DO NOT CUT, PUNCTURE OR WELD ON OR NEARBY. INCINERATION WILL CAUSE CONTAINER TO BURST VIOLENTLY.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT STORE AT TEMPERATURES OVER 120 F.

DOT CLASSIFICATION

ORM-D CONSUMER COMMODITY

NOR(M) KD-1401 C 25-NOV-85