



UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

DUE TO PRESSURE BUILD-UP, CLOSED CONTAINERS EXPOSED TO EXTREME HEAT MAY EXPLODE. DURING EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, OVEREXPOSURE TO DECOMPOSITION MAY CAUSE A HEALTH HAZARD. SYMPTOMS MAY NOT BE IMMEDIATELY APPARENT. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION. NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON OR NEAR CONTAINER (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN RESIDUE) MAY EXPLODE.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: STABLE  
CONDITIONS TO AVOID  
EXCESSIVE HEAT, SPARKS, AND OPEN FLAMES.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)  
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS  
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION MAY YIELD CARBON DIOXIDE & MONOXIDE.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL OCCUR

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  
EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF VAPORS CAN CAUSE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS INCLUDING DIZZINESS WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  
SKIN: PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT CAN CAUSE IRRITATION, DEFATTING, DERMATITIS.  
EYES: CAN CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION, REDNESS, TEARING, BLURRED VISION.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  
PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT CAN CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION, DEFATTING, DERMATITIS.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  
CAN CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)  
OVEREXPOSURE TO SOLVENTS HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS A CAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS IN HUMANS: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA REGULATED: No  
NONE

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE  
PRE-EXISTING LUNG, OR SKIN CONDITIONS MAY BE AGGRAVATED.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: THOROUGHLY WASH EXPOSED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. EYES: FLUSH WITH COPIUS AMOUNTS OF WATER, LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS OCCASIONALLY, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, KEEP PERSON WARM, QUIET, AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS DUE TO VOMITING CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL. INHALATION: IF AFFECTED REMOVE INDIVIDUAL TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM, QUIET AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED  
PROVIDE MAXIMUM VENTILATION. ONLY PERSONNEL EQUIPPED WITH PROPER RESPIRATORY, SKIN AND EYE PROTECTION SHOULD BE PERMITTED IN THE AREA. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. TAKE UP SPILLED MATERIAL WITH ABSORBENT MATERIAL PLACE IN CONTAINER.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

WASTE MATERIAL MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL REGULATIONS. EMPTY CONTAINERS SHOULD BE RECYCLED OR DISPOSED OF THROUGH AN APPROVED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

DO NOT STORE ABOVE 120 DEGREES F. STORE LARGE QUANTITIES IN BUILDINGS DESIGNED FOR STORAGE OF NFP CLASS 111B COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. CONTAINERS CAN CONTAIN HAZARDOUS PRODUCT RESIDUES EVEN WHEN EMPTY, WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING, OR USING TOILET FACILITIES.

===== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

OVEREXPOSURE TO VAPORS MAY BE PREVENTED BY ENSURING VENTILATION CONTROLS, VAPOR EXHAUST OR FRESH AIR ENTRY. NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED (TC-23C) PAINT SPRAY OR AIR SUPPLIED (TC-19C) RESPIRATORS MAY ALSO REDUCE EXPOSURE. READ MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND LITERATURE CAREFULLY TO DETERMINE THE TYPE OF AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS AGAINST WHICH THE RESPIRATOR IS EFFECTIVE.

VENTILATION

USE VENTILATION AS REQUIRED TO CONTROL VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPORS. IF EXPOSURE EXCEEDS TLV, USE A NIOSH-APPROVED RESPIRATOR TO PREVENT OVEREXPOSURE.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

REQUIRED FOR PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT. WEAR RESISTANT GLOVES SUCH AS NATURAL RUBBER, NEOPRENE, BUNA N OR NITRILE.

EYE PROTECTION

AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES. WEAR CHEMICAL-TYPE SPLASH GOGGLES OR FULL FACE SHIELD.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, INCLUDING IMPERMEABLE APRON.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

WASH HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING OR USING TOILET FACILITIES.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

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