MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SEEET

PRODUCT #100

NUFACTURER'S NAME: Richard's Paint Mfg. Co., Inc. DRESS: 200 Paint St., Rockledge, Florida 32955

TE PREPARED: 02/07/92

NAME OF PREPARER: Richard's Paint Co.

INFORMATION PEONE: (407)-636-6200 EMERGENCY PEONE: (407)-636-6200

ASON REVISED: Updating Information

ODUCT NAME: Signature Series Int./Ext. Acrylic Flat House Paint H M I S CODES ODUCT CODE: #100 White :

EEALTH: 1

FLAMMABILITY: 0

REACTIVITY: 0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: G

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS VAPOR PRESSURE WEIGHT CAS NUMBER | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV | OTHER | mmHg @ TEMP PERCENT ZARDOUS COMPONENTS: <5.0% 57-55-6 N/A N/A N/A opylene Glycol <5.0%

25265-77-4 N/A N/A N/A xanol

ILING RANGE: 369 to 471 Deg.F POR DENSITY: Heavier Than Air ATING V.O.C.: 0.87 LB/GL (104 G/L)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H20=1): 1.4 EVAPORATION RATE: Slower Than Ether MATERIAL V.O.C.: 0.42 LB/GL (50 G/L)
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: N/A

POINT: 214 Deg.F

LUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble

METHOD USED: T.C.C.

: LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME: (LEL) - 0.6% (UEL) - 12.5%

TINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, Alcohal Foam, Co2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog.

ECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Respiratory equipment should be worn to avoid inhalation concentrated vapors. Water should not be used, except as a fog to keep nearby containers ol.

MUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme

'ABILITY: Stable

NDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive Heat, Poor Ventilation, Corrosive Atmosphere, Excessive

TERIAL INCOMPATABILITY: Alkaline Material, Strong Acids, Oxidizing Agents.

ZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide.

ZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur.

HALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation - Can cause dizziness, eathing difficulties, and loss of coordination.

TO EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Eye Contact - Can cause severe n, redness and blurred vision.

IN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Skin Contact - Can dry and defat in causing cracks, irritation and dermititis.

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STION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Ingestion - Can cause gastrointestinal tation, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea.

EERLTH HAZARDS - (ACUTE & CERONIC): Inhalation - Can cause dizziness, breathing difficulties, headaches, and loss of coordination. Eye Contact - Can cause severe irritation, tearing, redness and blurred vision. Skin Contact - Can dry and defat skin causing cracking, irritation and dermititis. Ingestion - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? - NO IARC MONOGRAPES? - NO OSEA REGULATED? - NO

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Anethesia, Respiratory Tract Irritation, Dermititis.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Inhalation - Move person to fresh air. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention. Eye Contact - Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes, and seek immediate medical attention. Skin Contact - Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention. Ingestion - DO NOT induce vomiting, can cause pheumonitis and pulmonary edema.

STEPS FOR MATERIAL SPILLAGE: Eliminate all ignition sources, provide good ventilation, dike the spill area and cover with inert, absorbent material and remove to a disposal container. Observe all relevent Federal, State and Local laws for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Consult all Federal, State and Local Hazardous Waste Regulations before disposing into approved hazardous waste landfills. OBEY ALL RELEVENT LAWS.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Avoid hot metal surfaces. Use only in 1 ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from extreme heat open flames.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When spraying this material, use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator suitable to keep airborne mists and vapors below the time weighted limit value. When using in poorly ventilated, or confined areas, use a fresh air supply respirator, or a selfcontained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION: General mechanical ventilation, or local exhaust should be suitable to keep concentrations below TLV. Ventilation equipment should be explosion proof.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use impermeable, chemical handling gloves for skin protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Use chemical safety glasses, goggles, or a face shield for eye protection.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever possible to prevent skin contact. The use of head caps whemever possible is also strongly recommended.

WORK / HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Eye wash stations and safety showers in the workplace are strongly recommended.

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