MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For 1Shot/Chromatic® Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials

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I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: "1 SHOT®" Art and Sign Poster Colors (3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3016, 3099)

II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - *(EXPOSURE LIMITS - SEE SECTION VIII)*

THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT CONTAINED IN ALL COLORS. SEE THE TABLE ON PAGE 2 TO DETERMINE WHICH COLORS CONTAIN THESE INGREDIENTS AND % WT.

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%	INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	<50	Barium Lithol Red	1103-38-4	-
Paraffinic solvent	64742-47-8	<20	Carbon black	1333-86-4	-
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	<15	Celite	61790-53-2	-
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	< 5	Diatomaceous Earth, Flux-Calcined	68855-54-9	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	< 5	Iron oxide	1309-37-1	-
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	< 1	Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	-
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 1	Xylene	1330-20-7	-

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	2 *
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0

0 = Least 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme * = Chronic Health Effects

ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS OF ART AND SIGN POSTER COLORS -- Weight %

PRODUCT#	DENSITY LBS/GL	V.O.C. ‡ LBS/GL	BARIUM LITHOL RED	CARBON BLACK	IRON OXIDE	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	XYLENE	CELITE
3000	12.5	3.7				<25		
3001	11.4	3.7				<15		
3002	11.5	3.5				<10		
3003	12.0	3.4				< 5		
3004	11.9	3.4						
3005	11.2	3.6	< 5					
3006	12.3	3.5				<10		
3007	12.4	3.8				<10		
3008	11.5	3.6				<10		
3009	12.3	3.5				<15		< 5
3010	12.6	3.3		< 1		<10		
3012	12.2	3.9						
3013	11.4	3.7						
3014	11.5	3.6		< 1	<25		< 5	
3016	10.6	3.2		< 1		< 5		
3099	11.3	2.0		< 1				
Carcinogenicity:		IARC	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
		NTP	No	No	No	No	No	No
		OSHA	No	No	No	No	No	No

‡ The VOC content is determined by using a percent solids basis, less water and exempt solvents, for adhesives, coatings and inks and the calculations of EPA Reference Method 24 or equivalent ASTM method approved by the executive office.

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Absorption, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Eye disease, Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Liver disease, Lung disease.

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: Can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: No absorption hazard in normal industrial use.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

Target Organ Acute Toxicity: Respiratory System, Lungs, Eyes, Skin, Kidneys, Nervous System, Liver, Thyroid, Pituitary, Testes.

Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:

Inhalation: Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Skin Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

Eye Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

Skin Absorption: Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, no hazard in normal industrial use.

Carcinogenicity: See Table on page 2 and other information below.

Target Organ Chronic Toxicity: Respiratory System, Lungs, Nervous System, Kidneys, Eyes, Skin, Liver, Pituitary, Testes.

NOTICE - Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney, lung and liver tumors. Testicular adenomas were increased as were thyroid effects in rats at 750 ppm. Pituitary effects were observed in female mice at 250 ppm. These effects were absent when exposure was below 75 ppm ethylbenzene. The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

IARC has recently re-evaluated titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on animal studies. However, human studies available to date do not suggest that occupational exposure to titanium dioxide increases cancer risk. The ACGIH classifies titanium dioxide as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP does not classify it as carcinogenic. IARC's evaluation shows inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, but sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence shows that high concentrations of powdered and ultrafine titanium dioxide dust caused respiratory tract cancer in rats exposed by either natural inhalation or direct introduction into the lungs. However, the same results are observed in people working in dusty environments. Therefore, IARC extended this idea to workers with exposures to titanium dioxide dust, if there are insufficient dust control measures in place. Based on the IARC decision, Canadian officials have agreed that titanium dioxide is classifiable as WHMIS D2A (carcinogen), and that it is not necessary to wait for release of the full monograph. OSHA requires the status on US MSDSs to change within 90 days of publication in the IARC monograph volume 93.

This product contains pigments which may become a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding or grinding.

IV. FIRST AID

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and have a trained individual administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of luke warm water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Seek medical advice immediately. Provide ingredients information from Section II of this MSDS to the medical care provider. Contact your local Poison Control Center (listed in the telephone book), or dial the local “Emergency” (911) number for additional information. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician or other competent medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Summary: **Combustible**

Flash Point: 41 ° C; 106 ° F

Autoignition Temperature: 226 ° C; 439 ° F

Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air: 1.0 **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 6.0

Fire Hazards: Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. This product, when dried or cured, may support combustion when subjected to sources of ignition or heat in sufficient amount.

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray when fighting fires. Water or foam may cause frothing if liquid is burning but it still may be a useful extinguishing agent if carefully applied to the fire. Do not direct a water stream directly into the hot burning liquid.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including: the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, and the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Evaporation of volatile substances can lead to the displacement of air creating an environment that can cause asphyxiation.

Spill Mitigation Procedures:

General Methods: Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear proper personal protective equipment following the recommendations of Section VIII. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation.

Air Release: Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

Water Release: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

Land Spills: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Harmful or irritating; avoid overexposure to the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Avoid breathing material. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Storage: Store in a cool dry place. Isolate from incompatible materials. Limit quantity of material stored. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from sources of ignition.

VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. See table at the end of this Section VIII below for exposure limits. Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. If user operations generate vapors or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Tract: If general or local exhaust ventilation is not available or sufficient to reduce exposure to below acceptable levels, then respiratory protection is required to avoid overexposure when handling this product.

Eyes: Wear safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. When the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material, wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

Skin: Not normally considered a significant skin irritant. Where use can result in skin contact, practice good personal hygiene and wear a barrier cream and/or impervious gloves. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

Protective Clothing: Wear chemically resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Barium Lithol Red	1103-38-4	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m3 TWA	3.5 mg/m3 TWA	1750 mg/m3 IDLH
Diatomaceous Earth, Flux-Calcined	68855-54-9	No TLV	See 29CFR1910.1000; Table Z-3	Not determined.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	as Fe: 5 mg/m3 TWA (welding fumes, dust, total particulate (N.O.C.))	10 mg/m3 TWA	as Fe: 2500 mg/m3 IDLH
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Paraffinic solvent	64742-47-8	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m3 TWA	20,000 mg/m3 IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3 TWA	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	Potential NIOSH carcinogen.

Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	900 ppm IDLH

IX. PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Liquid
pH: N/A
Octanol/Water Coeff: Not Determined.
Solubility in Water: Minimal.
Vapor Density: Heavier than air. Vapors that evolve from this product will tend to settle and accumulate near the floor.
Evaporation Rate: Slower than n-Butyl Acetate.
Density See Table on page 2.
V.O.C. See Table on page 2.

Initial Boiling Point 154 ° C; 309 ° F
Initial Freezing Point N/A

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid: Contamination. Temperatures above flash point in combination with sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition.
Chemical Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Name	LD50/LC50
Benzene, ethyl-	Oral LD50 Rat : 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : 17800 uL/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 5 gm/kg
Carbon black	Oral LD50 Rat : >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >3 gm/kg
Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1)	Oral LD50 Rat : 6450 mg/kg
Xylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat : 5000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat : 4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >1700 mg/kg

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Overview: Care should be taken to minimize releases of any industrial chemicals to the environment.

XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Description for Spent Product: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. The waste is ignitable.
Disposal Methods: Information in this MSDS is provided only as a guide. Consult with competent authority to determine proper waste disposal procedures. Clean up and dispose of waste and clean-up materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency **Basic Description and Label**
DOT DOT by Land Transport: Not Regulated; DOT by Air and IATA (all modes): Paint, 3, UN1263, PG III, Label Required: Flammable Liquid

Hazardous Substance
None expected.

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable : Barium Compounds, Ethyl benzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Xylene (mixed isomers)

TSCA Inventory : All components of this product are listed in, or exempt from, the TSCA 8(b) Inventory.

M.S.D.S. Reportable HAP(s) : Ethyl benzene, Xylenes (isomers and mixture).

California Proposition 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm."

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Major References: VENDOR'S MSDS's, PAINT & COATINGS HANDBOOK, EPA's LIST OF LISTS, AND OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIALS.