
M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

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SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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PRODUCT NAME : ACID RESISTANT NEW YELLOW
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 175-Y-159-RS DATE PRINTED: 04/07/08
 PRODUCT USE/CLASS : SOLVENT BASE PAINT

SUPPLIER: MID-STATES PAINT AND CHEMICAL
 9315 WATSON INDUSTRIAL PARK
 ST. LOUIS, MO. 63126

MANUFACTURER: MID-STATES PAINT AND CHEMICAL
 9315 WATSON INDUSTRIAL PARK
 ST. LOUIS, MO. 63126

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 800-424-9300 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 800-424-9300

PREPARER: B. MORGAN, PHONE: 314-961-6464, PREPARE DATE: 04/07/08

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SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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ITEM	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % LESS THAN
01	LEAD CHROMATE	7758-97-6	30.0 %
02	XYLENES (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	20.0 %
03	STODDARD SOLVENT	8052-41-3	15.0 %
04	ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10.0 %
05	VM&P NAPHTHA (EX)	64742-89-8	10.0 %

ITEM	EXPOSURE LIMITS			COMPANY	SKIN
	ACGIH	OSHA	OSHA		
TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL	PEL-TWA	PEL-CEILING	TLV-TWA	
01	0.05 MG/M3	N/A			NO
02	100 PPM	150 PPM			YES
03	100 PPM	100 PPM			NO
04	100 PPM	125 PPM			NO
05	300 PPM	400 PPM			NO

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

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SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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*** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW ***: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A SUSPECTED CARCINOGEN.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: CAN CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS INCLUDE STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS, AND SWELLING OF EYES.

(Continued on Page 2)

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| SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION |
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EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: MAY CAUSE MILD SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE REDNESS, BURNING, DRYING AND CRACKING OF SKIN, AND SKIN BURNS. PASSAGE OF THIS MATERIAL INTO THE BODY THROUGH THE SKIN IS POSSIBLE, BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THIS WOULD RESULT IN HARMFUL EFFECTS DURING SAFE HANDLING AND USE. PRE-EXISTING SKIN DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL. REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE MODERATE IRRITATION, DEFATTING, DERMATITIS.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF VAPORS CAN CAUSE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS INCLUDING DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE AND POSSIBLE UNCONSCIOUSNESS, AND EVEN DEATH.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN TESTED IN RATS AND HAVE BEEN FOUND TO HAVE ACUTE ORAL LD50 IN RATS OF GREATER THAN 5,000 MG/KG. AS NOTED IN THE OSHA LEAD STANDARD, REPEATED AND PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DELAYED EFFECTS INVOLVING THE, BLOOD, GASTROINTESTINAL, NERVOUS, AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM. SINGLE DOSE ORAL TOXICITY IS LOW. SWALLOWING SMALL AMOUNTS DURING NORMAL HANDLING IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL EFFECTS; SWALLOWING LARGE AMOUNTS MAY BE HARMFUL. THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS DURING SWALLOWING OR VOMITING AND CAUSE LUNG INFLAMMATION AND/OR DAMAGE. CAN CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, BLINDNESS AND DEATH. ACUTE: ASPIRATION HAZARD, HEADACHE, NAUSEA, DROWSINESS, BREATHLESSNESS, FATIGUE, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, CONVULSION AND LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS DURING SWALLOWING OR VOMITING AND CAUSE LUNG INFLAMMATION AND/OR DAMAGE.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL THROUGH BREATHING, SWALLOWING AND/OR PASSAGE OF THE MATERIAL THROUGH THE SKIN MAY INCLUDE: MOUTH AND THROAT IRRITATION, GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION (NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA), IRRITATION (NOSE, THROAT, RESPIRATORY TRACT), TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION (DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS), MUSCLE WEAKNESS, AND IMPAIRED COORDINATION. CHROMIUM AND CERTAIN CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS ARE CURRENTLY CLASSIFIED BY IARC AND NTP AS KNOWN CARCINOGENS BUT IT IS STIPULATED THAT THE COMPOUNDS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS IN HUMANS CANNOT BE SPECIFIED. ACGIH CURRENTLY LISTS "CHROMATES OF LEAD AND ZINC" AS "SUBSTANCE SUSPECT OF CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL FOR MAN" (SEE APPENDIX A2 TLV BOOKLET). EPA'S HEALTH ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT FOR CHROMIUM STATES THAT "ANIMAL CANCER BIOASSAY STUDIES SUGGEST THAT HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS (PARTICULARLY SOLUBLE AND SPARINGLY SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS) ARE PROBABLY THE ETIOLOGIC AGENT IN CHROMIUM RELATED HUMAN CANCER. DATA SUPPORTING THIS POSITION EXIST IN BOTH RATS AND HUMANS. RAT BRONCHIAL IMPLANTS STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ONLY CALCIUM, STRONTIUM, AND ZINC CHROMATES PRODUCE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS OF BRONCHIAL CARCINOMAS WHILE NO SUCH INCREASES WERE SEEN WITH SEVEN DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF LEAD CHROMATE PIGMENTS. THE AVAILABLE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE ON LEAD CHROMATE PIGMENTS CONFIRM THESE RESULTS. IN EVERY CASE WHERE EXCESS LUNG CANCER INCIDENCES HAVE BEEN REPORTED, EXPOSURE WAS EITHER TO ZINC

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|          SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION          |
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CHROMATE ALONE OR INVOLVED MIXED EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF ZINC, STRONTIUM AND BARIUM CHROMATES. IN THE ONLY STUDY WHERE EXPOSURE WAS REPORTED TO BE LEAD CHROMATE ALONE, NO INCREASE INCIDENCE IN LUNG CANCER WAS OBSERVED. OVEREXPOSURE HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS A CAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS IN HUMANS:, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECT IN LABORATORY ANIMALS STUDIES. THE RELEVANCE OF THESE FINDING TO HUMANS IS UNCERTAIN. OVEREXPOSURE TO THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN FOUND TO CAUSE THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS:, KIDNEY DAMAGE, MILE REVERSIBLE LIVER EFFECT, EFFECTS ON HEARING, CARDIAC SENSITIZATION.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT SKIN ABSORPTION INHALATION INGESTION

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|          SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES          |
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FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT: IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP, MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. FLUSH EYES GENTLY WITH WATER WHILE HOLDING EYELIDS APART. IF SYMPTOMS PERSIST OR THERE IS ANY VISUAL DIFFICULTY, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

FIRST AID - SKIN CONTACT: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. FLUSH EXPOSED AREA WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER. IF SKIN IS DAMAGED, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF SKIN IS NOT DAMAGED AND SYMPTOMS PERSIST, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. LAUNDER CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE.

FIRST AID - INHALATION: IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOPS, IMMEDIATELY MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION; KEEP PERSON WARM AND QUIET. IF PERSON IS NOT BREATHING, BEGIN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN.

FIRST AID - INGESTION: SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF INDIVIDUAL IS DROWSY OR UNCONSCIOUS, DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH; PLACE INDIVIDUAL ON THE LEFT SIDE WITH HEAD DOWN. CONTACT A PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL FACILITY, OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR ADVICE ABOUT WHETHER TO INDUCE VOMITING. IF POSSIBLE, DO NOT LEAVE INDIVIDUAL UNATTENDED.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS REGULATED BY OSHA LEAD STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1025). THE EXTENSIVE MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE AND WORKER REMOVAL PROVISION OF THIS STANDARD SHOULD BE CONSULTED. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF THIS MATERIAL (e.g., IN ENCLOSED SPACES OR WITH DELIBERATE ABUSE) MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS. EPINEPHRINE AND OTHER SYMPATHOMIMETIC DRUGS MAY INITIATE CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS IN PERSONS EXPOSED TO THIS MATERIAL. OTHER DRUGS WITH LESS ARRHYTHMOGENIC POTENTIAL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. IF SYMPATHOMIMETIC DRUGS ARE ADMINISTERED, OBSERVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS.

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|                               SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES                               |
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FLASH POINT: 81 F                               LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 1.0 %
(PENSKY-MARTENS C.C.)                          UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 7.0 %

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AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO2 DRY CHEMICAL FOAM

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL ALONG THE GROUND OR MAY BE MOVED BY VENTILATION AND IGNITED BY PILOT LIGHTS, OTHER FLAMES, SPARKS, HEATERS, SMOKING, ELECTRIC MOTORS, STATIC DISCHARGE, OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES AT LOCATIONS DISTANT FROM MATERIAL HANDLING POINT. NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON OR NEAR DRUM (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN JUST RESIDUE) CAN IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE DEMAND MODE WITH APPROPRIATE TURN-OUT GEAR AND CHEMICAL RESISTANT PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. REFER TO THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SECTION OF THIS MSDS.

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|                               SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES                               |
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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: SMALL SPILLS: ABSORB LIQUID ON VERMICULITE, FLOOR ABSORBENT OR ABSORBENT MATERIAL.

LARGE SPILLS: ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLARES, FLAMES INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS, ELECTRICAL SPARKS). PERSON NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM AREA OF SPILL UNTIL CLEAN-UP HAS BEEN COMPLETED. STOP SPILL AT SOURCE. PREVENT FROM ENTERING DRAINS, SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER. PREVENT FROM SPREADING. IF RUNOFF OCCURS, NOTIFY AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED. PUMP OR VACUUM TRANSFER SPILLED PRODUCT TO CLEAN CONTAINERS FOR RECOVERY. ABSORB UNRECOVERABLE PRODUCT. TRANSFER CONTAMINATED ABSORBENT, SOIL AND OTHER MATERIALS TO CONTAINERS FOR DISPOSAL. PER GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, PREVENT RUN-OFF TO SEWERS, STREAMS AND OTHER BODIES OF WATER. STOP SPILL AT THE SOURCE. COVER SEWER GRATES AND DIKE THE SPILL. ABSORB SPILLED MATERIAL ON TO ABSORBENTS. SHOVEL MATERIALS INTO CONTAINERS. CLOSE CONTAINER TIGHTLY AND DISPOSE OF PROPERLY.

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|                               SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE                               |
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HANDLING: CONTAINERS OF THIS MATERIAL MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTIED. SINCE EMPTIED CONTAINERS RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES (VAPOR, LIQUID, AND/OR SOLID), ALL HAZARD PRECAUTIONS GIVEN IN THE DATA SHEET MUST BE OBSERVED. ALL FIVE GALLON PAILS AND LARGER METAL CONTAINERS INCLUDING TANK TRUCKS SHOULD BE GROUNDED AND/OR BONDED WHEN MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED. WARNING. SUDDEN RELEASE OF HOT ORGANIC CHEMICAL VAPORS OR MIST FROM PROCESS EQUIPMENT OPERATING AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE, OR SUDDEN INGRESS OF AIR

(Continued on Page 5)

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| SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE |
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INTO VACUUM EQUIPMENT, MAY RESULT IN IGNITIONS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF OBVIOUS IGNITION SOURCES. PUBLISHED "AUTOIGNITION" OR "IGNITION" TEMPERATURE VALUES CANNOT BE TREATED AS SAFE OPERATING TEMPERATURES IN CHEMICAL PROCESSES WITHOUT ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL PROCESS CONDITIONS. ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ELEVATED TEMPERATURE PROCESSES SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SAFE OPERATING CONDITIONS.

STORAGE: KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED AND AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND OPEN FLAME. STORE AWAY FROM STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS IN A COOL DRY PLACE WITH ADEQUATE EXPLOSION PROOF VENTILATION. VAPORS MAY ACCUMULATE AND TRAVEL TO IGNITION SOURCES DISTANT FROM THE HANDLING SITE, FLASH FIRES MAY RESULT. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE.

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| SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION |
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ENGINEERING CONTROLS: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MECHANICAL (GENERAL AND/OR LOCAL EXHAUST) VENTILATION TO MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV(S).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: IF WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT(S) OF PRODUCT OR ANY COMPONENT IS EXCEEDED, A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IS ADVISED IN ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER NIOSH/MSHA RESPIRATORS (NEGATIVE PRESSURE TYPE) UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS (SEE YOUR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST). ENGINEERING OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE EXPOSURE.

SKIN PROTECTION: WEAR RESISTANT GLOVES (CONSULT YOUR SAFETY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER., TO PREVENT REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT, WEAR IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING AND BOOTS.

EYE PROTECTION: CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES IN COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS ARE ADVISED; HOWEVER, OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER TYPE SAFETY GLASSES. CONSULT YOUR SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: USE PROTECTIVE CREAMS WHERE SKIN CONTACT IS LIKELY. REMOVE AND WASH CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: WASH HANDS BEFORE EATING OR SMOKING. SMOKE IS DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY.

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| SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES |
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BOILING RANGE	: 211 - 400 F	VAPOR DENSITY	: Is heavier than air
ODOR	: MILD	ODOR THRESHOLD	:
APPEARANCE	: YELLOW	EVAPORATION RATE:	Is faster than Butyl
SOLUBILITY IN H2O	: INSOLUBLE		Acetate
FREEZE POINT	:	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.1829
VAPOR PRESSURE	:	pH @ 0.0 %	:

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|               SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES               |
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PHYSICAL STATE : VISCOSITY :
 COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

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|               SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY                       |
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CONDITIONS TO AVOID: AVOID STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS, EXCESSIVE HEAT,
 SOURCES OF IGNITION.

INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID CONTACT WITH: STRONG BASES, STRONG OXIDIZING
 AGENTS.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: MAY FORM: CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON
 MONOXIDE.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur under normal conditions.

STABILITY: This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

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|               SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES                       |
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No product or component toxicological information is available.

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA: No Information.

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|               SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION                         |
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ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No Information.

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|               SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS                       |
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DISPOSAL METHOD: DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE
 AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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|               SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION                     |
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No transportation information is available.

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| SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION |
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U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA - SARA HAZARD CATEGORY:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

FIRE HAZARD

SARA SECTION 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % IS LESS THAN
XYLENES (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	20.0 %
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10.0 %

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

CANADIAN WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: No information available.

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| SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION (VOCS) |
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HMIS RATINGS - HEALTH: 3 FLAMMABILITY: 3 REACTIVITY: 0

PREVIOUS MSDS REVISION DATE: 12/06/07

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS): 4.42 lbs/gal, 529 grams/ltr

LEGEND: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established,
N.D. - Not Determined

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The information contained on this MSDS is been checked and should be accurate. However, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.
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<END OF MSDS>