

### Section 1 ~ Identification

<b>Identity (As Used On Label and List)</b> <b>A1272 OMEGA ENAMEL GLOSS WHITE SPRAY PAINT</b>	<b>Date Prepared:</b> 12-21-2016
<b>Company Information:</b> OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC	<b>Emergency Telephone Number:</b> 1-800-424-9300
<b>Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#)</b> 101 Grobric Ct #1	<b>Telephone Number for Information:</b> 1-800-571-7347
<b>(City, State, and Zip Code)</b> Fairfield, CA 94534	<b>Signature of Prepare (Optional)</b> REGULATORY DEPT.

### Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification

#### Classifications

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3  
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
 Skin Irritation - Category 2  
 Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
 Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
 Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
 Aerosols Category 1  
 Gases Under Pressure Compressed Gas

#### Pictograms



**Signal Word:** Danger.

#### Hazard Statements – Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

#### Hazard Statements – Health

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H305 - May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Precautionary Statement – General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P103 - Read label before use.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

#### Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

#### Precautionary Statement – Response

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F

#### Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%(Wt.)
Toluene	108-88-3	10 – 30%
Propane	74-98-6	10 – 30%
Acetone	67-64-1	10 – 30%
Butane	106-97-8	10 – 30%
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	5 – 15%
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	5 – 15%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

### Section 4 ~ First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**Eye Contact:** Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Skin Contact:** Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

### Section 5 ~ Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

**Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:** Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Aerosol cans may rupture when heated. Heated cans may burst. In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

**Fire-Fighting Procedures:** Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

**Special Protective Actions:** Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

**Section 6 ~ Accidental Release Measures**

**Emergency Procedure:** Flammable/combustible material. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

**Recommended Equipment:** Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

**Personal Precautions:** ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

**Section 7 ~ Handling and Storage**

**General:** For industrial and institutional use only. For use by trained personnel only. Keep away from children. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**Ventilation Requirements:** Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

**Storage Room Requirements:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

**Section 8 ~ Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Eye Protection:** Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

**Skin Protection:** Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

**Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables Z1, Z2, Z3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin Designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Acetone	1000	2400			1			250	590			
Alifáticos, Disolvente de Hidrocarburo Liviano	500	2000			1							
Butane								800	1900			
Propane	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			
Titanium Dioxide		15			1			B				1
Toluene	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500pp m/10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
Acetone	250		500	
Alifáticos, Disolvente de Hidrocarburo Liviano				
Butane	1000			
Propane	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content			
Titanium Dioxide		10		
Toluene	20	0.2		

**Section 9 ~ Physical and Chemical Properties**

**Physical and Chemical Properties**

**VOC Regulatory:** 144.80789 g/l

**Density:** 6.00869 lb/gal

**Density VOC:** 1.20844 lb/gal

**Appearance:** White

**Odor Threshold:** N.A.

**Odor Description:** N.A.

**pH:** N.A.

**Water Solubility:** N.A.

**Flammability:** Flashpoint below 73 °F

**Flash Point Symbol:** N.A.

**VOC Regulatory:** 1.20844 lb/gal

**% VOC:** 20.11161%

**VOC Actual:** 1.20844 lb/gal

**VOC Actual:** 144.80789 g/l

**Flash Point:** N.A.

**Viscosity:** N.A.

**Lower Explosion Level:** N.A.

**Upper Explosion Level:** N.A.

**Vapor Density:** Slower than ether

**Melting Point:** N.A.

**Freezing Point:** N.A.

**Low Boiling Point:** N.A.

**High Boiling Point:** N.A.

**Decomposition Pt:** N.A.

**Auto Ignition Temp:** N.A.

**Evaporation Rate:** Slower than ether

**Section 10 ~ Stability and Reactivity**

**Stability:** Stable.

**Conditions to Avoid:** High temperatures.

**Incompatible Materials:** None known.

**Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

**Section 11 ~ Toxicological Information**

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Overexposure will cause defatting of skin. Causes skin irritation

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation. Causes serious eye irritation

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:** No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:** May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:** No data available

**Acute Toxicity:** Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
 LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)  
 LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3.5,11,17)  
 LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)  
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 mL/kg) (1)  
 67-64-1 ACETONE  
 LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)  
 LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)  
 LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)  
 LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)  
 LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)  
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)  
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)  
 106-97-8 BUTANE  
 LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)  
 LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

67-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

13463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rats lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m3 level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or xray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?

64742-89-8 ALIFÁTICOS, DISOLVENTE DE HIDROCARBURO LIVIANO

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

**Chronic Exposure**

108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

**Section 12 ~ Ecological Information**

**Toxicity:** No data available

**Persistence and Degradability:** No data available.

**Bio-Accumulative Potential:** No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:** No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:** No data available.

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

67-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

**Persistence and Degradability**

67-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

**Section 13 ~ Disposal Considerations**

**Water Disposal:** Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

**Section 14 ~ Transportation Information**

**U.S. DOT Information:**

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (N/A)

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: No data available

Hazardous substance (RQ): No data available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No data available

Marine Pollutant: No data available

Note / Special Provision: No data available

**IMDG Information:**

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (N/A)

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: No data available

Marine Pollutant: No data available

Note / Special Provision: No data available

**IATA Information:**

UN number: UN1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: No data available

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (N/A)

Note / Special Provision: No data available

**Section 15 ~ Regulatory Information**

Chemical Name	CAS number	% by wt.	Regulation List
Toluene	108-88-3	10 – 30%	SARA313, CERLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, CA_Prop65-California Proposition 65, OSHA
Propane	74-98-6	10 – 30%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Acetone	67-64-1	10 – 30%	CERLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
Butane	106-97-8	10 – 30%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	5 – 15%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, OSHA
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	5 – 15%	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, CA_Prop65-California Proposition 65, OSHA

**Section 16 ~ Other Information**

**Glossary:** \* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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	<b>NFPA</b>	<b>HMIS</b>	<b>Key</b>
HEALTH	2	2	4= Severe
FLAMMABILITY	4	4	3= Serious
REACTIVITY	0	0	2= Moderate
OTHER/PROTECTION	-	D	1= Slight 0= Minimal

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