

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

## I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED FOR Liberty Bell Equipment Corp.  
810 N. Jefferson Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63106

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CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

General Information:  
Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM  
712-737-4993

TRADE NAME: CANYON BLUE METALLIC

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: 30630

## II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS #1330-20-7	Xylene	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm	WT %: 20-50	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE		OSHA PEAK: NE
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 7 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (2)
		OSHA PEL: 100 ppm	OSHA CEILING: NE		OSHA PEAK: NE
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 10 mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1		
CAS #64742-95-6	Aromatic 100	ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 5-20	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL: 25 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7mmHg20c	LEL%: 0.9		
CAS #	Copper Compounds	ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 1-5	
		OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
		VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #7429-90-5	Aluminum Powder	ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3 TWA dust	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 1-5	
		OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m3 TWA respi	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 1mmHg@20C	LEL%: .035		
CAS #8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.00 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
		VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #108-65-6	PropyGlycolMethyleEtherAcet	ACGIH TLV: NE	ACGIH STEL: NE	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL: NE	OSHA CEILING: NE		OSHA PEAK: NE
		VAPOR PRESSURE: 3.7mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1.5		
CAS #64742-48-9	Mineral Spirits	ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:	WT %: 1-5	Footnote: (1)
		OSHA PEL: 500 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:

VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7 mm@20c LEL%:

CAS #64742-89-8 V M & P WT %: 1-5 Footnote: (1)  
 ACGIH TLV: 300 ppm TWA ACGIH STEL: 400 ppm  
 OSHA PEL: 300 ppm TWA OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:  
 VAPOR PRESSURE: 10.2mmHg68F LEL%: 0.9%

CAS #98-82-8 Cumene WT %: 0.132 Footnote: (3)  
 ACGIH TLV: 50ppm TWA ACGIH STEL:  
 OSHA PEL: 50ppm TWA skin OSHA CEILING: OSHA PEAK:  
 VAPOR PRESSURE: 8 mm Hg LEL%: 0.9

WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 77 (2000) concluded that Ethylbenzene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (3) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monograph Volume 101 (2012) concludes that Cumene is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)" based on no data for humans, but sufficient evidence in experimental animals.
- (4) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 240-385° F

EVAPORATION RATE: N/A

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 64.61%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.11 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: \* heavier than air \*

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 4.53

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 4.53

EPA VOC (g/L): 542.88

### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 23° C 73° F LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1C

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: \*Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Class B extinguisher, inert granular media like dry sand, Class D extinguisher with low velocity nozzle, Class D extinguishing agent, regular protein foam or AFFF. DO NOT use water or a water hose stream. DO NOT use halogenated extinguishing agents like halon or carbon tetrachloride. (See Section VI - Reactivity Data)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Minimize breathing gases, vapors, fumes or decomposition products during a fire. Firefighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Aluminum may react with water to form hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas is flammable and explosive.

**For liquid coatings:**

A liquid aluminum coating fire normally begins as a solvent fire. DO NOT USE WATER OR A WATER HOSE STREAM. DO NOT USE HALOGENATED OR VAPORIZING LIQUID EXTINGUISHING AGENTS. The solvent fire can be fought with Class B extinguishing agents. If during the application of the Class B agent it becomes evident the fire has spread to become a powder fire (after the solvent in the coating is consumed), discontinue the use of the Class B and use either a Class D extinguisher or dry, inert media (like sand). If the aluminum metal has ignited, it should be isolated by ringing and covering it with dry, inert media or a Class D extinguishing agent and be allowed to burn itself out under the crust. Once covered DO NOT DISTURB until totally cooled, because if the metal has ignited it may continue to burn under a crust without flames. Aluminum particles suspended in air may form an explosive mixture; avoid any disturbance which could cause a dust cloud.

**For powder coatings:**

DO NOT USE WATER OR A WATER HOSE STREAM. DO NOT USE HALOGENATED OR VAPORIZING LIQUID EXTINGUISHING AGENTS. Use either a Class D extinguisher or dry, inert media (like sand) to fight the fire. If the aluminum metal has ignited, it should be isolated by ringing and covering it with dry, inert media or a Class D extinguishing agent and be allowed to burn itself out under the crust. Once covered DO NOT DISTURB until totally cooled, because if the metal has ignited it may continue to burn under a crust without flames. Aluminum particles suspended in air may form an explosive mixture; avoid any disturbance which could cause a dust cloud.

**V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:**

Acute- High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Chronic- Xylene contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer(IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE: consult physician

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Talk to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wipe off with towel. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by a medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: \*stable\*

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: \*will not occur\*

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid any contact with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalies, water, and halogenated hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Aluminum reacts with strong oxidizing agents, acids alkalies, and water to liberate hydrogen gas. When aluminum burns, aluminum oxide is formed.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid the potential contact with heat, sparks, open flame, fire, and openlights. Use only explosion proof equipment, and ground all equipment against the potential for static electricity. Use non-sparking tools for transfer of aluminum powder between containers, and insure that all containers have a common ground.

## VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL/ LEAK PROCEDUES: Gently sprinkle the area with an inert floor sweeping compound, and using a natural hair bristle broom, gently sweep the material and transfer to a moisture proof, waste disposal container using a long handled shovel made of non sparking material. Seal the container for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If air concentrations above the TLV are possible, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Use only cotton gloves

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: \*none\*

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

### IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry area. Avoid contact with water vapor. Do not store near oxidizers, acids, alkalies, water, halogenated hydrocarbons, or combustible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid spillage and/or the creation of an aluminum dust cloud. Transfer aluminum with non-sparking tools only, and insure that all equipment is electrically grounded.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid resealing containers that have been contaminated with water. The resulting reaction could cause a pressure within the container which is great enough to burst the container.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Ingredient	CAS #	Wt% of HAPS in product	Pounds HAPS/ Gal product
Xylene	1330-20-7	27.2 %	2.2
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	6.0 %	0.5