

# GHS Safety Data Sheet

## I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** FTALIT ALKYD ENAMEL Orange(R)

**Recommended use and restrictions on use:**

Protects steel structures in industrial facilities, marine, chemical process plants, electric power plants, bridges, tank exteriors, offshore oil tanks, piping, roofs, water towers & other exposures.

**Manufacturer Name:** TANG ENG PAINT. CO., LTD

**Address:** 2 Chung-Chih Road, Linhai Industril Park Hsiao-Kang  
Kaohsiung, Taiwan

**Telephone Number:** 07-8716767~9

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## II. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification:** Flammable liquids Category 3、Acute toxicity - oral Category 5、Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2、Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A、Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2、Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard Category 3、Harmful if inhaled.

**GHS label elements:**

**XELENE:**

**Symbols** representations: Flame, health hazard, exclamatory mark.



**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements :**

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
- H303 Harmful if inhaled
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H320 Causes serious eye irritation
- H373 Causes damage to liver, respiratory system, kidney,
- H402 testis, central nervous system.
- H304 Toxic to aquatic life

**Other hazards & Precautionary Statements:**

- P403 Store in a well-ventilated place
- P282 Wash hands thoroughly after handling
- P262 Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protection
- P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. –  
No smoking

**III. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENT**

**Component:**

Ingredients	% by vol.
Pigment	64. 279
VOCs	28. 1
Toluene	0. 0533
Xylene	6. 37
Ethylbenzene	1. 19
Benzene	0. 0077

**IV. FIRST AID MEASURE**

**Emergency Procedures:**

- Inhalation :

Remove personnel from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing ceases, use a oxygen rescuer or similar device to perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

- Skin Contact :

Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry and shoes immediately. Wash with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (at least 15~20 minutes). If irritation or adverse symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

- Eye Contact :

Flush eyes immediately with running water for at least fifteen minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains.

Get medical attention immediately.

- Digestion :

Contact local poison control center or physician immediately. Never make an conscious person vomit or drink fluids. When vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. If person is unconscious, turn head to side.

Get medical attention immediately.

**Protection of First - aider:** Wear protective clothing. Need respiratory protection. Avoid inhalation vapor.

**Notes to Physician:** For ingestion, consider gastric lavage.

## V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water, regular foam.

**Large fires:** Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.

**Specific Hazards:** Severe fire hazard. Vapor/ air mixtures are explosive. The vapor is heavier than air. Vapors or gases may ignite at distant ignition sources and flash back. Electrostatic discharges may be generated by flow or agitation resulting in ignition or explosion.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

1. Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
2. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk.
3. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out.
4. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire.
5. For fires in cargo or storage area: Cool containers with water from unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles until well after fire is out.
6. For tank , rail car or tank truck: Evacuation radius : 800 meters (1/2 miles).
7. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams.
8. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.
9. Let the fire burn. Water may be ineffective.

## VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### **Personal Precautions:**

1. Wear suitable protective device.
2. Remove sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.
3. Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ ( U.S. SARA Section 304 ).

### **Environmental Precautions:**

1. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.
2. Stop leak if possible without personal risk.
3. Provide appropriate protective device and ventilation equipment.

### **Methods for Cleaning Up:**

1. Air release : Reduce vapors with water spray.
2. Soil release : Trap spilled material at bottom in deep water pockets, excavated holding area or within sand bag barriers. Dike for later disposal. Absorb with sand or other non-combustible material. Collect with absorbent into suitable container.
3. Water release : Cover with absorbent sheets, spill-control pads or pillows. neutralize . Collect with absorbent into suitable container. Absorb with activated carbon. Remove trapped material with suction hoses. Collect spilled

material using mechanical equipment.

4. Clean up small spills using sand or other non-combustible material.
5. Collect spilled material in appropriate container for disposal.
6. Large spills: Dike for later disposal.
7. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil.

## VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **Handling:**

1. Wear protective equipment, if exposure conditions warrant.
2. Wash thoroughly after handling.
3. Use with adequate ventilation.
4. No smoking in work area.
5. Protect from physical damage.
6. When transport or mix, container should be grounding and bonding.
7. Handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards.

### **Storage:**

1. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
2. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
3. Store in a tightly closed container.
4. Store outside or in a detached building.
5. Bond and ground during transfer.
6. Keep separated from incompatible substances.
7. Storage in accordance with all current regulations and standards.
8. Subject to storage regulations : U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

## VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### **Engineering Control:**

Provide local exhaust ventilation system. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-

resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

**Control Parameter:**

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	TWA	STEL	BEI
Xylene	100 ppm	125 ppm	1.5g/gCr

**Personal Protection Equipment:**

- Respiratory Protection:

The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are drawn from NIOSH and/or OSHA .

900 ppm : Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Any powered, air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece .

Any supplied-air respirator.

Escape: Any air-purifying respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor canister.

Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

- Hand Protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

- Eye Protection:

Wear splash resistant safety goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

- Skin and Body Protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Remove any chemical soaked clothing immediately.

## IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid	Form: Clear colorless liquid
Color: Green	Odor: Aromatic odor
PH : Not applicable	Boiling Range: 121~182°C ( 249.8~359.6 °F)
Decomposition Temperature: No data	Flash Point: 21 °C Test Method: Close Cup
Autoignition Temperature: 250°C ( 482) °F	Flammable Limits : LFL : 1.2 % UFL : 7.5 %
Vapor Pressure : 7~9 mmHg @ 20 °C	Vapor Density ( air=1 ) : >1

Specific Gravity : 0.800~0.840 Solubility(water): 0.00003%

## X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability:** Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

**Possible Hazardous Reactions:** Will not polymerize.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

Avoid heat, flames, spark and other sources of ignition. Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

**Materials to Avoid:** bases, strong oxidizing agents, amines, combustible material, acids.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Thermal decomposition products : Oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons.

## XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute Toxicity:**

• Inhalation:

Irritation of the upper respiratory tract may occur at 200 ppm . Exposure to higher concentrations may cause more severe irritation and initial central nervous system excitation followed by depression. Signs and symptoms may include respiratory difficulty and substernal pain, transient euphoria and emotional lability, headache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal pain, dizziness, drowsiness, ataxia, and staggering. There may be salivation, slurred speech, blurred vision, nystagmus , tinnitus , tremors, confusion, and flushing of the face and a feeling of increased body heat. In severe exposure, there may be stupor, anesthesia, unconsciousness, and coma which may be punctuated by episodes of neuroirritability, but rarely frank convulsions, except in terminal asphyxia. Liver and kidney damage may occur, but are usually mild and transient. A group of subjects who inhaled 12.3 umol / L of xylene while exercising became significantly impaired on 3 neuropsychological tests. Exposure of 3 painters to approximately 10,000 ppm for 18.5 hours resulted in 1 death from pulmonary edema and petechial brain hemorrhage. Both survivors were

unconscious for 19 ~ 24 hours and experienced retrograde amnesia, hypothermia, and lung congestion. Renal and hepatic impairment also developed. Complete recovery took 15 days. High concentrations may cause death from sudden ventricular fibrillation, but more frequently death occurs from respiratory arrest.

- **Skin Contact:**

Liquid xylene is a defatting agent and may cause a burning sensation, drying, vasodilation, erythema, and possibly blistering. The liquid is readily absorbed through intact or broken skin at a rate of approximately 4 ~ 10 mg / cm<sup>2</sup> / hour, but systemic effects have not been reported.

- **Eye Contact:**

200 ppm has caused conjunctival irritation in humans; at higher concentrations, irritation may be severe. Vapors exposure has also cause tearing and photophobia. An accidental splash in the human eye caused transient superficial damage with rapid recovery, although reversible corneal burns have also been reported.

- **Ingestion:**

May cause a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach, salivation, severe gastrointestinal distress with nausea and vomiting, possibly hematemesis, and toxic effects including signs of central nervous system depression and other symptoms as in acute inhalation, including ventricular fibrillation and liver and kidney injury.

Ingestion of small quantities of 90 % xylene plus toluene produced urinary dextrose and urobilinogen excretion with toxic hepatitis, which was reversible in 20 days, A dose of 15 ~ 30 ml ( about 1 /2~ 1 ounce ) is the expected human lethal dose. With aspiration of even a fewml into the lungs, severe coughing, distress, chemical pneumonitis, rapidly developing pulmonary edema, and hemorrhage may occur.

**Local Effect:** Irritant : inhalation, skin, eye.

**Sensitization:** No data available.

**Chronic Toxicity:**

- **Inhalation :**

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors above 200 ppm may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and anorexia. Other common complaints include headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability, breathing difficulties, and flatulence. Effects on the nervous system may result in excitation, followed by depression, paresthesias, tremors, apprehension, impaired memory, insomnia, vertigo, and tinnitus. Effects on

reaction time, manual coordination, body balance and EEG occurred with repeated exposure to 90 ppm of m-xylene, Sweetish taste in the mouth, dry nose and throat, strong thirst, mucosal hemorrhage, and anemia have been reported. Effects on the liver, kidney, cardiovascular system, and the bone marrow have been also reported, although the latter has been questioned. Women may develop menstrual disorders,



such as menorrhagia or metrorrhagia , infertility, and pathological pregnancy conditions including toxicosis , danger of miscarriage, and hemorrhaging during delivery.

- Skin Contact :

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin with drying, erythema, cracking, thickening and blistering. Repeated application of 95 % xylene to rabbit skin caused moderate to marked irritation with erythema and moderate necrosis. One case of allergic contact urticaria has been reported.

- Eye Contact :

Repeated or prolonged exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause a burning sensation, conjunctivitis and blurred vision; reversible vacuolar, epithelial keratopathy has been reported in some workers.

- Ingestion:

No effects were reported in rats fed up to 590 mg/kg/day for 193days.

**Specific Effects:**

Target organs : central nervous system.

Additional data : Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation. Ethyl benzene may cross the placenta.

## XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Environmental Mobility:**

1. Ecotoxicity data:

Fish toxicity : 8200 ug / L 96 hours LC50 ( Mortality ) Rainbow trout, donaldson trout ( *Oncorhynchus mykiss* ) .

Invertebrate toxicity : 190000 ug / L 96 hours EC50 ( Mortality ) Marine bivalve ( *Kataysia cpima* ) .

Algal toxicity : 240 ug / L 17 hours ( Abundance ) Dinoflagellate ( *Ceratium sp* ) .

2. Fate and transport :

Bioconcentration : 9.2 ug / L 24 hours BCF ( Residue ) Rainbow trout, donaldson trout ( *Oncorhynchus mykiss* ) 360 ug / L

### XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal method:

1. Refer to the relevant laws and regulations for disposal.
2. Store the waste to be disposed depending on the storage conditions.
3. May be disposed by special incineration or sanitary landfill.

### XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

1. UN Number : UN1268
2. Hazard Class : 3
3. Labeling Requirements : Flammable liquid
4. Packing Group : II
5. Air transport IATA / ICAO class : 3

### XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Applicable regulations:**

1. Rules of Labor EHS Facilities;
2. Rules of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Material Labeling and Identification;
3. Rules of Preventions for Organic Solvent Poisoning;
4. Permitted Hazardous Material Contents in the Atmosphere of Labor Working Environment;
5. Rules of Road Traffic Safety;
6. Storage and Disposal Regulations for Industrial Wastes and Facility Standard;
7. Standard for Setting up Public Hazardous Goods and High Pressure Inflammable Gases and Safety Management Measures.

## XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Reference Literatures</b>	<b>1.CHEMINFO database, CCINFO CD, March 2005-3</b> <b>2.HAZARDTEXT database, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65 ,2005</b> <b>3.RTECS database, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65, 2005</b> <b>4.HSDB database, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65, 2005</b> <b>5. Database in Chinese for Hazardous Chemicals, Environmental Protection Administration</b> <b>6.ChemWatch database, Jan. 2005-1</b> <b>7. OHS25150</b> <b>8. OHS08780</b>
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Note 1: The above information has been provided and converted by Solvent Operation Group. This GHS SDS has been prepared based on the latest related information gathered and its contents can be only applicable to the said product. During preparation, efforts were paid to make this GHS SDS perfect and correct, but errors are unavoidable. The user of this GHS SDS shall decide its usability by him/herself according to the application and CPC Corporation, Taiwan shall bear no responsibilities thus incurred.