

## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

(ANSI Section 3)

**Primary route(s) of exposure :** Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

**Effects of overexposure :**

**Inhalation :** Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to loss of appetite, mucous membrane irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, coughing, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, severe lung irritation or damage, convulsions, loss of consciousness, asphyxiation.

**Skin contact :** Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause central nervous system depression.

**Eye contact :** Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes.

**Ingestion :** Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication.

**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure :** Eye, skin, respiratory disorders.

## FIRST-AID MEASURES

(ANSI Section 4)

**Inhalation :** Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty. Remove to fresh air if inhalation causes eye watering, headaches, dizziness, or other discomfort.

**Skin contact :** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**Eye contact :** Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

**Ingestion :** If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

## FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

(ANSI Section 5)

**Fire extinguishing media :** Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. Dust explosion hazard. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.

**Fire fighting procedures :** Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Hazardous decomposition or combustion products :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, toxic gases. Oxides of calcium.

## ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(ANSI Section 6)

**Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled :** Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Place collected material in proper container. Prevent airborne particulates from forming. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Sweep up material. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or

salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

(ANSI Section 7)

**Handling and storage :** Store below 100f (38c). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep from freezing. Keep container tightly closed in a well-ventilated area.

**Other precautions :** Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

(ANSI Section 8)

**Respiratory protection :** Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

**Ventilation :** Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment.

**Personal protective equipment :** Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing.

## STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

(ANSI Section 10)

**Under normal conditions :** Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

**Materials to avoid :** Oxidizers, acids, reducing agents, bases, aluminum, ammonium salts, magnesium.

**Conditions to avoid :** Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, high concentration of dust, freezing, sparks, open flame, ignition sources, extremes in temperature.

**Hazardous polymerization :** Will not occur

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 11)

**Supplemental health information :** Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin.

Excessive inhalation of fumes may lead to metal fume fever characterized by a metallic taste in mouth, excessive thirst, coughing, weakness, fatigue, muscular pain, nausea, chills and fever. Notice - 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. Nuisance dust hazard - overexposure may cause mechanical irritation of eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Contains iron oxide, repeated or prolonged exposure to iron oxide dust may cause siderosis, a benign pneumoconiosis. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, blood.

**Carcinogenicity :** Stoddard solvent iic has been shown to cause kidney tumors in male rats in a national toxicology program (NTP) study. These tumors were associated with a specific protein, alpha- 2u-microglobulin. Because humans do not produce this protein stoddard solvent iic has not been classified as a human carcinogen. Contains crystalline silica which is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (group 1). Crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. The national toxicology program (NTP) has classified crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m3 titanium dioxide resulted in the development of lung tumors in rats. These tumors occurred only at dust levels that overwhelmed the animals' lung clearance mechanisms and were different from common human lung tumors in both type and location. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown but questionable. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

**Reproductive effects :** No reproductive effects are anticipated

**Mutagenicity :** No mutagenic effects are anticipated

**Teratogenicity :** No teratogenic effects are anticipated

**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

(ANSI Section 12)

No ecological testing has been done by akzo nobel paints llc on this product as a whole.

**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

(ANSI Section 13)

**Waste disposal :** Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Avoid discharge to natural waters.

**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

(ANSI Section 15)

As of the date of this MSDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**Physical Data**

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMIS	DOT, proper shipping name
4020-1000	devflex 4020 dtm flat interior/exterior waterborne primer & finish - white	11.73	75.00	55.81	none	212-453	*310	paint**protect from freezing**
4020-7100	devflex 4020 dtm flat interior/exterior waterborne primer & finish - red oxide	11.28	78.77	58.08	none	212-453	*310	paint**protect from freezing**

**Ingredients**

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	4020-1000	4020-7100
ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	1-5	1-5
iron oxide	ferric oxide	1309-37-1		5-10
limestone	limestone	1317-65-3	20-30	20-30
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-20	
quartz	quartz	14808-60-7	5-10	5-10
2-propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene	acrylic latex	25586-20-3	10-20	10-20
solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	medium aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-88-7	1-5	1-5
water	water	7732-18-5	30-40	30-40

**Chemical Hazard Data**

(ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC						
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S					H	M	N	I	O	
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	n
ferric oxide	1309-37-1	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
limestone	1317-65-3	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n
quartz	14808-60-7	.025 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	0.1 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n	n
medium aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-88-7	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	500 x ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

**Footnotes:**

C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.

n/a=not applicable  
not est.=not established  
CC=CERCLA Chemical

ppm=parts per million  
mg/m3=milligrams per cubic meter  
Sup Conf=Supplier Confidential

S2=Sara Section 302 EHS  
S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical  
S.R.Std.=Supplier Recommended Standard

H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant  
P=Pollutant, S=Severe Pollutant  
Carcinogenicity Listed By:  
N=NTP, I=IARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no

