



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

prepared 04/23/10

## 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, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, coughing, central nervous system depression, intoxication, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, severe lung irritation or damage, liver damage, kidney damage, convulsions, loss of consciousness, asphyxiation.

**Skin contact :** Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, severe skin irritation or burns. Possible sensitization to skin. 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, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, severe eye irritation or burns, corneal injury.

**Ingestion :** Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mouth and throat irritation, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, convulsions, loss of consciousness.

**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. If irritation occurs, consult a physician.

**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. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors may ignite explosively at ambient temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. 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. Self-contained breathing apparatus recommended.

**Hazardous decomposition or combustion products :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, toxic gases.

## 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. Ventilate area with explosion-proof equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. 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 80f. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

**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. 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 :** Where respiratory protection is required, use only NIOSH/ MSHA approved respirators in accordance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

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

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

## STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (ANSI Section 10)

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

**Materials to avoid :** Oxidizers, acids, bases.

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

**Hazardous polymerization :** Will not occur

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 11)

**Supplemental health information :** 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. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to central nervous system.

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which Akzo Nobel Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. Akzo Nobel Paints shall not be responsible for the use of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of your employees and the users of this material. Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR1910.1200.

**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. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. In a 2 year inhalation study conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylbenzene vapor at 750 ppm produced kidney and testicular tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. Genetic toxicity studies showed no genotoxic effects. The relevance of these results to humans is not known. 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. Contains methyl ethyl ketoxime (meko). In a lifetime, inhalation study, liver carcinomas were observed in rodents exposed to meko. The relevance to humans is unknown.

**Reproductive effects :** High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at maternally toxic levels, have affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known.

**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
1370-1200	solventborne dtg dry fall white	12.55	398.06	51.52	70 f	240-365	*340	UN1263,paint, 3, PGII

## Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	1370-1200
benzene, ethyl-	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	.1-1.0
zinc oxide	zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1-5
benzene, dimethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	.1-1.0
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-20
calcium metasilicate	wollastonite	13983-17-0	30-40
quartz	quartz	14808-60-7	.1-1.0
solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	medium aliphatic solvent naphtha	64742-88-7	1-5
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	5-10
cement, portland, chemicals	cement, portland	65997-15-1	1-5
stoddard solvent	mineral spirits	8052-41-3	10-20
alkyd resin	alkyd resin	Sup. Conf.	10-20

## Chemical Hazard Data

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

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC	H	M	N	I	O
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S									
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm	125 ppm	not est.	not est.	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	y	y	n	n	y	n
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	2 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n
xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	150 ppm	not est.	not est.	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	y	y	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
wollastonite	13983-17-0	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
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
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

### 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

**Chemical Hazard Data (Continued) (ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)**

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC	H	M	N	I	O
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S									
light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	300 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
cement, portland	65997-15-1	1 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
mineral spirits	8052-41-3	100 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	500 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

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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