



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Extinguishing media :** Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual fire and explosion hazards :** Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. In closed tanks, water or foam may cause frothing or eruption.

**Special 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.

### HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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

**Effects of overexposure :**

**Inhalation :** Irritation of respiratory tract, lungs. Prolonged inhalation may lead to mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, vomiting, gastro-intestinal disturbances, coughing, apathy, central nervous system depression, respiratory problems, anesthetic effect or narcosis, blood abnormalities, kidney damage, loss of consciousness.

**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 apathy.

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

**Ingestion :** Ingestion may cause fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, severe abdominal pain, apathy, central nervous system depression, respiratory problems, intoxication, central nervous system damage, liver damage, kidney damage, bladder damage, pulmonary edema, loss of consciousness, cyanosis, acute poisoning, respiratory failure, cardiac failure, brain damage, death.

**Supplemental health information :** Contains a chemical that is moderately toxic by ingestion. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, blood, heart, pancreas. May be absorbed through skin. Some laboratory tests results have shown ethylene glycol to be an animal teratogen. A study conducted by NTP, using a continuous breeding protocol, demonstrated that diethylene glycol in drinking water at a concentration of 3.5% (6.1 g/kg/day) resulted in decreased fertility and reproductive performance in mice. These effects were not seen in the lower dose levels evaluated. Since the exposure resulting from incidental contact is likely to be lower by several degrees of magnitude and the route of exposure used in this study does not reflect a likely route from occupational or consumer use the significance of these findings to humans is uncertain. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified cobalt and certain cobalt compounds as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b). Injection of metallic cobalt, cobalt alloys, and certain cobalt compounds has resulted in the development of localized tumors in laboratory animals.

**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure :** Eye, skin, respiratory disorders kidney disorders liver disorders nervous system disorders

### FIRST AID PROCEDURES

**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 :** Flush from skin with water. Then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes and belts. 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.

### REACTIVITY DATA

**Stability :** Stable

**Incompatibility :** Oxidizers, acids, reducing agents, bases, aluminum, zinc, nitric acid, magnesium, sodium, potassium.

**Conditions to avoid :** Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, contact with aluminum or zinc, high concentration of dust, freezing, sparks, open flame. Ignition sources

**Hazardous decomposition products :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxygen.

**Hazardous polymerization :** Will not occur

### SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

**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. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Vacuum clean spillage. 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.

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

### SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

**Respiratory protection :** Control environmental concentrations below applicable standards. 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.

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

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

**Handling and storage :** Store below 100f. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep from freezing.

**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 special protection information. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which ICI Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. ICI 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.

# Physical Data

Product Code	Description	Wt. Gal.	VOC gr./ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMS	DOT, proper shipping name
2250-0100	speed-cote latex flat exterior, white	10.66	128.48	73.84	none	212-477	* 110	paint
2250-0110	white tint base	10.66	128.31	73.85	none	212-477	* 110	paint
2250-0300	intermediate tint base	10.07	137.97	75.94	none	212-477	* 110	paint
2250-0400	deep tint base	10.18	67.62	58.47	none	212-385	* 110	paint ** protect from freezing **
2250-1280	ultra white	10.66	128.97	73.84	none	212-477	* 110	paint

# Ingredients

	2250-0100	2250-0110	2250-0300	2250-0400	2250-1280
1,2-ethanediol	1-5	1-5	1-5		1-5
ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-					
naphthenic acids, cobalt salts				1-5	
ceramic materials and wares, chemicals				5-10	
ceramic materials and wares, chemicals	1-5	1-5	1-5		1-5
kieselguhr	1-5	1-5	1-5	5-10	1-5
propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol	1-5	1-5	1-5		1-5
titanium oxide	10-20	10-20	5-10	1-5	10-20
acrylic copolymer	5-10	5-10	5-10	10-20	5-10
nepheline syenite	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20
water	50-60	50-60	50-60	40-50	50-60
fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol				5-10	

# Product Codes with % by Weight

# Chemical Hazard Data

CHEMICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CAS. NO.	ACGIH-TLV			OSHA-PEL			S.R. STD.	S	C	N	I	O
			8-HOUR TWA	STEL	8-HOUR TWA	STEL	C	S						
1,2-ethanediol	ethylene glycol	107-21-1	ne	ne	ne	ne	50ppm	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-	diethylene glycol	111-46-6	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
naphthenic acids, cobalt salts	cobalt drier	61789-51-3	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
ceramic materials and wares, chemicals	aluminum silicate	66402-68-4	ne	ne	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
ceramic materials and wares, chemicals	calcined clay	66402-68-4	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
kieselguhr	silica, diatomaceous earth	61790-53-2	ne	ne	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol	texanol	25265-77-4	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	ne	ne	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
acrylic copolymer	same	sup. conf.	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
nepheline syenite	nepheline syenite	37244-96-5	ne	ne	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
water	water	7732-18-5	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol	same	67746-05-8	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

# 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  
 ne = not established

ppm = parts per million

mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic meter

S2 = Sara Section 302 EHS

S3 = Sara Section 313 Chemical

CC = CERCLA Chemical

Carcinogenicity Listed By:

N = NTP, I = IARC, O = OSHA  
 y = yes, n = no

S.R.STD. = Supplier Recommended Standard