

## 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 mucous membrane irritation, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, coughing, central nervous system depression, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, severe lung irritation or damage, pneumoconiosis. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

**Skin contact :** Irritation of skin.

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

**Ingestion :** Ingestion may cause dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, intoxication.

**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure :** Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, lung disorders, asthma-like conditions.

## 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. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire.

**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 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. 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 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.

## 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.

**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, ammonium salts. Styrene monomer.

**Conditions to avoid :** Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, freezing, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

**Hazardous polymerization :** Will not occur

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 11)

**Supplemental health information :** Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. 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 liver, kidney, blood.

**Carcinogenicity :** Inhalation of non-asbestiform cosmetic grade talc for 2 years at 6 and 18 mg/m<sup>3</sup> produced clear evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats (lung and adrenal tumors) and some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats (adrenal tumors). No evidence of carcinogenicity was demonstrated in male and female mice exposed under the same conditions. Microscopic examination of the lungs of rats and mice exposed to talc revealed additional exposure related effects primarily associated with the inflammatory response. 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. In a lifetime inhalation study, exposure to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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 :** 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

**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**(ANSI Section 15)**

**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**(ANSI Section 12)**

No ecological testing has been done by ICI paints on this product as a whole.

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.

**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**(ANSI Section 13)**

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

**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
1506-0110	dulux ultra advanced oil semi-gloss interior/exterior enamel - white tint base	11.62	47.58	52.81	none	208-219	310	paint ** protect from freezing **
1506-0300	dulux ultra advanced oil semi-gloss int./ext. enamel - intermediate tint base	10.81	49.19	56.68	none	208-219	*310	paint ** protect from freezing **
1506-0400	dulux ultra advanced oil semi-gloss interior/exterior enamel - deep tint base	9.60	49.08	58.94	none	208-219	*310	paint ** protect from freezing **
1506-0500	dulux ultra advanced oil semi-gloss interior/exterior enamel - accent base	9.42	49.14	61.50	none	208-219	*310	paint ** protect from freezing **

**Ingredients**

**Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)**

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	1506-0110	1506-0300	1506-0400	1506-0500
ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	
limestone	limestone	1317-65-3	1-5			
benzene, dimethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	.1-1.0	.1-1.0	.1-1.0	.1-1.0
kaolin	clay	1332-58-7	1-5	1-5		1-5
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	20-30	10-20	1-5	
talc	talc	14807-96-6	1-5	1-5	5-10	1-5
2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate	acrylic polymer	25852-37-3			5-10	5-10
neodecanoic acid, cobalt salt	cobalt neodecanoate	27253-31-2		.1-1.0	.1-1.0	.1-1.0
nepheline syenite	feldspar-type minerals	37244-96-5	1-5	5-10	1-5	5-10
water	water	7732-18-5	30-40	40-50	40-50	50-60
oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether	polyether	9038-95-3	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
alkyd resin	alkyd resin	Sup. Conf.	20-30	20-30	20-30	20-30

**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										
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
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
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	n
clay	1332-58-7	2 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
talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
cobalt neodecanoate	27253-31-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n
feldspar-type minerals	37244-96-5	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
polyether	9038-95-3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
alkyd resin	Sup. Conf.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	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