

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 3)

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 drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, chest pain, coughing, central nervous system depression, difficulty of breathing, severe lung irritation or damage, pneumoconiosis. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.

Skin contact : Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause defatting.

Eye contact : Irritation of eyes.

Ingestion : Ingestion may cause mouth and throat irritation, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, abnormal blood pressure, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness, cyanosis.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure : Eye, skin, respiratory 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. Dispose of contaminated leather items, such as shoes and belts.

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. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases. In closed tanks, water or foam may cause frothing or eruption.

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, aldehydes, acrylic monomers. Smoke, carboxylic acids.

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. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Avoid wetting spills as surfaces can become very slippery. Spilled material is extremely slippery. 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.

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.

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, nitric acid, hydrogen fluoride, mineral acids, hydroxyl containing compounds.

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. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, central nervous system, reproductive system.

Carcinogenicity : 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/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 : 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.

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

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.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 12)

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

Physical Data

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMSIS	DOT, proper shipping name
2250-0100	speed-cote latex flat exterior white	10.64	84.00	74.41	none	212-212	310	paint ** protect from freezing **
2250-0110	speed-cote latex flat white tint base	10.64	83.88	74.41	none	212-212	110	paint ** protect from freezing **
2250-0300	speed-cote exterior latex flat intermediate tint base	10.05	81.61	76.30	none	212-212	310	paint ** protect from freezing **
2250-0400	speed-cote latex flat deep tint base	10.15	83.64	59.49	none	212-383	*310	paint ** protect from freezing **
2250-1280	speed-cote latex flat ultra white	10.64	84.36	74.40	none	212-212	310	paint ** protect from freezing **

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	2250-0100	2250-0110	2250-0300	2250-0400	2250-1280
ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-	diethylene glycol	111-46-6				1-5	
titanium oxide	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10-20	10-20	5-10	1-5	10-20
propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol	texanol	25265-77-4	1-5	1-5	1-5		1-5
nepheline syenite	feldspar-type minerals	37244-96-5	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20
naphthenic acids, cobalt salts	cobalt naphthenate	61789-51-3				.1-1.0	
kieselguhr	diatomaceous earth, uncalcined	61790-53-2	1-5	1-5	1-5	5-10	1-5
ceramic materials and wares, chemicals	calcined kaolin clay	66402-68-4	1-5	1-5	1-5	5-10	1-5
fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with isophthalic acid and pentaerythritol	alkyd resin	67746-05-8				5-10	
water	water	7732-18-5	50-60	50-60	60-70	40-50	50-60
hydroxyethyl cellulose	thickener	9004-62-0			1-5		
acrylic resin	acrylic resin	Sup. Conf.	5-10	5-10	5-10	10-20	5-10

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	111-46-6	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
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	n	y	y	n
texanol	25265-77-4	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
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
cobalt naphthenate	61789-51-3	.02 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	.1 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	n
diatomaceous earth, uncalcined	61790-53-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	6 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
calcined kaolin clay	66402-68-4	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
thickener	9004-62-0	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