

DEVGUARD 4308 ALKYD INDUSTRIAL GLOSS ENAMEL (READY-MIX COLORS)

4308C

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: 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. Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this material may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately after use, place soaked rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed water-filled metal container.

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. Prolonged inhalation may lead to mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, coughing, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, tremors, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death.

Skin contact: Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering, allergic response.

Eye contact: Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness, cyanosis.

Supplemental health information: Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, central nervous system, blood, heart, pancreas. Contains a chemical that is readily absorbed through skin. Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of benzene to humans and experimental animals (group 1). The national toxicology program (NTP) has determined that benzene is known to be carcinogenic. Benzene is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. 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. In 2-year feed studies of c.i. Pigment red 3, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal gland - benign pheochromocytomas) and female rats (hepatocellular adenomas). There was also some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice (adenomas of renal cortex and thyroid gland), but no evidence in female mice. The international agency for research on cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (group 2b) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans. 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 lung disorders asthma-like conditions

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, bases, amines, aluminum, zinc, peroxides, nitric acid, magnesium, sodium, potassium. Hydrazine perfluorinated bromine pentafluoride

Conditions to avoid: Sunlight, elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agents, contact with aluminum or zinc, sparks, open flame. Ignition sources

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, acid fumes, acrolein, oxides of sulfur, ammonia, oxygen, aldehydes, toxic gases, smoke and soot.

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 with explosion-proof equipment. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. 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.

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. 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, apron, boots.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Handling and storage: Store below 80°F(27°C). Store below 100°F(38°C). 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. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (800)543-2643

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Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR1910.1200.

CHEMICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CAS. NO.	ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PBL			S.R. STD.	S	S	S	C	N	I	O
			8-HOUR TWA	STEL	8-HOUR TWA	STEL	C								
carbon black	carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
carbon black	carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
quaternary ammonium compounds, bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compounds with hectorite	rheological additive	71011-27-3	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
peroxo acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	cobalt drier	136-52-7	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
peroxyacetic acid, cobalt salt	cobalt drier	21251-31-2	0.1 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
kaolin	same	67746-08-1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
linseed oil, polymerized	linseed oil, heat polymerized	1332-37-2	5 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
iron oxide	ferrous oxide	2425-81-6	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2-naphthalenol, 1-((4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl)azo)-	toluidine red	3468-61-1	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2-naphthalenol, 1-((2,4-dinitrophenyl)azo)-	dinitroaniline red	8052-41-3	100 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
standard solvent	neutral spirits	64742-89-8	300 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-88-7	100 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-95-6	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-95-6	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	same	64742-95-6	100 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
benzene, diurethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
aluminum	aluminum	7429-90-5	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
benzene	benzene	71-43-2	10 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
limestone	same	1317-65-3	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	same	64741-65-7	100 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
barium oxide	barium oxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
dimethyl benzene	titanium dioxide	25551-13-7	25 ppm	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
petroleum resins	trimethyl benzene	68131-77-1	5 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
benzamide, 2-((4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl)azo)-	petroleum resins	13515-40-7	10 mg/m ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-	c.i. pigment yellow 73	68333-62-0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with ethylene glycol, glycerol, isophthalic acid, benzoxanthrone and propylene glycol	alkyd resin	66070-62-0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with glycerol, pentaerythritol and phthalic anhydride	same	51274-00-1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
c.i. pigment yellow 42	yellow iron oxide	51274-00-1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

For notes: S = Skin - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even occasionally. S.R. STD. = Supplier Recommended Standard

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

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

ST = Skin Soak 300 FHS
 SS = Skin Soak 315 Chemical
 CC = CERCLA Chemical

Carcinogenicity Listed By:
 N = NTP, I = IARC, O = OSHA
 Y = YSA, P = PM