

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 fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, allergic response, asthmatic reaction, tremors, liver damage, kidney damage, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, asphyxiation, death. Possible sensitization to respiratory tract.**Skin contact :** Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting, blistering.**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, mouth and throat irritation, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal disturbances, central nervous system depression, difficulty of breathing, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema, convulsions, loss of consciousness.**Medical conditions aggravated by exposure :** Eye, skin, respiratory disorders, kidney disorders, liver 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.**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 explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. 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.**Hazardous decomposition or combustion products :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ammonia, 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. Spills may be collected

with absorbent materials. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. 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.**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. Avoid spontaneous combustion of contaminated rags and other easily ignitable organic accumulations.**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. Use explosion-proof equipment.**Personal protective equipment :** Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing, face shield, boots.**STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

(ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions : Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures**Materials to avoid :** Oxidizers, acids, bases, amines, nitric acid.**Conditions to avoid :** Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, 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, central nervous system.

Carcinogenicity : 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. 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. 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
SIK49003	cetol d & w 003 (gloss)	7.73	349.00	n/d	109 f	n/d		paint ** protect from freezing **

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	SIK49003
benzene, ethyl-	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	.1-1.0
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	.1-1.0
cyclohexanone	cyclohexanone	108-94-1	.1-1.0
benzene, dimethyl-	xylene	1330-20-7	1-5
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt	cobalt alkanoate	136-52-7	.1-1.0
ethanol	ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	.1-1.0
linseed oil, polymer with dicyclopentadiene	modified linseed oil	68213-53-6	20-30
quaternary ammonium compounds, bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, chlorides, compounds with hectorite	rheological additive	71011-27-3	1-5
stoddard solvent	mineral spirits	8052-41-3	30-40
benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	pseudocumene	95-63-6	.1-1.0
alkyd resin	alkyd resin	Sup. Conf.	30-40
soya long oil alkyd resin	soya long oil alkyd resin	Sup. Conf.	1-5

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
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
cobalt alkanoate	136-52-7	.02 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	.05 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n
modified linseed oil	68213-53-6	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
rheological additive	71011-27-3	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	15 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

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