

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**24 Hour Assistance:**

1-847-367-7700

Multicolor Specialties

www.multispec.com

**MULTISPEC®**

## 1. Identification

**Product Name:** ACCENT SSPR 6PK GRAY STONE RUSSIAN **Revision Date:** 9/30/2013

**Product Number:** 258148

**Product Use/Class:** Topcoat/Aerosols

**Supplier:** Multicolor Specialties, Inc.  
1200 Storbeck Drive  
Waupun, WI 53963  
USA

**Manufacturer:** Multicolor Specialties, Inc.  
1200 Storbeck Drive  
Waupun, WI 53963  
USA

**Prepared by:** Regulatory Department

## 2. Hazard Identification

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** Harmful if swallowed. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may cause flash fire or explosion. Harmful if inhaled. May affect the brain or nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. Contents Under Pressure. May cause eye, skin, or respiratory tract irritation. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Harmful if inhaled Causes eye irritation. Use ventilation necessary to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits, if any. Vapor Harmful. Causes Eye, Skin, Nose, and Throat Irritation.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT:** Causes Serious Eye Irritation

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT:** Substance may cause slight skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation. May cause skin irritation. Allergic reactions are possible.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION:** Harmful if inhaled. High gas, vapor, mist or dust concentrations may be harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing fumes, spray, vapors, or mist. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs. Prolonged or excessive inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION:** Aspiration hazard if swallowed; can enter lungs and cause damage. Harmful if swallowed.

**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS:** Contains Titanium Dioxide. Titanium Dioxide is listed as a Group 2B-"Possibly carcinogenic to humans" by IARC. No significant exposure to Titanium Dioxide is thought to occur during the use of products in which Titanium Dioxide is bound to other materials, such as in paints during brush application or drying. Risk of overexposure depends on duration and level of exposure to dust from repeated sanding of surfaces or spray mist and the actual concentration of Titanium Dioxide in the formula. (Ref: IARC Monograph, Vol. 93, 2010) Contains carbon black. Chronic inflammation, lung fibrosis, and lung tumors have been observed in some rats experimentally exposed for long periods of time to excessive concentrations of carbon black and several insoluble fine dust particles. Tumors have not been observed in other animal species (i.e., mouse and hamster) under similar circumstances and study conditions. Epidemiological studies of North American workers show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black.

Carbon black is listed as a Group 2B-"Possibly carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and is proposed to be listed as A4- "not classified as a human carcinogen" by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Significant exposure is not anticipated during brush application or drying. Risk of overexposure depends on duration and level of exposure to dust from repeated sanding of surfaces or spray mist and the actual concentration of carbon black in the formula. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion, and blurred vision) and/or damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. High concentrations may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, and blurred vision) and/or damage.

**PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:** Eye Contact, Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin Absorption, Skin Contact

### 3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Weight % Less Than	ACGIH TLV- TWA	ACGIH TLV- STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA PEL- CEILING
Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0	30.0	200 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	68476-86-8	20.0	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Polyvinyl Acetate Polymer	PROPRIETARY	15.0	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite	71011-25-1	5.0	3 mg/ m3 (Respirable)	N.E.	5 mg/ m3 (Respirable)	N.E.
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	5.0	10 mg/m3	N.E.	15 mg/m3 [Total Dust]	N.E.
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	1.0	3 mg/m3	N.E.	3.5 mg/m3	N.E.

### 4. First-aid Measures

**FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Get medical attention. Do NOT allow rubbing of eyes or keeping eyes closed.

**FIRST AID - SKIN CONTACT:** Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**FIRST AID - INHALATION:** If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave the area to obtain fresh air. If continued difficulty is experienced, get medical assistance immediately. Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

**FIRST AID - INGESTION:** If swallowed, get medical attention.

### 5. Fire-fighting Measures

**Flash Point, °F** -156 (Setaflash)

**Extinguishing Media:** Alcohol Film Forming Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Dry Sand, Water Fog

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** FLASH POINT IS LESS THAN 20 °. F. - EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR! Water spray may be ineffective. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Perforation of the pressurized container may cause bursting of the can. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat due to buildup of steam. No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

**SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode when heated.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:** Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Remove all sources of ignition, ventilate area and remove with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools. Dispose of according to local, state (provincial) and federal regulations. Do not incinerate closed containers. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Ventilate area, isolate spilled material, and remove with inert absorbent. Dispose of contaminated absorbent, container, and unused contents in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### 7. Handling and Storage

**HANDLING:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash hands before eating. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Avoid breathing fumes, vapors, or mist. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

**STORAGE:** Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Contents under pressure. Do not store above 120 ° F. Store large quantities in buildings designed and protected for storage of NFPA Class I flammable liquids. Contents under pressure. Do not expose to heat or store above 120 ° F. Product should be stored in tightly sealed containers and protected from heat, moisture, and foreign materials. Store in a dry, well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and sources of ignition. Avoid excess heat.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Prevent build-up of vapors by opening all doors and windows to achieve cross-ventilation. Provide general dilution of local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV of hazardous ingredients below acceptable limits.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Use impervious gloves to prevent skin contact and absorption of this material through the skin. Nitrile or Neoprene gloves may afford adequate skin protection. Use gloves to prevent prolonged skin contact.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Refer to safety supervisor or industrial hygienist for further information regarding personal protective equipment and its application. Refer to safety supervisor or industrial hygienist for further guidance regarding types of personal protective equipment and their applications.

**HYGIENIC PRACTICES:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and launder before reuse.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Vapor Density</b>	Heavier than Air	<b>Odor:</b>	Solvent Like
<b>Appearance:</b>	Aerosolized Mist	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Faster than Ether
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight	<b>Freeze Point:</b>	N.D.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.824	<b>pH:</b>	N.A.
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid		

(See section 16 for abbreviation legend)

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid temperatures above 120 ° F. Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Avoid contact with strong acid and strong bases.

**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and strong alkalis.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:** By open flame, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. When heated to decomposition, it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes. Contains solvents which may form carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and formaldehyde

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur under normal conditions.

**STABILITY:** This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>LD50</u>	<u>LC50</u>
Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	N.E.	N.E.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	N.E.	N.E.
Polyvinyl Acetate Polymer	N.D.	N.D.
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite	20,000 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.
Titanium Dioxide	>7500 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.
Carbon Black	>8000 mg/kg (Rat, Oral)	N.E.

## 12. Ecological Information

**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:** Product is a mixture of listed components. Product is a mixture of listed components.

### 13. Disposal Information

**DISPOSAL INFORMATION:** Dispose of material in accordance to local, state and federal regulations and ordinances. Do not allow to enter waterways, wastewater, soil, storm drains or sewer systems.

### 14. Transport Information

	<u>Domestic (USDOT)</u>	<u>International (IMDG)</u>	<u>Air (IATA)</u>	<u>TDG (Canada)</u>
UN Number:	N.A.	1950	1950	N.A.
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint Products in Limited Quantities	Aerosols	Aerosols	Paint Products in Limited Quantities
Hazard Class:	N.A.	2.1	2.1	N.A.
Packing Group:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Limited Quantity:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### U.S. Federal Regulations:

##### CERCLA - SARA Hazard Category

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Fire Hazard, Pressure Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

##### Sara Section 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Methanol	67-56-1
Xylene	1330-20-7

##### Toxic Substances Control Act:

This product contains the following chemical substances subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

No TSCA 12(b) components exist in this product.

#### International Regulations:

##### CANADIAN WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings.

Canadian WHMIS Class: AB5 D2A

**16. Other Information****HMIS Ratings:**

**Health:** 2\*      **Flammability:** 4      **Physical Hazard:** 0      **Personal Protection:** X

**NFPA Ratings:**

**Health:** 2      **Flammability:** 4      **Instability:** 0

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, g/L:** 561

**REASON FOR REVISION:** Regulatory Update

Legend: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established, N.D. - Not Determined

The manufacturer believes, to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, the information contained herein to be accurate and reliable as of the date of this safety data sheet. However, because the conditions of handling, use, and storage of these materials are beyond our control, we assume no responsibility or liability for personal injury or property damage incurred by the use of these materials. The manufacturer makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or reliability of the data or results obtained from their use. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. The information and recommendations in this material safety data sheet are offered for the users' consideration and examination. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the final suitability of this information and to comply with all applicable international, federal, state, and local laws and regulations.