

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer's Name:

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Information Telephone No  
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### SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name(s):

**Multi-Tex Stucco Liquid Color  
Liquid Colorants**

### SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Hazardous Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
Ethylene glycol	000107-21-1
Diethylene glycol	000111-46-6
Yellow iron oxide	051274-00-1
Surfactant NJTSR No. 56705700001-5043P	Trade Secret
Red iron oxide	001332-37-2
Talc, Magnesium silicate hydrate	014807-96-6
Surfactant NJTSR No. 56705700001-5030P	Trade Secret
Surfactant NJTSR No. 56705700001-5057P	Trade Secret
Surfactant NJTSR No. 56705700001-5043P	Trade Secret
Red iron oxide	001309-37-1
Manganese dioxide	001313-13-9
Kaolin	001332-58-7
Aluminum oxide	001344-28-1

### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Colorants may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

- Eye contact: According to test results on colorant base mixtures, this product is classified as a moderate eye irritant. May cause tearing, reddening and/or swelling.
- Skin Contact: Frequent or prolonged contact may cause irritation. Colorants may cause irritation .
- Inhalation: Colorants may cause irritation.
- Ingestion: Moderately toxic. May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of ethylene glycol may cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, irritability, and central nervous system effects. Swallowing large volumes of ethylene glycol causes severe kidney damage and may be fatal. Ingestion of excessive amounts of diethylene glycol causes kidney

damage which may be fatal (estimated human oral lethal dose, 1.0 to 1.2 g/kg) and may cause liver effects. Causes smarting and burning sensations, inflammation, burns, and painful blisters of the mouth, throat and digestive tract.

**General:** Ethylene glycol may aggravate an existing kidney disease. Repeated skin contact with ethylene glycol may, in a very small proportion of cases cause sensitization with the development of allergic contact dermatitis. The incidence is significantly less than 1% with the undiluted material. Repeated inhalation of ethylene glycol mist may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and drowsiness.

Prolonged inhalation of iron oxide dust is known to produce a condition known as siderosis. On X-rays it appears to be a benign pneumoconiosis and is not associated with pulmonary fibrosis or disability unless there is concurrent exposure to other fibrosis producing materials such as silica.

Overexposure to crystalline silica dust may cause lung effects (silicosis) and may cause lung cancer (IARC. OSHA) based on animal testing.

Long term excessive exposure to talc dust may cause talcosis, a pulmonary fibrosis which in turn may lead to severe and permanent damage to the lungs. Short-term exposures may cause lung irritation. Because this product is a free-flowing paste, dust inhalation is not an expected route of exposure.

#### **SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

##### **FIRST AID**

**Eye contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 1.5 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

**Skin Contact:** Flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists..

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give, CPR. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, give two glasses of water and induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

#### **SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Flash Point:	Not applicable	Lower Explosive Limit:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable	Upper Explosive Limit:	Not applicable

**Extinguishing Media:** Use water spray or fog, alcohol foam, dry chemical or CO2.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** As in any fire, wear self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus. (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Cool with water spray.

## **SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled:**

Ventilate area. Absorb spill with inert material and place in a chemical waste container. Obey relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

## **SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Storage: Store in a cool and dry place. Keep container closed when not in use.

## **SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

### Exposure Limits:

	<u>Value</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Ethylene glycol	N.E.	39.4ppm aero	Ceiling ACGIH
	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Diethylene glycol	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Yellow iron oxide		10mg/m3 (Fe)	TWA OSHA
		5 mg/m3 (Fe)	TWA ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
NJTSR No. 56705700001-5043P	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Red iron oxide		10mg/m3 (Fe)	TWA OSHA
		5 mg/m3 (Fe)	TWA ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Tale, Magnesium silicate hydrate		20 mppcf	TWA OSHA
		2 mg/m3 resp	TWA ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
NJTSR No. 56705700001-5030P	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
NJTSR No. 56705700001-5057P	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Manganese dioxide		5 mg/m3 (Mn)	Ceiling OSHA
		N.E.	TWA OSHA
Kaolin		0.2 mg/m3 (Mn)	TWA OSHA
	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
		5 mg/m3 resp	TWA ACGIH

	N.E.	2 mg/m3 resp STEL	TWA ACGIH OSHA/ACGIH
Aluminum oxide		15 mg/m3 10 mg/m3 STEL	TWA OSHA TWA ACGIH OSHA/ACGIH
	N.E.		
NJTSR No.	N.E.	TWA	OSHA/ACGIH
567057000015024P	N.E.	STEL	OSHA/ACGIH
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	0.1 mg/m3 resp N.E.	TWA STEL	OSHA/ACGIH OSHA/ACGIH

### **SECTION 9 - PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<u>Engineering Controls:</u>	Use adequate ventilation
<u>Respiratory Protection:</u>	In case of overexposure, use appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protective equipment.
<u>Eye Protection:</u>	Use chemical splash goggles.
<u>Skin Protection:</u>	Use impermeable gloves to minimize skin contact.
<u>Other Protective Equipment:</u>	

A safety shower and eye wash fountain should be readily available. To identify additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, it is recommended that a hazard assessment in accordance with the OSHA PPE Standard (29CFR1910 132) be conducted before using this product.

### **SECTION 10 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Vapor Pressure	17 mm Hg @ 68°F
Vapor Density (Air + 1)	Is lighter than air.
Specific Gravity	1.8
Boiling Point	>212°F
pH @ 100%	8.0 to 9.0
Viscosity	80-95 KU @ 77°F
Evaporation Rate	Is slower than Butyl Acetate

Other Properties: Red > Liquid -paste. Glycol odor. Solubility in water: Dispersible.

### **SECTION 11 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<u>Stability:</u>	This product is stable under normal storage conditions.
<u>Hazardous Polymerization:</u>	Will not occur under normal conditions.
<u>Conditions to Avoid:</u>	Not applicable.
<u>Incompatibility With Other Materials:</u>	Oxidizing materials. Strong acids.

## **SECTION 12 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

Component Toxicological Information:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Oral LD50</u>	<u>Dermal LD50</u>	<u>Inhalation LD50</u>
Ethylene glycol	1,600 mg/kg, rat	Not Available	1.460 ppm, rat, 4 hr.
Diethylena glycol	20, 760 mg/kg, rat	13,300 mg/kg, rabbit	Not Available
Yellow iron oxide	> 5,000 mg/kg, rat	Not Available	Not Available
Red iron oxide	> 5,000 mg/kg, rat	Not Available	Not Available

## **SECTION 13 - OTHER INFORMATION**

HMIS Ratings: Health - 1\* Flammability - 1 Reactivity - 0

Ratings Keys: 4 = Highest Hazard 0 = Lowest Hazard \*Chronic Health Hazard

Key to abbreviations used: NA Not applicable  
NE Not established  
NJTSR No. New Jersey Trade Registry Number

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