



MSDS – MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and company identification

Product: Antracite PU Enamel NF

Internal Cod: 55.C712

Company name:

REALFIX Paints and Varnishes Ltda.

Street: Ana Paula Guarda, 165, Maua, Zip Code 83413-570, City: Colombo – PR

Tel/Fax: 41 3661-1850

e-mail: vendas@realfix.com.br

Last revision date: 03/09/21

Site: www.realfix.com.br

Emergency Number:

+55 41 3661-1861

2. Hazardous Ingredient Information

Product Type: Prepared

Chemical Characteristic: Solvent base

Hazard identification:

Name	Concentration%	CAS N°
Xyleno	20 – 35	1330-20-7
Alkyl benzene	1 – 10	64742-95-6
Ethoxyethyl Acetate	1 – 10	111-15-9

Classification System:

The compounds have been classified according to Directive 67/548/EEC.

3. Hazard Identification

Most important hazard

Inflammable product and toxicity vapors.

Health Hazard Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact/absorption. Acute (short term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to this product. High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause vomiting, coughing, pulmonary irritation, headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Lower levels may cause trouble concentrating, headaches, and slowed reflexes.

4. First AID

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist call a doctor.

Inhaled

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

Remove affected person(s) to fresh air, taking care not to become affected yourself. Remove any contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If breathing is normal, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult and patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give Oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped, commence Expired Air Resuscitation (E.A.R.). In the event of cardiac arrest, commence Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.). Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention or transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Poison Information Centres in each State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Immediately and continuously irrigate with copious quantities of fresh, low pressure, running water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held open. Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Remove any contaminated clothing and gently flush area with water until irritation subsides. If pain persists or recurs, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

Skin

If this product comes in contact with the skin :

Immediately soak contaminated clothing, including footwear, with water and then remove. Gently wash the affected areas thoroughly with water, then mild soap and water. If exposure has been prolonged or severe or if swelling, redness or irritation occur seek medical advice. Launder

contaminated clothing before re-use. Thoroughly dry contaminated shoes before re-use. Discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear.

Swallowed

Harmful if swallowed.

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water. Give a glass of water or milk to drink to dilute the chemical.

Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting due to the hazard of solvent aspiration into the lungs which may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. Tends to break into a foam if the patient vomits. Should vomiting occur, place patient's head downwards, head lower than hips, to prevent vomit entering the lungs.

This is especially important as aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal. Call a doctor and/or transport to an emergency facility or hospital IMMEDIATELY.

5. Spills and Disposal

FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES immediately call your fire department.

There should a written emergency plan developed for each workplace or work operation.

Stop liquid at the source if safe to do so. Clean up spills immediately. Do not empty into drains. Shut off all possible sources of ignition ensure adequate ventilation / exhaust ventilation. Ventilate confined spaces, No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. May be violently or explosively reactive. Use only spark-free and/or explosion proof equipment. Keep unauthorized persons away at a safe distance and move upwind until clean up is complete. Consider evacuation. Keep solvents out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion, unless the sewer is designed to prevent the buildup of explosive concentrations. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray or fog to disperse the vapours and to protect men attempting to stop leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas.

6. Fire and Explosion Hazard

This material does NOT meet the parameters for flammability. Dry paint will not burn but may evolve toxic & corrosive materials such as hydrogen bromide. Do not store or mix with strong oxidants. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. In the case of incomplete combustion may form toxic materials such as hydrogen bromide, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), various hydrocarbons, fumes and

smoke. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of the fire and keep cool with water spray. Minimize breathing gases, vapour, fumes or decomposition products.

Fire-fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece and operated in positive pressure mode.

7. Fire Extinguishing Procedures

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as per the appropriate regulations. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of the fire and keep cool with water spray. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect men attempting to stop leak.

Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire exposed surfaces etc. cool with water spray. Fire-fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece and operated in positive pressure mode if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with alcohol type foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam. Prevent run off from fire control or dilution from entering waterways, sewers or drinking water supply.

8. Fire Extinguishing Media

USE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA APPROPRIATE FOR SURROUNDING FIRE.

For small fires use water fog in large quantities, foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder). For large fires use foam or water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray).

Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire exposed structures. Material miscible with water. Fire-men have to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

9. Other Information

Studies in mice indicate that repeated exposure to this material can cause damage to blood cells and male reproductive organs. In tests with laboratory animals, exposure to this chemical has caused embryonic death and foetal malformations. Pathological examination revealed lung oedema, slight liver damage and marked kidney injury. Prior to death animals exhibited difficulty in breathing, sleepiness, weakness and loss of muscular co-ordination. Little evidence is available on acute toxicity in humans. Most of the available evidence is limited to case studies of accidental

poisonings where glycol ethers have been ingested. Evidence also indicates that both inhalation and dermal exposures are significant routes of exposure for glycol ethers and the induction of adverse effects. Although not as extensive, in major part due to methodological limitations, the human data are nevertheless highly consistent with and supportive of the strong body of data in experimental animals showing adverse haematological, reproductive and developmental effects. Exposure to glycol ethers in liquid form or high air concentrations may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Ingestion or large doses may be fatal. Acute effects from overexposure also include drowsiness, weakness and shaking.

10. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Color:	Gray
Odor:	Typical
Density:	1,03 g/cm³
Solids Content:	49%
Flash Point:	Unavailable
Solubility:	Insoluble in water.

Safety Data Sheets are current for a maximum of five years but may be updated more frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. The information given in this bulletin and by the company's technical staff is provided as a general guide only to facilitate the adoption of appropriate measures in relation to handling, storage and disposal of the product. Although **REALFIX** Paints and Varnishes Ltda has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information is accurate, it accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage however caused that results there from and does not warrant such accuracy whether or not the information originated with **REALFIX** Paints and Varnishes Ltda.

REALFIX Paints and Varnishes Ltda. Recommended each recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with the product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology, and fire prevention, as necessary or appropriate to use and understand the data contained in this MSDS. To promote safe handling, each customer or recipient should notify its employees, agents, contractors and others whom it knows or believes will use this material or the information in this MSDS and any other information regarding hazards or



MSDS – MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

safety regarding the qualities and characteristics of the product before it is used. We reserve the right to revise Material Safety Data Sheets periodically as new information becomes available.