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## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

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**Product ID:** .40480  
**Product Name:** SAFETY ORANGE QUICK DRY ENAMEL  
**Revision Date:** Oct 10, 2018 **Date Printed:** Oct 10, 2018  
**Version:** 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 13, 2016  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Repolite Paints, Inc.  
**Address:** 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423  
**Emergency Phone:** 800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** 616-396-1275  
**Fax:** 616-396-9654

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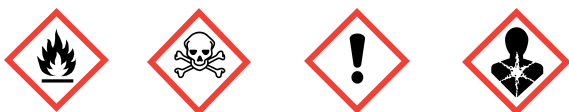
## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2  
Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

- H331 - Toxic if inhaled
- H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H350 - May cause cancer
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H340 - May cause genetic defects.
- H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child.
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

- H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
- H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary Statements - General**

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P311 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

**Acute toxicity of 28.6% of the mixture is unknown**

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### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	16% - 26%
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	6% - 13%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5% - 13%
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	5% - 12%
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	4% - 9%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.3%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.6%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.6%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.3%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.0% - 0.3%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0000104-68-7	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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### SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### **Inhalation**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### **Skin Contact**

Take off all contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use (or discard).

### **Eye Contact**

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or are concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

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

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

No data available.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

Vapor accumulations and spray mist may flash or explode if ignited.

Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup when exposed to extreme heat.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedure**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### **Recommended Equipment**

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up**

Dike area to contain spill.

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

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## **SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **General**

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### **Ventilation Requirements**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### **Storage Room Requirements**

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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## **SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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### **Eye Protection**

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### **Skin Protection**

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentrations are above TLV limits. Below TLV limits, use a NIOSH approved, canister type vapor respirator.

### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

A suitable, NIOSH-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when standing or grinding objects coated with this paint.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID									5 (IFV)			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE									1 (R)			A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20				A3
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50	152			
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1							
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	500	2000			1							
O-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
PROPIONIC ACID								10	30			
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								50		100		A4
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.025 (R)			A2
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			100	572			
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID		Teratogenic eff
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT		
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	A4	Pneumocniosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9		
ETHYLBENZENE	A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		Skin & eye irr
M-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED		
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS		
O-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
PROPIONIC ACID		Eye, Skin, & URT irr
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	A4	Eye & URT irr
P-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
SILICA, AMORPHOUS		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT		Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair

(C) - Ceiling limit, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (R) - Respirable fraction, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH Carcinogen regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.43930 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	44.63410%
% VOC	55.36000%

Density VOC	4.67199 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	4.66492 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	558.99700 g/l

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Appearance	liquid
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	strong solvent odor
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	NA
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	334 °F
High Boiling Point	334 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

Stable.

### Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat.

Avoid excessive heat, sparks, flame and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting and dermatitis.

Causes skin irritation



**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

May cause an allergic skin reaction

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

May cause genetic defects.

**Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

No Data Available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

May cause potential damage to liver and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reports have associated repeated & prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain & nervous system damage.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**Acute Toxicity**

If inhaled they can cause headache, breathing difficulties and loss of consciousness.

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating & inhaling vapors of this product may be harmful or fatal.

If ingested , can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Harmful in contact with skin

Toxic if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous****0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL**

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

**0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE**

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

**0001330-20-7 XYLENE**

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

**0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE**

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association

was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

#### 0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 0064741-65-7 ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

#### 0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

#### 0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

#### 0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

### Chronic Exposure

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

#### 0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

#### 0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

#### 0000079-09-4 PROPIONIC ACID

LD50 (oral, rat): 4270 mg/kg (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 mg/kg (7, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 500 mg/kg (6)

#### 0000095-47-6 O-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 5300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4330 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (mouse): 5630 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4595 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,4)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3608 mg/kg (3,16)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 20000 mg/kg (3)

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000106-42-3 P-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 4740 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)  
LC50 (mouse): 4800 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3900 ppm (6-hour exposure) (1,4,6)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 4030 mg/kg (3); 4550 mg/kg (10)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)  
LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)  
LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 7330 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5984 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,17)  
LC50 (mouse): 6450 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5267 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5011 mg/kg (3); 6660 mg/kg (3)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (3,17)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)  
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)  
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)  
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Bio-accumulative Potential**

No data available.

**Persistence and Degradability**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil**

No data available.

**Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Other adverse effects**

No data available.

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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## Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II  
Marine Pollutant : No data available

### U.S. DOT Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II

### IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
NA-Repcolite	ALKYD RESIN	21% - 36%	SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	16% - 26%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	6% - 13%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5% - 13%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	5% - 12%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	4% - 9%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.6%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA

0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,TSCA
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000104-68-7	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA\_Carcinogen, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer - CA\_Proposition65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer, Canada\_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI\_NR438 - WI\_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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### General

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

## HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

(\* ) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

### Version 3.0:

Revision Date: Oct 10, 2018

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