

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

**Product ID:** MIRA 722C  
**Product Name:** MIRAVAR CV CLEAR - SATIN  
**Revision Date:** Feb 10, 2024 **Date Printed:** Feb 10, 2024  
**Version:** 4.0 **Supersedes Date:** Sep 11, 2019  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Repolite Paints, Inc.  
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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

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

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

## Hazardous Statements - Health

- H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
- H331 - Toxic if inhaled
- H302 - 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.
- H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H370 - Causes damage to organs

## Hazardous Statements - Environmental

- H411 - Toxic 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.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- 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.
- 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.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.
- 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.
- P391 - Collect spillage.

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.

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

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### 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 24.3% of the mixture is unknown

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	8% - 18%
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	7% - 17%
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	6% - 14%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	6% - 13%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	5% - 12%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 7%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	3% - 6%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.6% - 4%
0009004-36-8	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	0.2% - 4%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0.2% - 4%
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	0.2% - 3%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.8%
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0.1% - 1.3%
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	0.1% - 1.3%
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.1% - 0.9%
0127519-17-9	BENZENEPROPANOIC ACID, 3(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-4-HYDROXY-	0.0% - 0.6%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.6%
0041556-26-7	BIS(PENTAMETHYLPYPERDINYL)SEBACATE	0.0% - 0.4%
0055349-01-4	Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis[12-hydroxy-	0.0% - 0.4%
0082919-37-7	METHYL PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL ESTER	0.0% - 0.3%
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.0% - 0.2%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Trace
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	Trace
0000084-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Trace
0000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	Trace

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

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

If exposed or unwell : Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. 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 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

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

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 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.

Dried solids can burn.

### 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.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 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

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

Dike area to contain spill.

# SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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.

## 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.

# SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 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.

## 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.

## 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)
ACETALDEHYDE	200	360			1			
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/10minutes.		1	1		0.5
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			50
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE		5			1			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			1			200
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	500	2000			1			
METHANOL	200	260			1			200
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	100	410			1			20
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			20
N-HEPTANE	500	2000			1			400
OCTANE	500	2350			1			300
SILICA - PRECIPITATED	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			100
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			20
XYLENE	100	435			1			20

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ACETALDEHYDE		C 25		A2	A2	Eye & URT irr
BENZENE		2.5		A1	Skin; A1; BEI	Leukemia
BUTYL ACETATE		150				Eye & URT irr
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	5					Testicular dam; eye & URT irr
ETHYL ALCOHOL		1000		A3	A3	URT irr
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	OTO;BEI	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair
FORMALDEHYDE		0.3		A1	DSEN; RSEN; A1	URT & eye irr; URT cancer
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		400		A4	A4; BEI	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA						

METHANOL		250			Skin; BEI	Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE		75	A3		A3; BEI	URT irr; dizziness; headache
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL						Eye & URT irr
N-HEPTANE		500				CNS impair; URT irr
OCTANE						URT irr
SILICA - PRECIPITATED						
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TOLUENE			A4		OTO; A4; BEI	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss
XYLENE						Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair

(C) - Ceiling limit, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, 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, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, RSEN - Respiratory sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.71845 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	38.53710%
% VOC	60.93330%
Density VOC	4.70310 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	4.68475 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	561.37300 g/l

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Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A

Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Chemical Stability

Stable.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

### Conditions To Avoid

Excessive heat.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely route of exposure

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin absorption

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Can irritate the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.



0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Contact can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can irritate the eyes.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Inhaling can irritate the lungs. May cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and redness. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and redness.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Repeated exposure may cause skin rash, dryness and redness.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Possible carcinogen as it has been shown to cause cancer of the nose in animals.

### Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May damage the testes and the developing fetus (teratogenic).

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Causes damage to organs

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Exposure can irritate the nose, mouth and throat.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May cause dizziness, nausea, headache, and seizures.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out.

May damage the liver and kidneys. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. ( Short-term exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

May affect the nervous system.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

May damage the nervous system, the kidneys, and the testes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### Acute Toxicity

Harmful in contact with skin

Toxic if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

#### 0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

#### 0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

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#### 0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Breathing the vapor can cause headache, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

#### 0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

#### 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

#### 0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

#### 0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

#### 0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

#### 0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Inhalation (aerosol), ingestion.

#### 0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor and by ingestion.

The substance can be absorbed into the body in inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

#### 0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

#### 0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

### Chronic Exposure

#### 0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

#### 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.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene 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.

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

### 0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

### 0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

### 0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

### 0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

### 0000085-68-7 BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

### 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.

### 0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

### 0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

### 0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

### 0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. 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. 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.

0000050-00-0      FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000064-17-5      ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-56-1      METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

0000067-63-0      ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000071-36-3      N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)\*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)\*      \*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

0000075-07-0      ACETALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 13300 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)

LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (hamster): 17000 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)

LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1930 mg/kg (19)

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)

0000108-10-1      METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0000108-88-3      TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 mL/kg) (1)

0000123-86-4      BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9)      Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

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): 3400 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)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)  
LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

LC50 (mouse): 17680 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 25000 mg/m3 (2-hour exposure) (12)

LD50 (oral, rat): 8000 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4840 mg/kg (10, unconfirmed)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000111-65-9 OCTANE

LC50 (rat): 28,438 ppm (118,000 mg/m3); 4-hr exposure (unconfirmed).(10)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

### Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow<sub>3</sub>),

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Potential for bioaccumulation is low.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC<sub>50</sub> < 0.1 mg/l.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000084-74-2 DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 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

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

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

### IMDG Information

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

### IATA Information

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

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory: All components of this product are in compliance with U.S. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory Requirements.

Canada Domestic Substances List: All components of this product are listed on the Domestic Substances List

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
NA-Repcolite	ALKYD RESIN	12% - 28%	SARA312
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	8% - 18%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	7% - 17%	DSL, SARA312
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	6% - 14%	DSL, SARA312
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	6% - 13%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	5% - 12%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 7%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	3% - 6%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
NA-Repcolite	MELAMINE RESIN	3% - 6%	SARA312
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.6% - 4%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0009004-36-8	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	0.2% - 4%	DSL, SARA312



0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0.2% - 4%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	0.2% - 3%	DSL, SARA312
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.8%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0.1% - 1.3%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	0.1% - 1.3%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	0.1% - 0.9%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0127519-17-9	BENZENEPROPANOIC ACID, 3 (2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-4-HYDROXY-	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL, SARA312
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.6%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0041556-26-7	BIS (PENTAMETHYLPIPERDINYL)S EBACATE	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL, SARA312
0055349-01-4	Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanedylbis[12-hydroxy-	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL, SARA312
0082919-37-7	METHYL PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL ESTER	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL, SARA312
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.0% - 0.2%	DSL, SARA312
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0000084-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Female - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Female
0000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant SARA312 regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including ETHYLBENZENE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and METHANOL, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### 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 4.0:

Revision Date: Feb 10, 2024

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