SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product ID: .322083
Revision Date: Jul 22, 2024

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .322083

Product Name: PREMIUM AEROSOL - WHITE PRIMER

Revision Date: Jul 22, 2024
Date Printed: Jul 22, 2024
Version: 1.0
Supersedes Date: N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: Repcolite 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
Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Aerosols - Category 1

Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Carcinogenicity - Category 1A

Eye Irritation - 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 1

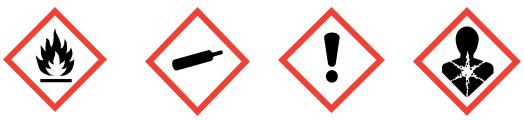
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

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

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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

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

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

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.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

Acute toxicity of 10.76% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	19% - 23%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 14%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	10% - 13%
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	8% - 10%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	6% - 8%
proprietary	ALKYD RESIN	5% - 7%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 5%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	4% - 5%
proprietary	RESIN SOLIDS	4% - 5%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	4% - 5%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	3% - 4%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	3% - 4%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 4%
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	2% - 2%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	0.92% - 1%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.06% - 1%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.05% - 1%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.03% - 0.53%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.02% - 0.44%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.02% - 0.44%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.02% - 0.35%
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.02% - 0.31%
0000100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL	0.01% - 0.21%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace
0000077-99-6	1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-ETHYL-2 (HYDROXYMETHYL)-	Trace
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. For specific treatment see section 4. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Remove source of exposure. For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice. For specific treatment see section 4. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. 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 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Remove source of exposure. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice. For specific treatment see section 4. Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

EYES: May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.
SKIN: Moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness.
INHALATION: Can cause irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other.
INGESTION: Can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
mucous membranes. EYES: May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.
SKIN: Moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness.
INHALATION: Can cause irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other.
INGESTION: Can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
mucous membranes. No data available. No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the
judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the
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SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire will produce irritating gases. Runoff may pollute waterways Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Precautions for Firefighters

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. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. 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 Equipment

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

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Isolate area until aerosol has dispersed. Do not walk through released material. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Protective Equipment

See section 8 for specifics on protective personal equipment (PPE). Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing aerosol. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. 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. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations. Allow substance to evaporate.

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. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

General

Wash hands after use. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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 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.

Skin Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the

protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 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. 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.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
ACETONE		250		500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	2400
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)				A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1 (R)				A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)			[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	2000
BENZENE		0.5		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI	
BUTANE				1000 (EX)		CNS impair		
CALCIUM CARBONATE								[15]; [5 (a)];
ETHYL ACETATE		400				URT & eye irr		1400
ETHYLBENZENE		20			A3	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair	OTO;BEI	435
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		200		300		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	590
METHYL PROPYL KETONE				150		Plum func; eye irr		700
PROPANE				Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)		Asphyxia		1800
SILICA, AMORPHOUS								80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)				A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	100			[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	[A2]; [A4];	2900
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)				A3	LRT irr; pneumoconiosis		15

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
TOLUENE		20			A4	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss	OTO; A4; BEI	0.2
TRIETHYLAMINE		0.5		1	A4	Visual impair; URT irr	Skin; A4	100
XYLENE		20				Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair		435
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	5		10		A4	Resp irr	A4	5

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	1000				1		590	250
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE								
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500				1			
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1	1			0.1c
BUTANE							1900	800
CALCIUM CARBONATE					1		10,5a	
ETHYL ACETATE	400				1		1400	400
ETHYLBENZENE	100				1		435	100
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS								
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200				1		590	200
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200				1		530	150
PROPANE	1000				1		1800	1000
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)				1,3		6	
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a				[1,3]; [3];		0.05e	
STODDARD SOLVENT	500				1		350	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE					1			b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2		375	100
TRIETHYLAMINE	25				1			
XYLENE	100				1		435	100
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE					1			

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE			
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE			
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE			
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9			
BENZENE		1c	1
BUTANE			
CALCIUM CARBONATE			
ETHYL ACETATE			
ETHYLBENZENE	545	125	
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS			
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	885	300	
METHYL PROPYL KETONE			
PROPANE			
SILICA, AMORPHOUS			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE			1
STODDARD SOLVENT			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			1
TOLUENE	560	150	
TRIETHYLAMINE			
XYLENE	655	150	
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE			

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction, 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, eff - Effects, func - Function, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, resp - respiratory , URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	8.37287 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.00329

% VOC	39.55070%
% Solids By Weight	37.47270%
Density VOC	3.31153 lb/gal
% HAPS	21.87420%
Density HAPS	1.83150 lb/gal
% VHAPS	21.80900%
Density VHAPS	1.82604 lb/gal

Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
pH	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Contact with skin can cause moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness are possible.

Causes skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the skin. Clothing wet with chemical causes skin burns. Contact can severely iriate and burn the skin. Triethylamine may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cuase itching and a skin rash. Liquid causes first degree burns on short exposure. Corrosive to skin. Redness. Skin burns. Pain.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Exposure to high levels can cause dizziness and lightheadedness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes causes local irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the eyes. Contact with eyes causes severe burns. TLV Basis is visual impairment. Transient visual disturbances with blurring and halo vision are reported to occur at 3 to 4 ppm but not at 1 to 1.25 ppm. May cause permanent eye injury. Pain. Redness. Blurred vision. Blue haze and halo. Temporary loss of vision. Severe deep burns.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Inhalation may cause: irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the respiratory track.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

There is limited evidence that Triethylamine may damage the developing fetus in animals.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. Triethylamine can irriate the lungs. Triethylamine may affect the liver and kidneys. Upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term exposure at high concentrations may cause pulmonary edema.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Can affect the liver and kidneys.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

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.

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.

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.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

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.

0000107-87-9 METHYL PROPYL KETONE

May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. May cause any of the following central nervous system effects: drowsiness. May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision.

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.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

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: blood, kidneys, liver.

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/m3 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/m3 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.

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.

0064742-95-6 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.

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

May be harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is 2134.4 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Vapors irritate nose, throat, and lungs, causing coughing, choking, and difficult breathing. Inhaling. Inhaling triethylamine can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may casue a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath. Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. Headache. Dizziness. Weakness. Nausea. Symptoms may be delayed. If ingested: Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalaation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

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

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

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

Miscellaneous Health Effects

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation of vapor may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract. Prolonged or excessive inhalation may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In severe cases, respiratory stimulation followed by respiratory and muscular paralysis, convulsions, narcosis and death may result. Ingestion may produce severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, followed by nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhea; tissue ulceration may result.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

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)

0000107-87-9 METHYL PROPYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 3017 mg/kg (cited as 3.73 mL/kg) (10)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 6472 mg/kg (cited as 8.00 mL/kg) (10)

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)

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

LC50 (mouse): 6000 mg/m3 (1452 ppm) (2-hr exposure) (1027 ppm - equivalent 4-hr exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 460 mg/kg body weight (2)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 546 mg/kg body weight (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 410 mg/kg body weight (2)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)
LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (7)

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 6450 mg/kg (10; 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): 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)

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

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)

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

LC50(Inhalation, rat):>500 mg/m3; Toxic effects: Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - ataxia Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - respiratory depression; Reference: VCVGK* "Vrednie chemichescie veshestva, galogen I kislorod sodergashie organicheskie soedinenia". (Hazardous substances. Halogen and oxygen containing substances), Bandman A.L. et al., Chimia, 1994. Volume (issue)/page/year: -,132,1984

LD50(Dermal, rabbit): 2000 mg/kg; VCVGK* "Vrednie chemichescie veshestva, galogen I kislorod sodergashie organicheskie soedinenia". (Hazardous substances. Halogen and oxygen containing substances), Bandman A.L. et al., Chimia, 1994. Volume (issue)/page/year: -,132,1984

LD50(Oral, rat): 1230 mg/kg; Toxic effects: Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - excitement Behavioral - coma

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)
LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

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

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

No potential for bioaccumulation.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
UN number:	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
Proper shipping name:	Aerosols, flammable	Aerosols, flammable	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard class:	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packaging group:	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available		
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available		

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	19% - 23%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 14%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	10% - 13%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312,
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	8% - 10%	NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	6% - 8%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
proprietary	ALKYD RESIN	5% - 7%	SARA312,
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	4% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
proprietary	RESIN SOLIDS	4% - 5%	SARA312,
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	4% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 4%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	2% - 2%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	0.92% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.06% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.05% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.03% - 0.53%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.02% - 0.44%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.02% - 0.44%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.02% - 0.35%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.02% - 0.31%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL	0.01% - 0.21%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),

0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000077-99-6	1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-ETHYL-2 (HYDROXYMETHYL)-	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,

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.

Product does not contain any chemicals listed under California Proposition 65

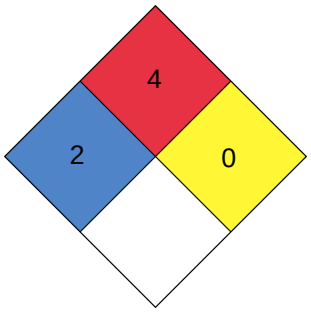
SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

HMIS

NFPA



(*) - 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

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