
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .41510
Product Name: DRY MIST SEMI GLOSS-ALKYD
Revision Date: Oct 17, 2018 **Date Printed:** Oct 17, 2018
Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 15, 2016
Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.
Address: 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423
Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053
Information Phone Number: 616-396-1275
Fax: 616-396-9654

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.

- H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child.
- H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
- H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

- H402 - Harmful 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary Statements - Response

- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- 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 15.3% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	25% - 42%
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	10% - 22%
0064742-49-0	VM & P NAPHTHA	4% - 10%
0008032-32-4	NAPHTHA, VM&P	2% - 5%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1.4% - 3%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.6%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1.1%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.3%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.3%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	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 unwell or exposed and concerned: Get medical attention.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact

If you feel unwell or if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

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

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

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

Fire-fighting Procedures

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

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

Special Protective Actions

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

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

Dike area to contain spill.

Absorb spill with a non-flammable absorbent. Place in closeable containers using non-sparking tools.

Wiping rags or other absorbents saturated with this product are potential sources of spontaneous combustion. Store all rags in a closed, water-filled container or spread out and allow to dry completely before disposal.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.
 Use good personal hygiene practices.
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

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

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.
 Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

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

Skin Protection

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

Respiratory Protection

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

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

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE									1 (R)			A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1							
CUMENE	50	245			1		1	50	246			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20				A3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	20	97			A3
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	500	2000			1							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 /			[1,3]; [3];				0.025 (R)			A2

		250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];									
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			100	572		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1				10		A4
VM & P NAPHTHA	500	2000			1						
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651 A4

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	A4	Pneumococcosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9		
CALCIUM CARBONATE		
CUMENE		Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair
ETHYLBENZENE	A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	A3; BEI	Eye & URT irr
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT		Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4	LRT irr
VM & P NAPHTHA		
XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair

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

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

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	11.16170 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	69.80080%
% VOC	30.27440%
Density VOC	3.37913 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.33816 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	400.01200 g/l

Appearance	liquid, mild solvent odor
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	1
Upper Explosion Level	7
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	heavier than air
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	334 °F
High Boiling Point	334 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

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

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Liquid is irritating to the skin.

Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye contact will result in severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

Allergic responses may develop.

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Risk of lung cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

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

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity

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

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

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

No Data Available

Chronic Exposure

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

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.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

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.

0064742-95-6 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.

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1)

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

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

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)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (2)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

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)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Toxicity

No data available.

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Other adverse effects

No data available.

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 any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

.41510

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

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	25% - 42%	SARA312,TSCA
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	10% - 22%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
proprietary	alkyd resin	9% - 21%	SARA312
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	8% - 18%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0064742-49-0	VM & P NAPHTHA	4% - 10%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008032-32-4	NAPHTHA, VM&P	2% - 5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1.4% - 3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.6%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1.1%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Canc er - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2- ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_Carcinogen
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Canc er - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA, VOC regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

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	/ 1
FLAMMABILITY	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

(*) - 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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