
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .45402
Product Name: #132 SUPER ONE HOUSE PAINT
Revision Date: Aug 23, 2016 **Date Printed:** Aug 23, 2016
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.
Address: 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423
Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053
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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 3
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Flammable Liquids Category 2
Self-heating Substances and Mixtures Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H251 - Self-heating: may catch fire

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

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:

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

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.

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

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

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.

P235 - Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

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

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

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.

P391 - Collect spillage.

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.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

P405 - Store locked up.

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

P407 - Maintain air gap between stacks or pallets.

P413 - Store bulk masses greater than ... kg/...lbs at temperatures not exceeding ...°C/...°F.

P420 - Store separately .

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 7.3% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	7% - 16%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 15%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	2.0% - 5%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.3%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.6%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.0% - 0.3%
0055406-53-6	3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	Trace
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	Trace
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	Trace
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	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 exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact:

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

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

Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 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.

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.

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 inert absorbent.

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 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.

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.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

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.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID									5 (IFV)			
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE									1 (R)			A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			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
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1							
O-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
PROPIONIC ACID								10	30			
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			100	572			
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	434	150	651	A4
ZINC OXIDE		[15]; [5];			1				2 (R)		10 (R)	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID		Teratogenic eff
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	A4	Pneumococcosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9		

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
M-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED		
O-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
PROPIONIC ACID		Eye, Skin, & URT irr
P-XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
STODDARD SOLVENT		Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
XYLENE	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
ZINC OXIDE		Metal fume fever

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

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity (g/cm ³)	1.47703
Density	12.32643 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	49.70720%
% VOC	14.53334%
Density VOC	1.79144 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	1.78503 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	213.90062 g/l

Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A

Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	NA
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	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

Stability:

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid:

Excessive heat.

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:

Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity:

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity:

No Data Available

0000079-09-4 PROPIONIC ACID
 LD50 (oral, rat): 4270 mg/kg (6)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 mg/kg (7, unconfirmed)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 500 mg/kg (6)

0000095-47-6 O-XYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 5300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4330 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
 LC50 (mouse): 5630 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4595 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,4)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 3608 mg/kg (3,16)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 20000 mg/kg (3)

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)

0000106-42-3 P-XYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 4740 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
 LC50 (mouse): 4800 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3900 ppm (6-hour exposure) (1,4,6)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 4030 mg/kg (3); 4550 mg/kg (10)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 7330 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5984 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,17)
 LC50 (mouse): 6450 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5267 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5011 mg/kg (3); 6660 mg/kg (3)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (3,17)

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)

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 7950 mg/kg body weight (9)

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)

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.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

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.

0064742-88-7 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.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Toxicity:

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LC50 (fish, species: Rainbow Trout): duration: 96 hours, End point value: 1.1 mg/L, Reference : ECOTOX

EC50 (Crustacean, species: Daphnia magna): duration: 48 hours, End point value: 0.481 mg/L, Reference : ECOTOX

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:

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
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	7% - 16%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 15%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312

0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	2.0% - 5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.3%	DSL,SARA312
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL,SARA312
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0055406-53-6	3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

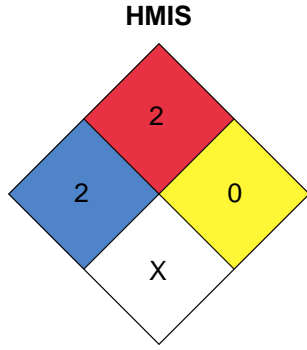
SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION


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.

Other Special Consideration:

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.



Chronic : 

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Revision Date:

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