
SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .45570
Product Name: BLACK METL CLAD SEMI GLOSS PAINT
Revision Date: Jun 27, 2017 **Date Printed:** Jun 27, 2017
Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 22, 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

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

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

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
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or an unborn child
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H402 - Harmful 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.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

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

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P301 + P314 - IF SWALLOWED: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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 + P308 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. IF exposed or concerned: And wash it before reuse.

P313 - 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.

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.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
proprietary	alkyd resin non volatiles	25% - 42%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	10% - 25%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	10% - 23%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.4%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.1%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.1% - 1.1%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.8%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.7%
0000108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL	0.0% - 0.4%
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.0% - 0.4%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace

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

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.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID									5 (IFV)			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE									1 (R)			A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
CYCLOHEXANOL	50	200			1			50	205			
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1							
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			20				
PROPIONIC ACID								10	30			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.025 (R)			A2
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			100	572			
ZINC OXIDE		[15]; [5];			1				2 (R)		10 (R)	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID		Teratogenic eff
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT		

ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	A4	Pneumococcosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9		
CYCLOHEXANOL	Skin	Eye irr; CNS impair
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED		
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		Eye & URT irr
PROPIONIC ACID		Eye, Skin, & URT irr
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT		Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
ZINC OXIDE		Metal fume fever

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

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (ppm), 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	9.37931 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	65.30140%
% VOC	35.19635%
Density VOC	3.30117 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.14121 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	376.41102 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

Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or an unborn child

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

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

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

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

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

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)

0000108-93-0 CYCLOHEXANOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2.06 g/kg (9)

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7950 mg/kg body weight (9)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m³ (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (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)

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m³ (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

LD50 (Rodent - rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >2 mL/kg ,Toxic effects : Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - changes in motor activity (specific assay) Behavioral - irritability

Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

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

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.

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

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Bio-accumulative Potential

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

Persistence and Degradability

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

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
proprietary	alkyd resin non volatiles	25% - 42%	SARA312
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	12% - 28%	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	10% - 25%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	10% - 23%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.4%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.1%	DSL,SARA312
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.1% - 1.1%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.8%	DSL,SARA312
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.7%	DSL,SARA312
0000108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.0% - 0.4%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA_Carcinogen, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

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.

HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

(*) - Chronic effects

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

Version 3.0:

Revision Date: Jun 27, 2017

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.