

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .48530
Product Name: BRILLIANT BLUE INDUSTRIAL ENAMEL
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Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.
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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 1
 Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4
 Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5
 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
 Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
 Eye Irritation - Category 2
 Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
 Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
 Skin Irritation - Category 2
 Skin Sensitizer - Category 1
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
 Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
 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

H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H350 - May cause cancer
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

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

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
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.
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.

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 36.1% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
proprietary	alkyd resin	23% - 39%
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	10% - 24%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	10% - 23%
0064742-49-0	VM & P NAPHTHA	9% - 21%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3% - 7%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.7% - 4%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 2%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0.1% - 2%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.6%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.5%
0091313-01-8	Non-Hazardous, Solid	0.1% - 1.3%
0000108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL	0.1% - 0.9%
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.1% - 0.9%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 0.9%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.7%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.5%
0000147-14-8	PHTHALOCYANINE BLUE	0.0% - 0.4%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.4%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.0% - 0.4%
0398475-96-2	1,2-Ethanediamine, polymer with aziridine, N-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-3-oxopropyl] derivs., compds. with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol mono-Bu ether phosphate	0.0% - 0.3%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	0.0% - 0.2%
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	Trace
0009046-01-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, phosphate	Trace
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace
0025265-78-5	TETRAPROPYLENE BENZENE	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace

0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	Trace
0000136-53-8	zinc 2-ethylhexanoate	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace
0000872-50-4	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	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

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.

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory protection

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

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

canister type vapor respirator.

Eye protection

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

Skin Protection

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

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

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)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								10
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID								
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE								
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
CUMENE	50	245			1		1	5
CYCLOHEXANOL	50	200			1			50
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	500	2000			1			
MESITYLENE								10
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1			(L)
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			20
PROPIONIC ACID								10
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								50

SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];		
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1		100
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1		
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2		20
VM & P NAPHTHA	500	2000			1		(L)
XYLENE	100	435			1		20
ZINC OXIDE		[15]; [5];			1		
ZIRCONIA OXIDE		5			1		

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE				A4		CNS impair; hematologic eff
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	5 (IFV)					Teratogenic eff
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)			A3	A3	Bronchitis
CUMENE				A3	A3	URT adenoma; neurological eff
CYCLOHEXANOL					Skin	Eye irr; CNS impair
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	OTO;BEI	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA						
MESITYLENE						CNS impair; hematologic eff
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr
NAPHTHA,	[(L)[N159](L)			[A2[N159]A2	[A2[N159]A2	URT irr

HEAVY HYDROTREAT ED (PETROLEUM)	[N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];			[N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[N159]URT irr [N800]
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL						Eye & URT irr
PROPIONIC ACID						Eye, Skin, & URT irr
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		100		A4	A4	Eye & URT irr
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			A2	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)			A3		LRT irr; pneumoconiosi s
TOLUENE				A4	OTO; A4; BEI	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss
VM & P NAPHTHA	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr
XYLENE						Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair
ZINC OXIDE	2 (R)		10 (R)			Metal fume fever
ZIRCONIA OXIDE	5		10	A4	A4	Resp irr

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (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, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, resp - respiratory, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.92219 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	59.07600%
% VOC	40.89390%
Density VOC	3.64863 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.64026 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	436.21300 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	1.00000
Upper Explosion Level	7.00000
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	heavier than air
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	334.00000 °F
High Boiling Point	334.00000 °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 skin irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

May cause mild skin irritation.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Slightly irritating.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

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

Causes serious eye irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Moderately irritating.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the respiratory tract.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

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

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The NOAEL for paternal toxicity is 300 ppm and for offspring toxicity is 1000 ppm. The NOAEL for maternal and fetotoxicity was considered to be 1500 ppm. Effects appear secondary to parental weight loss.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Exposure to very high concentrations could cause depression of the central nervous system.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion may cause effects on the central nervous system, the liver, and the kidneys (including kidney impairment).

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract.

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.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. Prolonged exposure to vapors may cause coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness and intoxication.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated exposure affects the nervous system

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration).

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

If liquid is swallowed, it may get into lungs by aspiration

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.

Harmful if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion can lead to death.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

High concentration of vapors may cause intoxication

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

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

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

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.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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.

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.

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.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

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.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

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.

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.

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.

Miscellaneous Health Effects

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

Exposure to very high concentrations could cause lowering of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

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)

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)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)
LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

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

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)

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)

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)

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

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LC50 (Crustacean - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs) : 0.098 mg/l, type of exposure : static

Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable in water. Half-life in air = 3.1 hours.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

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.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Expected to be readily biodegradable

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

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

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000872-50-4 N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for 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

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
proprietary	alkyd resin	23% - 39%	SARA312
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	10% - 24%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	10% - 23%	DSL, SARA312
0064742-49-0	VM & P NAPHTHA	9% - 21%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3% - 7%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.7% - 4%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 2%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0.1% - 2%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA

	MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE		
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.6%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.5%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0091313-01-8	Non-Hazardous, Solid	0.1% - 1.3%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL	0.1% - 0.9%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.1% - 0.9%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 0.9%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	0.0% - 0.7%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.5%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000147-14-8	PHTHALOCYANINE BLUE	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.0% - 0.4%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0398475-96-2	1,2-Ethanediamine, polymer with aziridine, N-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-3-oxopropyl] derivs., compds. with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol mono-Bu ether phosphate	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	0.0% - 0.2%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0009046-01-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, phosphate	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0025265-78-5	TETRAPROPYLENE BENZENE	Trace	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC
0000136-53-8	zinc 2-ethylhexanoate	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

			- CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000872-50-4	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

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



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including TITANIUM DIOXIDE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and TOLUENE, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

(*) - Chronic effects

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

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jun 26, 2023

Version 1.0

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