

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: MIRA 724W
Product Name: MIRA VAR CV WHITE - SOFT GLOSS
Revision Date: Jun 03, 2015 **Date Printed:** Sep 02, 2015
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:**
Manufacturer's Name: Mira
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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Flammable Liquids Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute toxicity, Dermal - Category 4
Acute toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
Acute toxicity, Oral - Category 4

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H370 - Causes damage to organs
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or an unborn child
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
H332 - Harmful if inhaled

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.
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.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.
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.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
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.
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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

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 29.5% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	16% - 27%
NA-Repolite	ALKYD RESIN	10% - 24%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	5% - 11%
NA-Repolite	UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	5% - 11%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 8%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	3% - 7%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	3% - 7%
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	3% - 7%
NA-Repolite	MELAMINE RESIN	3% - 6%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	1.8% - 4%
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	1.8% - 4%
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	1.3% - 3%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.3% - 3%
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	1.3% - 3%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 3%
0001344-28-1	ALUMINUM OXIDE	0.1% - 1.6%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 1.3%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.2%
0007732-18-5	WATER	0.0% - 0.5%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.5%
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	0.0% - 0.4%
0055349-01-4	Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis[12-hydroxy-	0.0% - 0.3%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.3%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	Trace
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace
0009004-36-8	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	Trace
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed or unwell : Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

Skin Contact:

Take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. 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:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or are 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.

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.

Dried solids can burn.

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:

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

Dike area to contain spill.

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.
 Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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.

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 sanding 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	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
ALUMINUM OXIDE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1							
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE												
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150	710	200	950	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			1000	1900			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.016b				1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			1			400	980	500	1225	
METHANOL	200	260			1			200	260	250	325	
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1							

O-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3				6			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.05e			1
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1				350			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				1
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	
ZIRCONIA OXIDE		5			1							

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
ALUMINUM OXIDE		1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoco niosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicit y
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE		1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoco niosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicit y
BUTYL ACETATE	150	713	200	950			Eye & irr; URT irr
ETHYL ALCOHOL			1000		A3	A3	URT irr
ETHYLBENZENE	20				A3	A3; BEI	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropat hy); Cochlear impair
FORMALDEHYDE			C 0.3		A2	SEN; A2	URT & eye irr
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	200		400		A4	A4;BEI	Eye & irr; URT irr; CNS impair
METHANOL	200	262	250	328		Skin; BEI	Headache, eye dam
M-XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	20						Eye & irr; URT irr
O-XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair

P-XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
SILICA, AMORPHOUS							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		0.025 (R)			A2	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	100	572					Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		10			A4	A4	LRT irr
TOLUENE	20	0.2			A4	A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imampir
ZIRCONIA OXIDE		5		10	A4	A4	

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.68179 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	44.41150%
Density VOC	3.88964 lb/gal
% VOC	40.17476%
VOC Actual	3.88964 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.16014

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	N/A
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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

Causes damage to organs

Acute Toxicity:

No Data Available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes 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:

May damage fertility or an unborn child

Aspiration Hazard:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m³; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m³ (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested wa

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

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)

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Chronic Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

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

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

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

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

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000085-68-7 BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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.

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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. 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.

0064742-89-8 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.

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

Other adverse effects:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

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:

No data available.

IATA Information:

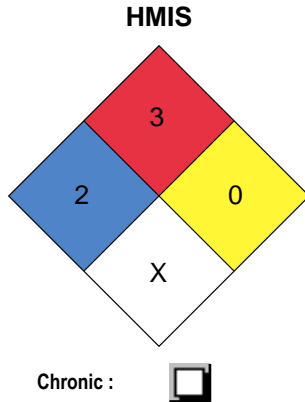
No data available.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	16% - 27%	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen
NA-Repolite	ALKYD RESIN	10% - 24%	SARA312
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	5% - 11%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
NA-Repolite	UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN	5% - 11%	SARA312
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	3% - 8%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	3% - 7%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	3% - 7%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	3% - 7%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
NA-Repolite	MELAMINE RESIN	3% - 6%	SARA312
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	1.8% - 4%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000085-68-7	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	1.8% - 4%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	1.3% - 3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.3% - 3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	1.3% - 3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 3%	DSL,SARA312
0001344-28-1	ALUMINUM OXIDE	0.1% - 1.6%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,SARA313
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 1.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.2%	DSL,SARA312
0007732-18-5	WATER	0.0% - 0.5%	DSL
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0055349-01-4	Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,6-hexanediylbis[12-hydroxy-	0.0% - 0.3%	DSL,SARA312
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.3%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,SARA313,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0009004-36-8	CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,SARA313
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION



DISCLAIMER

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