

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .40410
Product Name: WHITE QUICK DRY ENAMEL
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Version: 6.0 **Supersedes Date:** Jun 15, 2022
Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.
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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H228 - Flammable solid

Hazardous Statements - Health

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.

H361 - Suspected of damaging 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

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

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

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.

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

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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

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.

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 36.8% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 16% - 27% |
| 0000108-38-3 | M-XYLENE | 8% - 18% |
| 0000106-42-3 | P-XYLENE | 3% - 8% |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 3% - 8% |
| 0000095-47-6 | O-XYLENE | 3% - 7% |
| 0000107-87-9 | METHYL PROPYL KETONE | 2.0% - 5% |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 1.8% - 4% |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS | 0.2% - 4% |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE | 0.1% - 2% |
| 0001335-30-4 | ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE | 0.1% - 1.1% |
| 0022464-99-9 | ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE | 0.1% - 1.0% |
| 0008052-41-3 | STODDARD SOLVENT | 0.0% - 0.7% |
| 0068037-77-4 | Siloxanes and Silicones, Et Me, Me 2-phenylpropyl | 0.0% - 0.5% |
| 0001314-23-4 | ZIRCONIA OXIDE | 0.0% - 0.5% |
| 0064742-82-1 | NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 0.0% - 0.4% |
| 0000096-29-7 | 2-BUTANONE OXIME | 0.0% - 0.4% |
| 0000136-52-7 | COBALT OCTATE | 0.0% - 0.3% |
| 0000577-11-7 | DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE | 0.0% - 0.2% |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | Trace |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace |
| 0091313-01-8 | Non-Hazardous, Solid | Trace |
| 0000136-51-6 | CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE | Trace |
| 0064742-48-9 | NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | Trace |
| 0000122-99-6 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER | Trace |
| 0000095-63-6 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | Trace |
| 0000107-98-2 | PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | Trace |
| 0064742-94-5 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace |
| 0000111-46-6 | DIETHYLENE GLYCOL | Trace |
| 0012001-85-3 | ZINC NAPHTHANATE | Trace |
| 0000108-67-8 | MESITYLENE | Trace |
| 0064742-88-7 | MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | Trace |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | Trace |
| 0000136-53-8 | zinc 2-ethylhexanoate | Trace |
| 0000104-76-7 | 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | Trace |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 0000149-57-5 | 2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID | Trace |
| 0014808-60-7 | SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | Trace |
| 0000098-83-9 | (1-METHYL ETHENYL)-BENZENE | Trace |
| 0000079-09-4 | PROPIONIC ACID | Trace |
| 0000556-67-2 | OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIOLO | Trace |
| 0000142-16-5 | 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester | Trace |
| 0000091-20-3 | NAPHTHALENE | Trace |
| 0000098-82-8 | CUMENE | Trace |
| 0007631-90-5 | SODIUM BISULFITE | Trace |
| 0025340-17-4 | DIETHYLBENZENE | 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 a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

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.

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

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.

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.

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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1-METHYL ETHENYL)-BENZENE | 100 ceiling | 480 ceiling | | | 1 | | | 10 |
| 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 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] |
| CUMENE | 50 | 245 | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 20 |
| MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | | | | | | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| MESITYLENE | | | | | | | | 10 |
| METHYL PROPYL KETONE | 200 | 700 | | | 1 | | | |
| M-XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 20 |
| NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L) |
| NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| NAPHTHALENE | 10 | 50 | | | 1 | | | 10 |
| O-XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 20 |
| PROPIONIC ACID | | | | | | | | 10 |
| PROPYLENE | | | | | | | | 50 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------|--|-----|
| GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | | | | | | | |
| P-XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | 20 |
| 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]; | | |
| SODIUM BISULFITE | | | | | | | |
| STODDARD SOLVENT | 500 | 2900 | | | 1 | | 100 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | | 15 | | | 1 | | |
| TOLUENE | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2 | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) | | 1,2 | | 20 |
| XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | 20 |
| ZIRCONIA OXIDE | | 5 | | | 1 | | |
| ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE | | 5 | | | 1 | | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH Notations | ACGIH TLV Basis |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|
| (1-METHYL ETHENYL)-BENZENE | | | | A3 | A3 | URT irr; kidney dam; female repro dam |
| 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | | | | A4 | | CNS impair; hematologic eff |
| 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | | | | A3 | A3 | URT & eye irr |
| 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] |
| CUMENE | | | | A3 | A3 | URT adenoma; neurological eff |
| ETHYLBENZENE | | | | A3 | OTO;BEI | URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair |
| MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | [(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] |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|----|--|--|--|
| MESITYLENE | | | | | | CNS impair; hematologic eff |
| METHYL PROPYL KETONE | | 150 | | | | Plum func; eye irr |
| M-XYLENE | | | | | | Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair |
| NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESUL FURIZED | [(L)]; [5 (I)]; | | | [A2]; [A4]; | [A2]; [A4]; | URT irr |
| NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREAT ED (PETROLEUM) | [(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] |
| NAPHTHALEN E | | | | A3 | Skin; A3; BEI | URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia |
| O-XYLENE | | | | | | Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair |
| PROPIONIC ACID | | | | | | Eye, Skin, & URT irr |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | | 100 | | A4 | A4 | Eye & URT irr |
| P-XYLENE | | | | A4 | | Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; ototoxicity; CNS impair |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS | | | | | | |
| SILICA, CRYSTALLINE | 0.025 (R) | | | A2 | A2 | Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer |
| SODIUM BISULFITE | 5 | | | A4 | A4 | Skin; eye, & URT irr |
| 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 |
| XYLENE | | | | | | Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair |
| ZIRCONIA OXIDE | 5 | | 10 | A4 | A4 | Resp irr |
| ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE | 5 | | 10 | A4 | A4 | Resp irr |

LRT - Lower respiratory tract, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, dam - Damage, func - Function, repro - reproductive, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (R) - Respirable fraction, eff - Effects, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, (C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, CNS - Central nervous system, irr - Irritation, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, URT - Upper respiratory tract, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, resp -

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Density | 10.20560 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight | 62.95430% |
| % VOC | 36.85980% |
| Density VOC | 3.76177 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 3.75454 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 449.90700 g/l |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Appearance | liquid |
| Odor Threshold | N/A |
| Odor Description | strong solvent odor |
| 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 |
| Evaporation Rate | N/A |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N/A |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Conditions To Avoid

Excessive heat.

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

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Causes skin irritation

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.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

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

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging 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.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

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).

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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

Acute Toxicity

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

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

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

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

Harmful in contact with skin

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.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

High concentration of vapors may cause intoxication

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion.

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.

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

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0000107-87-9 METHYL PROPYL KETONE

May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. May cause any of the following central nervous system effects: drowsiness. May cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurred vision.

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.

0000108-88-3 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.

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.

0064742-48-9 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.

0064742-88-7 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.

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.

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.

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)

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000095-47-6 O-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 5300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4330 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (mouse): 5630 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4595 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,4)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3608 mg/kg (3,16)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 20000 mg/kg (3)

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

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

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

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)
LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000106-42-3 P-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 4740 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (mouse): 4800 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3900 ppm (6-hour exposure) (1,4,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4030 mg/kg (3); 4550 mg/kg (10)

0000107-87-9 METHYL PROPYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 3017 mg/kg (cited as 3.73 mL/kg) (10)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 6472 mg/kg (cited as 8.00 mL/kg) (10)

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)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 7330 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5984 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,17)
LC50 (mouse): 6450 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5267 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5011 mg/kg (3); 6660 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (3,17)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

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

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)

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)

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

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

Toxic to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

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.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

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

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 |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE | 16% - 27% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| proprietary | alkyd resin | 12% - 27% | SARA312 |
| NA-Repcolite | ALKYD RESIN | 10% - 24% | SARA312 |
| 0000108-38-3 | M-XYLENE | 8% - 18% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000106-42-3 | P-XYLENE | 3% - 8% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY |

| | | | REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 3% - 8% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0000095-47-6 | O-XYLENE | 3% - 7% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000107-87-9 | METHYL PROPYL KETONE | 2.0% - 5% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 1.8% - 4% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS | 0.2% - 4% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE | 0.1% - 2% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0001335-30-4 | ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE | 0.1% - 1.1% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0022464-99-9 | ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE | 0.1% - 1.0% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0008052-41-3 | STODDARD SOLVENT | 0.0% - 0.7% | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0068037-77-4 | Siloxanes and Silicones, Et Me, Me 2-phenylpropyl | 0.0% - 0.5% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0001314-23-4 | ZIRCONIA OXIDE | 0.0% - 0.5% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-82-1 | NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 0.0% - 0.4% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000096-29-7 | 2-BUTANONE OXIME | 0.0% - 0.4% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000136-52-7 | COBALT OCTATE | 0.0% - 0.3% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0000577-11-7 | DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE | 0.0% - 0.2% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-95-6 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0091313-01-8 | Non-Hazardous, Solid | Trace | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0000136-51-6 | CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE | Trace | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0064742-48-9 | NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000122-99-6 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER | Trace | SARA313, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000095-63-6 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000107-98-2 | PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-94-5 | AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9 | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000111-46-6 | DIETHYLENE GLYCOL | Trace | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0012001-85-3 | ZINC NAPHTHANATE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0000108-67-8 | MESITYLENE | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0064742-88-7 | MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 0000136-53-8 | zinc 2-ethylhexanoate | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|---|
| 0000104-76-7 | 2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL | Trace | DSL, SARA312, VOC, 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 |
| 0000098-83-9 | (1-METHYL ETHENYL)-BENZENE | Trace | DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0000079-09-4 | PROPIONIC ACID | Trace | DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000556-67-2 | OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIL O | Trace | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0000142-16-5 | 2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester | Trace | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 0000091-20-3 | NAPHTHALENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0000098-82-8 | CUMENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0007631-90-5 | SODIUM BISULFITE | Trace | DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0025340-17-4 | DIETHYLBENZENE | Trace | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant 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 | / 2 |
| 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 6.0:

Revision Date: Jan 30, 2024

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