

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** .44810  
**Product Name:** METL CLAD QUICK DRY METAL PRIMER-WHITE  
**Revision Date:** Jan 30, 2024 **Date Printed:** Jan 30, 2024  
**Version:** 4.0 **Supersedes Date:** Jan 22, 2019  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Repolite Paints, Inc.  
**Address:** 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423  
**Emergency Phone:** 800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** 616-396-1275  
**Fax:** 616-396-9654

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 5  
Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

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

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

- H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
- H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
- H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

- 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**

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

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P391 - Collect spillage.
- 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.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- 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 28.9% of the mixture is unknown

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10% - 24%
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	6% - 15%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 11%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4% - 10%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	4% - 9%
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	3% - 7%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 6%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	1.5% - 3%
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	1.4% - 3%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1.4% - 3%
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	0.2% - 3%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.9%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.1% - 1.0%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.0%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.8%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.8%
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.0% - 0.2%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace
0000077-99-6	1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-ETHYL-2 (HYDROXYMETHYL)-	Trace
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	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 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	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE								
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200	700			1			
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			20
O-XYLENE	100	435			1			20
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			20
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2			1,3			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +2 / 250 percent SiO <sub>2</sub> +5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent			[1,3]; [3];			

		SiO2+2];					
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1		100
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1		
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2		20
TRIETHYLAMINE	25	100			1		0.5
XYLENE	100	435			1		20
ZINC OXIDE		[15]; [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
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
CALCIUM CARBONATE						
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	OTO;BEI	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair
METHYL PROPYL KETONE		150				Plum func; eye irr
M-XYLENE						Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair
O-XYLENE						Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair
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
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; pneumoconiosis
TOLUENE				A4	OTO; A4; BEI	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss
TRIETHYLAMINE		1		A4	Skin; A4	Visual impair; URT irr
XYLENE						Eye irr & URT

						irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair
ZINC OXIDE	2 (R)		10 (R)			Metal fume fever
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	5		10	A4	A4	Resp irr

(C) - Ceiling limit, (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, func - Function, 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	11.32060 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	64.04570%
% VOC	25.53450%
Density VOC	2.89066 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.32910 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	398.92600 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.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Causes skin irritation

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the skin. Clothing wet with chemical causes skin burns. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin. Triethylamine may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash. Liquid causes first degree burns on short exposure. Corrosive to skin. Redness. Skin burns. Pain.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the eyes. Contact with eyes causes severe burns. TLV Basis is visual impairment. Transient visual disturbances with blurring and halo vision are reported to occur at 3 to 4 ppm but not at 1 to 1.25 ppm. May cause permanent eye injury. Pain. Redness. Blurred vision. Blue haze and halo. Temporary loss of vision. Severe deep burns.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the respiratory track.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

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

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

There is limited evidence that Triethylamine may damage the developing fetus in animals.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on



evaporation of this substance at 20°C. Triethylamine can irritate the lungs. Triethylamine may affect the liver and kidneys. Upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term exposure at high concentrations may cause pulmonary edema.

### 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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

### Aspiration Hazard

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

### 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.

May be harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Vapors irritate nose, throat, and lungs, causing coughing, choking, and difficult breathing. Inhaling. Inhaling triethylamine can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath. Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. Headache. Dizziness. Weakness. Nausea. Symptoms may be delayed. If ingested: Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

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

### Chronic Exposure

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

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.

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/m<sup>3</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup> 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.

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)

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)

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)

0000108-88-3 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)

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

LC50 (mouse): 6000 mg/m3 (1452 ppm) (2-hr exposure) (1027 ppm - equivalent 4-hr exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 460 mg/kg body weight (2)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 546 mg/kg body weight (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 410 mg/kg body weight (2)

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

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

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 6450 mg/kg (10; unconfirmed)

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

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

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

Persistence and Degradability

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

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

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
 Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
 Hazard Class:3  
 Packing group: II

### IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
 Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
 Hazard Class:3  
 Packing group: II  
 Marine Pollutant : No data available

### IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
 Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
 Hazard Class:3  
 Packing group: II

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10% - 24%	SARA312, TSCA
proprietary	alkyd resin	8% - 20%	SARA312
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	6% - 15%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 11%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	4% - 9%	DSL, SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	3% - 7%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 6%	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
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	1.5% - 3%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	1.4% - 3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1.4% - 3%	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			
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	0.2% - 3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.9%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.1% - 1.0%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.0%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.8%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.8%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.0% - 0.2%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA
0000077-99-6	1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-ETHYL-2 (HYDROXYMETHYL)-	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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](http://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 4.0:

Revision Date: Jan 30, 2024

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