

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .44817
Product Name: METL CLAD QD METAL PRIMER - GRAY
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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 4
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
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
H302 - 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
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.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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.
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.
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
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% - 23%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	9% - 22%
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	6% - 14%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 11%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	4% - 9%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 6%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	1.4% - 3%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1.4% - 3%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.9%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.1% - 1.2%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.1% - 1.0%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.0%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.8%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.0% - 0.5%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.4%
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.0% - 0.2%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	Trace
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace
0000140-31-8	AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE	Trace
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	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)
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
ALUMINUM								

SILICATE HYDRATE							
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.		1	1	0.5
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1		50
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1		
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1		
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1		20
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	700			1		50
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1		50
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1		(L)[N159](L) [N800]
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS							(L)[N159](L) [N800]
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200	700			1		
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			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];		
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		
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
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	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr;

HYDRATE						neurotoxicity
BENZENE		2.5		A1	Skin; A1; BEI	Leukemia
BUTYL ACETATE		150				Eye & URT irr
CALCIUM CARBONATE						
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)			A3	A3	Bronchitis
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	OTO;BEI	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		150				Eye & URT irr
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL						Skin & eye irr
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[(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]
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]
METHYL PROPYL KETONE		150				Plum func; eye irr
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL						Eye & URT irr
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			A2	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)			A3		LRT irr; 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
ZIRCONIA OXIDE	5		10	A4	A4	Resp irr
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	5		10	A4	A4	Resp irr

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, (R) - Respirable fraction, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, 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	11.27950 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	63.82320%
% VOC	25.67190%
Density VOC	2.89565 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	3.32821 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	398.81900 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.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Causes skin irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns.

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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose, mouth and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the respiratory track.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause 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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and loss of coordination. It may affect the liver.

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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

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.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

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.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

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

Harmful if swallowed

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

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.

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.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-88-7 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.

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.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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

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

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

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)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000107-87-9 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)

0000108-88-3 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)

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)

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

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.

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)

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)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)

LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)

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

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

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

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

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

Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

Mobility in Soil

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	10% - 23%	SARA312, TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	9% - 22%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
proprietary	alkyd resin	8% - 19%	SARA312
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	6% - 14%	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
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	4% - 9%	DSL, SARA312
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	1.4% - 3%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
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
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.1% - 1.9%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.1% - 1.2%	DSL, 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
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.8%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.0% - 0.5%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.4%	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
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
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
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
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, CA_Carcinogen, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male
0000140-31-8	AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE	Trace	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI, 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

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 2.0:

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