

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: .322017
Product Name: PREMIUM AEROSOL - QD GRAY PRIMER
Revision Date: May 23, 2024 **Date Printed:** May 23, 2024
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.
Address: 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423
Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053
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Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Aerosols - Category 1
Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
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
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
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

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated

H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health

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.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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.

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

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

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

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.

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.

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

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

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

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.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

Acute toxicity of 13.99% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	20% - 25%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 9%
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	7% - 9%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	6% - 8%
proprietary	ALKYD RESIN	6% - 8%
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	5% - 7%
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	4% - 6%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 5%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	4% - 5%
proprietary	RESIN SOLIDS	4% - 5%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	3% - 4%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	3% - 4%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	3% - 4%
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	3% - 4%
NA-ERAEnviro	STRONTIUM AND COMPOUNDS	2% - 3%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	2% - 2%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	0.97% - 1%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.09% - 2%
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.05% - 0.88%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.04% - 0.73%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.03% - 0.59%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.02% - 0.47%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.02% - 0.39%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.01% - 0.25%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.01% - 0.24%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace
0000100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	Trace
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace

0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	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
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace
0000140-31-8	AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE	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 breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. For specific treatment see section 4. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Remove source of exposure. For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice. For specific treatment see section 4. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. 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 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Remove source of exposure. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor and follow their advice. For specific treatment see section 4.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

EYES: May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.
 SKIN: Moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness.
 INHALATION: Can cause irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other.
 INGESTION: Can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
 mucous membranes. EYES: May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.
 SKIN: Moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness.
 INHALATION: Can cause irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other.
 INGESTION: Can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
 mucous membranes. No data available. No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire will produce irritating gases. Runoff may pollute waterways Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Precautions for Firefighters

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. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. 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 Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Isolate area until aerosol has dispersed. Do not walk through released material. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Protective Equipment

See section 8 for specifics on protective personal equipment (PPE). Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing aerosol. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. 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. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations. Allow substance to evaporate.

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. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

General

Wash hands after use. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 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. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
ACETONE		250		500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	2400
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (l)[N159]5 (l)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	2000
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)				A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1 (R)				A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (l)[N159]5 (l)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	2000
BENZENE		0.5		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI	
BUTANE				1000 (EX)		CNS impair		
BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr		710
CALCIUM CARBONATE								[15]; [5 (a)];
CARBON BLACK	3 (l)				A3	Bronchitis	A3	3.5
CYCLOHEXANE		100				CNS impair; eye & URT irr		1050
ETHYL ACETATE		400				URT & eye irr		1400
ETHYLBENZENE		20			A3	URT & eye irr; ototoxicity; kidney eff; CNS impair	OTO;BEI	435
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr		700
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		50				Skin & eye irr		300

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2][N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2][N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	2000
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2][N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2][N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	
METHANOL		200		250		Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea	Skin; BEI	260
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		200		300		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	590
METHYL PROPYL KETONE				150		Plum func; eye irr		700
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		20				Eye & URT irr		300
PROPANE				Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)		Asphyxia		1800
SILICA, AMORPHOUS								80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)				A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	100			[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	[A2]; [A4];	2900
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2 (R) (Nano), 2.5 (R)				A3	LRT irr; pneumoconiosis		15
TOLUENE		20			A4	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss	OTO; A4; BEI	0.2
TRIETHYLAMINE		0.5		1	A4	Visual impair; URT irr	Skin; A4	100
XYLENE		20				Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair		435
ZINC OXIDE	2 (R)		10 (R)			Metal fume fever		[15]; [5];
ZIRCONIA OXIDE	5		10		A4	Resp irr	A4	5
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	5		10		A4	Resp irr	A4	5

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	1000				1		590	250
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500				1			

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE								
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500				1			
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1	1			0.1c
BUTANE							1900	800
BUTYL ACETATE	150				1		710	150
CALCIUM CARBONATE					1		10,5a	
CARBON BLACK					1		3.5a	
CYCLOHEXANE	300				1		1050	300
ETHYL ACETATE	400				1		1400	400
ETHYLBENZENE	100				1		435	100
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150				1		700	150
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100				1		150	50
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500				1			
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS								
METHANOL	200				1		260	200
METHYLETHYL KETONE	200				1		590	200
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200				1		530	150
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100				1			
PROPANE	1000				1		1800	1000
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)				1,3		6	
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a				[1,3]; [3];		0.05e	
STODDARD SOLVENT	500				1		350	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE					1			b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2		375	100
TRIETHYLAMINE	25				1			
XYLENE	100				1		435	100
ZINC OXIDE					1		5,5c	

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ZIRCONIA OXIDE					1			
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE					1			

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT			
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE			
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE			
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9			
BENZENE		1c	1
BUTANE			
BUTYL ACETATE	950	200	
CALCIUM CARBONATE			
CARBON BLACK			1
CYCLOHEXANE			
ETHYL ACETATE			
ETHYLBENZENE	545	125	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL			
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE			
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS			
METHANOL	325	250	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	885	300	
METHYL PROPYL KETONE			
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL			
PROPANE			
SILICA, AMORPHOUS			

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE			1
STODDARD SOLVENT			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			1
TOLUENE	560	150	
TRIETHYLAMINE			
XYLENE	655	150	
ZINC OXIDE	10d		
ZIRCONIA OXIDE			
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE			

(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, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, resp - respiratory, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	7.93025 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.95025
% VOC	41.53610%
% Solids By Weight	31.19110%
Density VOC	3.29392 lb/gal
% HAPS	17.37200%
Density HAPS	1.37765 lb/gal
% VHAPS	17.34310%
Density VHAPS	1.37535 lb/gal

Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
pH	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A

Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Contact with skin can cause moderate irritation and discomfort. Defatting of skin and redness are possible.

Causes skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

May affect the central nervous system. May damage the liver and kidneys.

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.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Exposure to high levels can cause dizziness and lightheadedness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

May cause moderate burning, tearing, redness and swelling.

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes causes local irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Can irritate and burn the skin.

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

Inhalation may cause: irritation, coughing, shortness of breath. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose 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.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

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

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

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

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

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.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Can affect the liver and kidneys.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

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.

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.

Aspiration Hazard

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

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.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

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: blood, kidneys, liver.

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.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is 1826.47 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

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

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

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

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Mildly irritating to the respiratory tract. If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

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.

Miscellaneous Health Effects

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation of vapor may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract. Prolonged or excessive inhalation may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In severe cases, respiratory stimulation followed by respiratory and muscular paralysis, convulsions, narcosis and death may result. Ingestion may produce severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, followed by nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhea; tissue ulceration may result.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

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

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

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

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

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

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)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)
LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

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)

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8-39 mL/kg (6200 to 30400 mg/kg) (3)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 1300 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (4)

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)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)

LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)
LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (7)

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

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

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)

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

LC50(Inhalation, rat):>500 mg/m3; Toxic effects: Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - ataxia Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - respiratory depression; Reference: VCVGK* "Vrednie chemichescie veshstva, galogen I kislород sodergashie organicheskie soedinenia". (Hazardous substances. Halogen and oxygen containing substances), Bandman A.L. et al., Chimia, 1994. Volume (issue)/page/year: -,132,1984

LD50(Dermal, rabbit): 2000 mg/kg; VCVGK* "Vrednie chemichescie veshstva, galogen I kislород sodergashie organicheskie soedinenia". (Hazardous substances. Halogen and oxygen containing substances), Bandman A.L. et al., Chimia, 1994. Volume (issue)/page/year: -,132,1984

LD50(Oral, rat): 1230 mg/kg; Toxic effects: Behavioral - somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - excitement Behavioral - coma

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)

LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Readily biodegradable

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

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

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

No potential for bioaccumulation.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

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

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000100-51-6 BENZYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

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

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
UN number:	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
Proper shipping name:	Aerosols, flammable	Aerosols, flammable	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard class:	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packaging group:	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available		
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available		

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	20% - 25%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 9%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	7% - 9%	NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	6% - 8%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
proprietary	ALKYD RESIN	6% - 8%	SARA312,
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	5% - 7%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000616-38-6	CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER	4% - 6%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	4% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	4% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
proprietary	RESIN SOLIDS	4% - 5%	SARA312,
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0037244-96-5	NEPHELINE SYENITE	3% - 4%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312,
NA-ERAEnviro	STRONTIUM AND COMPOUNDS	2% - 3%	SARA312,
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	2% - 2%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	0.97% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.09% - 2%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001314-13-2	ZINC OXIDE	0.05% - 0.88%	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.04% - 0.73%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.03% - 0.59%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.02% - 0.47%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.02% - 0.39%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.01% - 0.25%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.01% - 0.24%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control

			Act (TSCA),
0000100-51-6	BENZYL ALCOHOL	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0001314-23-4	ZIRCONIA OXIDE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	SARA313, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
0000140-31-8	AMINOETHYLPIPERAZINE	Trace	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (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 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

Product does not contain any chemicals listed under California Proposition 65

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

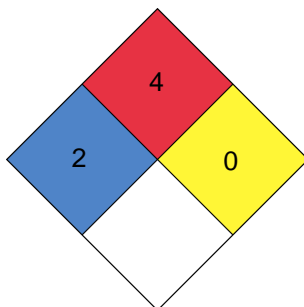
Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	4
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

NFPA



(*) - 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

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