CERAMIC
INDUSTRIAL COATINGS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: IB-8150

Product Name: Enviro Prime SPII

Revision Date: Aug 04, 2022
Date Printed: Aug 04, 2022
Version: 1.0
Supersedes Date: N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: Ceramic Industrial Coatings
Address: 325 Highway 81 Osseo, MN, US, 55369
Emergency Phone: Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300
Information Phone Number: 763-424-2044
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Paint or paint additive

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

May be harmful if swallowed

Suspected of causing cancer.

Causes serious eye irritation

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Causes mild skin irritation

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

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

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

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

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

In case of fire: Use material listed in SDS section 5 to extinguish.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

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.

See recommendations in section 7 for handling and disposal of contaminated articles.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13% - 26%
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	10% - 20%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	9% - 19%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	8% - 16%
0066070-87-9	Coconut oil, polymer with glycerol and phthalic anhydride	7% - 14%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4.2% - 9%
0014807-96-6	TALC	4.0% - 8%
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	0.4% - 4.1%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.4% - 4.1%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.2% - 1.6%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.1% - 1.3%
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	0.1% - 1.3%
0068002-25-5	1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4,6-TRIAMINE, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, BUTYLATED	0.1% - 1.0%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.1% - 0.8%
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.1% - 0.7%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 0.7%
0068953-58-2	QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYL-SALT	0.1% - 0.5%
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	0.0% - 0.3%
0001318-59-8	Chlorite	0.0% - 0.3%
0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.2%
0000838-85-7	DIPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.2%
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.2%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.2%
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	Trace
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	Trace
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	Trace
0019549-80-5	4,6-DIMETHYL-2-HEPTANEONE	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000471-34-1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	Trace
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000108-82-7	DIISOBUTYLCARBINOL (ODOR)	Trace
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety. (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use.

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. 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. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Rinse mouth.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

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

Not available.

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Fire will produce irritating gases.

Runoff may pollute waterways

Most vapors are heavier than air.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air

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.

Many liquids are lighter than water.

Containers may explode in fire.

May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

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 so safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

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 Actions

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Use water to keep fire-exposed containers and the surroundings cool.

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

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Stay uphill and/or upstream.

Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Environmental Precautions

Do not flush to sewer or waterways. Prevent release to the environment if possible.

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).

Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

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.

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

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Ventilation Requirements

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

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 in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

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.

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.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

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. To prevent skin contact wear protective clothing covering all exposed areas. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

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.

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.

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.

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	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
BARIUM SULFATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	50	290			1			25
ETHYL ACETATE	400	1400			1			400
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			1000
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.016b
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1			
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			1			400
KAOLIN		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			

N-PROPYL ACETATE	200	840			1			200
O-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
PHENOL	5	19			1		1	5
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
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];			
TALC		20 mppcf			1	1		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE						1 (R)		
BARIUM SULFATE	10,5a					5 (I)(E)		
BUTYL ACETATE	710	200	950		50		150	
CALCIUM CARBONATE	10,5a							
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	150				25			
ETHYL ACETATE	1400				400			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1900						1000	
ETHYLBENZENE	435	125	545		20			
FORMALDEHYDE				1	0.1		0.3	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	150				50			
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE					(L)[N159](L) [N800]	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	980	500	1225		200		400	
KAOLIN	10,5a					2 (E,R)		
M-XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL					20			
N-PROPYL ACETATE	840	250	1050		100		150	
O-XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	
PHENOL	19				5			

P-XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	6							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e			1		0.025 (R)		
TALC					0.1 f/cc (F) (K)	2 (E,R)		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10		
TOLUENE	375	150	560		20			
XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
BARIUM SULFATE			Pneumoconiosis
BUTYL ACETATE			Eye & URT irr
CALCIUM CARBONATE			
DIISOBUTYL KETONE			URT & eye irr
ETHYL ACETATE			URT & eye irr
ETHYL ALCOHOL	A3	A3	URT irr
ETHYLBENZENE	A3	A3; BEI	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
FORMALDEHYDE	A1	DSEN; RSEN; A1	URT & eye irr; URT cancer
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL			Skin & eye irr
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	A4	A4; BEI	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
KAOLIN	A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis
M-XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL			Eye & URT irr
N-PROPYL ACETATE			Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
O-XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
PHENOL	A4	Skin; A4; BEI	URT irr; lung dam; CNS impair
P-XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
SILICA, AMORPHOUS			
SILICA,	A2	A2	Pulmonary

CRYSTALLINE			fibrosis; lung cancer
TALC	[A1]; [A4];	[A1]; [A4];	Pulm fibrosis; Pulm func
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4	A4	LRT irr
TOLUENE	A4	OTO; A4; BEI	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir

(C) - Ceiling limit, (F) - Respirable fibers, (K) - Should not exceed 2 mg/m3 respirable particulate mass, (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, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, eff - Effects, func - Function, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, pulm - Pulmonary, repro - reproductive, RSEN - Respiratory sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

% Solids By Weight	59.75%
% VOC	40.15%
Density	11.74 lb/gal

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Solvent
Odor Threshold	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	175.00 °F
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	60.00 °F
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
Flammability	
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable under normal conditions and use.

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid temperature above maximum storage temperature.

Avoid great heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Not available.

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

Oxides of carbon.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to skin.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the skin.

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

Causes serious eye irritation

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes wih possible eye damage.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

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.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to eyes.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

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.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Inhaling can irritate the lungs. May cause a skin allerhgy and an asthma-like allergy.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash dryness and redness.

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.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

The vapour is milding irritating to the respiratory tract.

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

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

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Exposure can irritate the nose, mouth and throat.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damange 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.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system and the liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness and loss of consciousness.

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.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the kidneys.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

High or repeated exposure can damage the liver, kidneys, and nervous system.

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

May be harmful if swallowed

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to respiratory tract.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

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

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

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

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.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

Chronic Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

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

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

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

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following

organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

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.

0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, blood, dermatitis. Contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Repeated exposure may cause allergic skin rash, itching, swelling. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: eyes, kidneys, liver. Extremely high oral and inhalation doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney, brain, heart and adrenal gland. In addition liver and kidney injury were observed at the extremely high inhalation level. In another inhalation study there was a slight depression in the white blood cell count. Liquid or vapor causes irritation, experienced as stinging, excess blinking and tear production, with excess redness and swelling of the conjuctiva.

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.

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause any of the following: lung injury.

0009004-70-0 NITROCELLULOSE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: liver disease, kidney disorders.

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.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

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

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)
LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)
LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

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

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

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)

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)

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)

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)

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 340 mg/kg (20% solution) (16)
LD50 (oral, rat): 530 mg/kg (2 and 5% solutions) (16)
LD50 (oral, rat): 320 mg/kg (cited as 0.30 cc/kg) (17)
LD50 (dermal, pig): 500 mg/kg (liquefied phenol (45 deg C)) (2/3 animals died) (18)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 850 mg/kg (19)
LD50 (dermal, female rat): 670 mg/kg (cited as 625 mL/kg) (liquefied phenol (40 deg C)) (20)

0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 5800 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 1416 mg/kg (2; original report unpublished)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2800 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1600 mg/kg (1)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE

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

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

0000106-42-3 P-XYLENE

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

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

0000095-47-6 O-XYLENE

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

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

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8700 mg/kg; cited as 9.8 mL/kg (4)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 8300 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 6600 mg/kg; cited as 65 mmols/kg (6)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 17700 mg/kg; cited as 20 mL/kg (4)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL 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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

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

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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.

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.

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:	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263

Proper shipping name:	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
Hazard class:	3	3	3
Packaging group:	II	II	II
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
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13% - 26%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,ND_TOX,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	10% - 20%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,ND_TOX
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	9% - 19%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	8% - 16%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0066070-87-9	Coconut oil, polymer with glycerol and phthalic anhydride	7% - 14%	SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	4.2% - 9%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0014807-96-6	TALC	4.0% - 8%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	0.4% - 4.1%	SARA312,TSCA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.4% - 4.1%	SARA313, SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,N

			D_TOX
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.2% - 1.6%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.1% - 1.3%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	0.1% - 1.3%	SARA312,TSCA
0068002-25-5	1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4,6-TRIAMINE, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, BUTYLATED	0.1% - 1.0%	SARA312,TSCA
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.1% - 0.8%	SARA312,TSCA
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.1% - 0.7%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 0.7%	SARA313,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0068953-58-2	QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYL-SALT	0.1% - 0.5%	SARA312,TSCA
0001332-58-7	KAOLIN	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001318-59-8	Chlorite	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA312
0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0000838-85-7	DIPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,TSCA,ND_TOX
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA313,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
NA-ERAEnviro	polyamine amide carboxylic acid salt	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	Trace	SARA313,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV -

			Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0019549-80-5	4,6-DIMETHYL-2-HEPTANEONE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen,ND_TOX,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume,DoNotUseMN_ChemHighConcern_HPV_Inorganic - DoNotUse_Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern - High Production Volume, Reported at 1 million or more pounds on the 2006 and 2012 report cycles
0000471-34-1	CALCIUM CARBONATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,ND_TOX
0007732-18-5	WATER	Trace	TSCA
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000108-82-7	DIISOBUTYLCARBINOL (ODOR)	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65 -

			California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ETHYLBENZENE, FORMALDEHYDE, SILICA, CRYSTALLINE, TITANIUM DIOXIDE which are 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

Glossary

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
HMIS: Hazardous Material Information Service
LC: Lethal Concentration
LD: Lethal Dose
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OEL: Occupational Exposure Limits OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA (Title III): Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SARA 313: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313
SCBA: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469
TWA: Time Weighted Value
US DOT: US Department of Transportation
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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

(*) - 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

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.