



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: B7911
Product Name: GRAY PRIMER
Revision Date: Mar 14, 2016 **Date Printed:** Mar 14, 2016
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Anchor Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Address: 6707 East 14th Street, Tulsa, OK, US, 74112
Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300
Information Phone Number: 918-836-4626
Fax: 918-836-6421
Product/Recommended Uses: Primer coating.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Flammable Liquids Category 3
Acute toxicity Dermal Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral Category 5

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May be harmful if swallowed
May be harmful in contact with skin

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

Harmful to aquatic life

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:

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

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

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 equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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 exposed or concerned: 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 CO₂, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant or paint 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.

Acute toxicity of 20.7% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	37% - 56%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	11% - 16%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 9%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 4%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 4%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	2% - 3%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.3% - 0.7%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.5%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.4%
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.1% - 0.3%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.1% - 0.3%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 0.2%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.1% - 0.2%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Ingestion:

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

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use straight streams of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Pressure may build and cause rupture in heated containers. Vapor is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low and confined areas, or travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flashback fire danger.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

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

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

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

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

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

Recommended Equipment:

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

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Dam up and soak up with inert absorbent material (floor-dry, PIG absorbents, sand, or sawdust). Scoop up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Allow used absorbent material to dry and dispose according to local regulations.

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.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

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.

A NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is advised.

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)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150	710	200	950	150
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10,5a			
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1				3.5a			
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER												10(IFV)
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	20
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	700			1			150	700			150
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50	150			50
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1							
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200	700			1			150	530			
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZ ED	500	2000			1							
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1							20
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3				6			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];				0.05e			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1				350			100
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	20
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	100

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH Carcinogen
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BUTYL ACETATE	713	200	950	Eye & URT irr		
CALCIUM CARBONATE						
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)			Bronchitis	A3	A3
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.1			Pulm edema; pneumonitis; dental erosion; malaise		
ETHYLBENZENE				URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	A3
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	713			Eye & URT irr		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	152			Skin & eye irr		
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE						
METHYL PROPYL KETONE		150		Plum func; eye irr		
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED						
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL				Eye & URT irr		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2	A2
STODDARD SOLVENT	572			Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			LRT irr	A4	A4
TOLUENE	0.2			Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	A4
XYLENE	434	150	651	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	A4

(I) - Inhalable fraction, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, func - Function, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, pulm - Pulmonary, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Properties

Density	12.76034 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.52903
% Solids By Weight	76.09120%
VOC Regulatory	365.49758 g/l
VOC Actual	365.49758 g/l

% VOC	23.90324%
% HAPS	16.97965%

Appearance	Gray liquid
Odor Description	Hydrocarbon-like
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	N.A.
Freezing Point	No information available
Boiling Point	316 - 399 °F
Flash Point	80 °F
Evaporation Rate	0.14 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability	Flashpoint at or above 73 °F and below 100 °F
Lower Explosion Level	1
Upper Explosion Level	7
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Water Solubility	Negligible
Coefficient Water/Oil	No information available
Auto Ignition Temp	No information available
Decomposition Pt	No information available
Viscosity	> 20 cSt (mm2/sec) @40 °C

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not pile or accumulate paint-laden rags, filters or floor sweeping until the paint contained within them is cured.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

There is potential for spontaneous combustion of concentrated paint-laden rags, spray booth filters, or dry-spray floor sweepings.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, alkaline materials, mineral acids, and halogens.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon, metal oxides.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Aspiration Hazard:

Aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. This product contains small amounts of 2-butanone oxime which may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation

Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and a sensation of seeing halos around lights.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity:

May be harmful if swallowed

May be harmful in contact with skin

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

May be irritating to the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested was
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)

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)

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)

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)

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000107-87-9 METHYL PROPYL KETONE

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

Persistence and Degradability

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.

Mobility in Soil

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

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

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

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

UN Number: UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III

IMDG Information:

UN Number: UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III

IATA Information:

UN Number: UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	37% - 56%	SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	11% - 16%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	6% - 9%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	3% - 4%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 4%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	2% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.3% - 0.7%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.5%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.1% - 0.3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.1% - 0.3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA

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

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