



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 6000
Product Name: XP ACRYLIC WHITE
Revision Date: May 09, 2016 **Date Printed:** May 09, 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: Coating for industrial applications.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 3
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 Inhalation Vapor Category 4
Acute toxicity Oral Category 4

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful if inhaled

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.

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

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.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: 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 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.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

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

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 42.5% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	17% - 25%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	13% - 19%
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	3% - 5%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 3%
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	2% - 3%
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	1.7% - 3%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.2% - 2%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	1.0% - 1.8%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.9% - 1.8%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.8% - 1.5%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.8% - 1.5%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.5% - 0.9%
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0.2% - 0.4%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.2% - 0.4%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.2% - 0.3%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.1% - 0.2%
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.1% - 0.2%
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

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.

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)
1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25	125			
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE												
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150	710	200	950	150
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	50	290			1			25	150			25
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	20
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1							
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	100	410			1			50	205	75	300	20
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100	465			1			100	465			50
METHYL PROPYL KETONE	200	700			1			150	530			
NAPHTHALENE	10	50			1			10	50	15	75	10
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO ₂ +2			1,3				6			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1				350			100
STYRENE	100 (a)/ 200 ceiling		600 (a) /5 mins. in any 3 hrs.		1,2			50	215	100	425	20
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				
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
1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE						
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1 (R)			Pneumoco niosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicit y	A4	A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9						
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9						
BUTYL ACETATE	713	200	950	Eye & irr; URT irr		
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	145			URT & eye irr		
ETHYLBENZENE				URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropat hy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	A3
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE						
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE		75	307	URT irr; dizziness; headache	A3; BEI	A3
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	233			Eye & skin irr		
METHYL PROPYL KETONE		150		Plum func; eye irr		
NAPHTHALENE				URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3	A3
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
STODDARD SOLVENT	572			Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair		
STYRENE	85	40	170	CNS impair; URT irr; peripheral neuropathy	A4; BEI	A4
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			LRT irr	A4	A4
XYLENE	434	150	651	URT & eye irr; CNS imampir	A4; BEI	A4

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, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	9.76749 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.17040

% Solids By Weight	66.52250%
VOC Regulatory	391.84489 g/l
VOC Actual	391.84489 g/l
% VHAPS	3.72102%
% HAPS	3.86447%

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Ketone, solvent-like
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	N.A.
Freezing Point	No information available
Low Boiling Point	248 °F
High Boiling Point	420 °F
Flash Point	81 °F
Evaporation Rate	0.5 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability	Flashpoint at or above 73 °F and below 100 °F
Lower Explosion Level	No information available
Upper Explosion Level	No information available
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	> 100 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 mild skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity:

Harmful if swallowed

Harmful if inhaled

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)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

0000100-42-5 STYRENE

LC50 (rat): 5640 ppm (24000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1); 2800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (26)

LC50 (mouse): 2230 ppm (9500 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1); 5000 ppm (2-hour exposure) (26)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5000 mg/kg (2)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 316 mg/kg (unconfirmed) (1)

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)

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)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

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

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m3 (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

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)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

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 conjunctiva.

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.

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.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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.

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.

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.

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

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.

Persistence and Degradability

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

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
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	17% - 25%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	13% - 19%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-87-9	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	3% - 5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	2% - 3%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	2% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	1.7% - 3%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.2% - 2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	1.0% - 1.8%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.9% - 1.8%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.8% - 1.5%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.8% - 1.5%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.5% - 0.9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.2% - 0.5%	SARA312,TSCA
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0.2% - 0.4%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0041556-26-7	BIS (PENTAMETHYLPYPERDINYL)SEBACATE	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.2% - 0.4%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA

0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.1% - 0.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0000108-83-8	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0068038-31-3	Fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with pentaerythritol, phthalic anhydride and rosin	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,TSCA
0082919-37-7	METHYL PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL ESTER	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
NA-ERAEnviro	VOC	0.1% - 0.1%	SARA312,VOC
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0019549-80-5	4,6-DIMETHYL-2-HEPTANEONE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE 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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