

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 177-101
Product Name: KEL-PRO FLAT DRY FOG WHITE
Revision Date: Jun 14, 2016 **Date Printed:** Jul 05, 2016
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Kelly-Moore Paint Company, Inc.
Address: 1015 Commercial St. San Carlos, CA, US, 94070
Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300
Information Phone Number: 650-610-4253
Fax: **Contact Name:** Tiffany Alvarez
Product/Recommended Uses: Architectural Alkyd Paint

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

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

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

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

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Highly 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.
- 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.
- 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 skin irritation occurs: 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.

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.

9.5

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	29% - 44%
0092704-41-1	Kaolin, calcined	10% - 15%
0007732-18-5	WATER	9% - 13%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	8% - 11%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 9%
0001332-09-8	PUMICE	3% - 5%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	3% - 4%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.9% - 1.9%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.8% - 1.7%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.6% - 1.2%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 0.2%

0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 0.2%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.1% - 0.2%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0127087-87-0	NONYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	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.
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)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25	125			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1				10,5a			
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							
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1							
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1							20
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1				350			100
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						
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT						
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9						
CALCIUM CARBONATE						
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						
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED						

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL				Eye & URT irr		
STODDARD SOLVENT	572			Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			LRT irr	A4	A4
XYLENE	434	150	651	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	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, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	11.82208 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.41660
% Solids By Weight	65.40580%
VOC Regulatory	334.40177 g/l
VOC Actual	334.40177 g/l
% VOC	23.60527%
% HAPS	1.10736%

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Petroleum Solvent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	N.A.
Freezing Point	No information available
Boiling Point	246 - 399 °F
Flash Point	50 °F
Evaporation Rate	1.6 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Lower Explosion Level	~ 0.8
Upper Explosion Level	~ 8
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Water Solubility	Soluble in most solvents, water negligible
Coefficient Water/Oil	No information available
Auto Ignition Temp	No information available
Decomposition Pt	No information available
Viscosity	>100 cSt (mm ² /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:

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:

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)

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)

0000095-63-6

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/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.

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.

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.?

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

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/NA#: 1263
 UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
 Hazard Class: 3
 Packing Group: II

IMDG Information:

UN/NA#: 1263
 UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
 Hazard Class: 3
 Packing Group: II

IATA Information:

UN/NA#: 1263
 UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
 Hazard Class: 3
 Packing Group: II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	29% - 44%	SARA312,TSCA
0092704-41-1	Kaolin, calcined	10% - 15%	SARA312,TSCA
0007732-18-5	WATER	9% - 13%	TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	8% - 11%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	6% - 9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001332-09-8	PUMICE	3% - 5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	3% - 4%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.9% - 1.9%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.8% - 1.7%	SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.6% - 1.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.2% - 0.5%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0127087-87-0	NONYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA

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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