

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 1700-051
Product Name: KEL-GARD Gloss Alkyd Rust Preventative Enamel 1700 - 051 FOREST GREEN
Revision Date: Jul 27, 2020 **Date Printed:** Jul 28, 2020
Version: 1.1 **Supersedes Date:** Jan 25, 2016
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:** Sarah Sajedi
Product/Recommended Uses: Architectural Alkyd Paint

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

May be harmful if swallowed
May cause cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Causes skin irritation

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

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

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment.

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

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

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

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

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

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

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.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents 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 51.2% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	15% - 23%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	13% - 19%
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	2% - 4%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	2% - 3%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.2% - 2%
0001328-53-6	POLYCHLOROCOPPER PHTHALOCYANINE	0.7% - 1.3%
0013515-40-7	C.I. Pigment Yellow 73	0.5% - 0.9%
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.4% - 0.8%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.4% - 0.8%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.3% - 0.7%
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.2% - 0.4%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.2% - 0.4%
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.2% - 0.4%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.3%
0051274-00-1	YELLOW IRON OXIDE	0.2% - 0.3%
0020344-49-4	iron oxide	0.2% - 0.3%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.1% - 0.2%
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.1% - 0.2%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 0.2%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	Trace
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	Trace
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000366-18-7	2,2'-BIPYRIDYL	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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

If 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/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1			
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE								
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			

CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	5
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	700			1			150
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1			
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1			
NAPHTHALENE	10	50			1			10
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			
NONANE								200
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100
XYLENE	100	435			1			100
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE		5			1			

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV Basis
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	125							
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT				(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE					1 (R)			Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
CALCIUM CARBONATE	10,5a							
CARBON BLACK	3.5a				3 (I)			Bronchitis
ETHYLBENZENE	435	125	545	20				URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy);

								Cochlear impair
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	24			20				Eye & URT irr
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	700			50		150		Eye & URT irr
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	150			50				Skin & eye irr
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE				(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED				(L)	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			URT irr
NAPHTHALENE	50	15	75	10				URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL				20				Eye & URT irr
NONANE	1050			200	1050			CNS impair
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	6							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e				0.025 (R)			Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	350			100	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE					10			LRT irr
TOLUENE	375	150	560	20				Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	435	150	655	100		150		URT & eye irr; CNS impair
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE					5		10	Resp irr

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE		
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	A4	A4
CALCIUM CARBONATE		
CARBON BLACK	A3	A3
ETHYLBENZENE	A3; BEI	A3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	A3; BEI	A3

ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];
NAPHTHALENE	Skin; A3; BEI	A3
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		
NONANE		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	A2	A2
STODDARD SOLVENT	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4	A4
TOLUENE	A4; BEI	A4
XYLENE	A4; BEI	A4
ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	A4	A4

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable 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, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, resp - respiratory, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.15193 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.97682
% Solids By Weight	59.96310%
% VOC	40.03610%
% HAPS	3.62849%

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Petroleum Solvent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	N.A.
Freezing Point	No information available
Boiling Point	316 - 399 °F
Flash Point	104 °F
Evaporation Rate	0.14 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability	Flash point at or above 73°F/23°C and less than 100°F/38°C
Lower Explosion Level	~ 0.7
Vapor Pressure	No information available

Upper Explosion Level	~ 5.6
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 - 500 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.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

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.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose, mouth and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

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

Causes serious eye irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and loss of coordination. It may affect the liver.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

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.

May be harmful if swallowed

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

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

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

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.

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.

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.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. 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.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-89-8 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.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

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

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)

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)

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)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0000111-84-2 NONANE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 3200 ppm (4-hr exposure) (1,9)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15 g/kg (4)

0001317-65-3 CALCIUM CARBONATE

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

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

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.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

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

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

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

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

Other Information: This product may be reclassified as a combustible liquid for ground transportation.

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
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	15% - 23%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	13% - 19%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	2% - 4%	SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	2% - 3%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,RCRA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.2% - 2%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA _Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0001328-53-6	POLYCHLOROCOPPER PHTHALOCYANINE	0.7% - 1.3%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0013515-40-7	C.I. Pigment Yellow 73	0.5% - 0.9%	SARA312,TSCA
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.4% - 0.8%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.4% - 0.8%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.3% - 0.7%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0008002-43-5	SOYBEAN LECITHIN	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,TSCA
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0022464-99-9	ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE	0.2% - 0.4%	SARA312,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA _Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0051274-00-1	YELLOW IRON OXIDE	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA
0020344-49-4	iron oxide	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA

0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.1% - 0.2%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	Trace	SARA312, TSCA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	Trace	SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, 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
0000366-18-7	2,2'-BIPYRIDYL	Trace	SARA312, TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

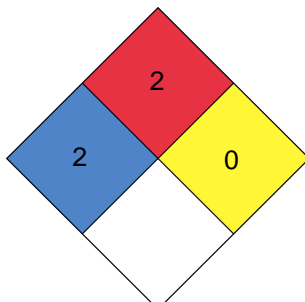
Glossary

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.

HMIS

Health	* 2
FLAMMABILITY	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

NFPA



(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Version 1.1:

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