SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 755-123
Product Name: QUICK DRY Alkyd Semi-Gloss Enamel 755 - 123 LIGHT & MEDIUM TINT BASE
Revision Date: Jul 27, 2020
Version: 1.1
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
- Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Flammable Liquids - Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
- Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
- Skin Irritation - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word
Danger

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

Hazardous Statements - Physical
Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

Acute toxicity of 30.2% of the mixture is unknown
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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)</th>
<th>OSHA Carcinogen</th>
<th>OSHA Skin designation</th>
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<td>ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)</td>
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<td>Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity</td>
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<td>Eye, skin, &amp; kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair</td>
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<td>Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss</td>
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<td>URT irr</td>
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755-123
SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

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<tr>
<td>% Solids By Weight</td>
<td>60.52450%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% VOC</td>
<td>39.47660%</td>
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<tr>
<td>% HAPS</td>
<td>4.89806%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>50 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>1.6 (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Flash point below 73°F/23°C</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction, 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 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.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration)

### 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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.
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

Contact can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Causes mild skin irritation

Contact can irritate the skin.

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.

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

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

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

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.

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.

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

**Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

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

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

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.

0000108-88-3 DIBENZOBUTYL 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.

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.

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

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

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.
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): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 14.6% p; 17.0 ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 19% 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-, 19% o-, 14.6% p, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, rat): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

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.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 5400 mg/m3 (48-hour exposure) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

0000108-89-0 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

0000108-83-8 DIIISOBUTYL 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)
Toxicity
Toxic to aquatic life
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0001314-13-2  ZINC OXIDE
LC50 (Crustacean - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs) : 0.098 mg/l, type of exposure : static

Persistence and Degradability
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.
0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE
Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA
Expected to be readily biodegradable

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.
0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA
If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

Other Adverse Effects
No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential
0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA
Has the potential to bioaccumulate

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment
0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
The substance is not PBT / vPvB
The substance is not PBT / vPvB.
0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA
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
### SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
<th>Regulation List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0013463-67-7</td>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>14% - 20%</td>
<td>SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0064742-49-0</td>
<td>VM &amp; P NAPHTHA</td>
<td>11% - 17%</td>
<td>SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0064742-89-8</td>
<td>ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT</td>
<td>11% - 17%</td>
<td>SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0001332-58-7</td>
<td>KAOLIN</td>
<td>7% - 10%</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0008052-41-3</td>
<td>STODDARD SOLVENT</td>
<td>4% - 6%</td>
<td>SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0001330-20-7</td>
<td>XYLENE</td>
<td>3% - 5%</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, RCRA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0001314-13-2</td>
<td>ZINC OXIDE</td>
<td>1.7% - 2%</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000100-41-4</td>
<td>ETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>0.5% - 1.1%</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>0021645-51-2</td>
<td>ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE</td>
<td>0.5% - 1.0%</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0007631-86-9</td>
<td>SILICA, AMORPHOUS</td>
<td>0.5% - 1.0%</td>
<td>SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0064742-47-8</td>
<td>ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE</td>
<td>0.5% - 0.9%</td>
<td>SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0068038-31-3</td>
<td>Fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with pentaerythritol, phthalic anhydride and rosin</td>
<td>0.4% - 0.9%</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000096-29-7</td>
<td>2-BUTANONE OXIME</td>
<td>0.2% - 0.4%</td>
<td>SARA312, VOC, TSCA</td>
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<td>0022464-99-9</td>
<td>ZIRCONIUM OCTOATE</td>
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<td>0000108-83-8</td>
<td>DIISOBUTYL KETONE</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000111-84-2</td>
<td>NONANE</td>
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<td>0000095-63-6</td>
<td>1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE</td>
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<td>SARA313, SARA312, VOC, TSCA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Trace Level</td>
<td>SARA/Other Regulations</td>
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<td>0019549-80-5</td>
<td>4,6-DIMETHYL-2-HEPTANEONE</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SARA312,VOC,TSCA</td>
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<td>0000136-52-7</td>
<td>COBALT OCTATE</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000108-88-3</td>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>Trace</td>
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<td>0000091-20-3</td>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,NTP_Carcinogen, National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,RERA_Ca Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000111-76-2</td>
<td>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Version 1.1:**

Revision Date: Jul 27, 2020

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