

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** .40460

**Product Name:** SAFETY YELLOW QUICK DRY ENAMEL

**Revision Date:** Oct 09, 2018 **Date Printed:** Dec 04, 2019

**Version:** 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 13, 2016

**Manufacturer's Name:** Repcolite Paints, Inc.

**Address:** 473 West 17th Street Holland, MI, US, 49423

**Emergency Phone:** 800-535-5053

**Information Phone Number:** 616-396-1275

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 4

Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 3

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H331 - Toxic if inhaled  
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H350 - May cause cancer  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life  
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### **Precautionary Statements - General**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.  
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P311 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal 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.

Acute toxicity of 31.4% of the mixture is unknown

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	16% - 26%
0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	5% - 13%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5% - 13%
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	5% - 11%
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	2% - 6%
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.1% - 1.2%
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.1%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.6%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.5%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	Trace
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace
0000136-53-8	zinc 2-ethylhexanoate	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRASIOLO	Trace

0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Skin Contact

Take off all contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use (or discard).

### 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. If you feel unwell or are concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide 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.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

Vapor accumulations and spray mist may flash or explode if ignited.

Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup when exposed to extreme heat.

### 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. 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

Dike area to contain spill.

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

# 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 containers 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.

Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentrations are above TLV limits. Below TLV limits, use a NIOSH approved, canister type vapor respirator.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

A suitable, NIOSH-approved respirator and goggles should be worn when standing or grinding objects coated with this paint.

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	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID								
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE								
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
CUMENE	50	245			1		1	50
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			20
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			50
M-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	500	2000			1			(L)
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	500	2000			1			(L)
O-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
PROPIONIC ACID								10
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								50
P-XYLENE	100	435			1			100
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			100
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			20
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	5 (IFV)					Teratogenic eff
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)]			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4	URT irr [N159]URT irr

HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[N159]5 (I) [N800]];			[N159]A4 [N800]];	[N159]A4 [N800]];	[N800]
ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1 (R)			A4	A4	Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];			[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
CUMENE						Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair
ETHYLBENZENE				A3	A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL						Skin & eye irr
M-XYLENE		150		A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];			[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr
O-XYLENE		150		A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
PROPIONIC ACID						Eye, Skin, & URT irr
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		100		A4	A4	Eye & URT irr
P-XYLENE		150		A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			A2	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TOLUENE				A4	A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE		150		A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair

(C) - Ceiling limit, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (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, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.74234 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	46.94610%
% VOC	52.99920%
Density VOC	4.63337 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	4.62551 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	554.27500 g/l

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Appearance	liquid
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	strong solvent odor
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	NA
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	334 °F
High Boiling Point	334 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable.

### Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat.

Avoid excessive heat, sparks, flame and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

May produce fumes when heated to decomposition.

Fumes may contain carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting and dermatitis.



Causes skin irritation

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

May cause mild skin irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the respiratory tract.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

### Reproductive Toxicity

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The NOAEL for paternal toxicity is 300 ppm and for offspring toxicity is 1000 ppm. The NOAEL for maternal and fetotoxicity was considered to be 1500 ppm. Effects appear secondary to parental weight loss.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Exposure to very high concentrations could cause depression of the central nervous system.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion may cause effects on the central nervous system, the liver, and the kidneys (including kidney impairment).

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause potential damage to liver and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Reports have associated repeated & prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain & nervous system damage.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. Prolonged exposure to vapors may cause coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness and intoxication.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

### Acute Toxicity

If inhaled they can cause headache, breathing difficulties and loss of consciousness.

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating & inhaling vapors of this product may be harmful or fatal.

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

Harmful in contact with skin

Toxic if inhaled

May be harmful if swallowed

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion can lead to death.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

### Chronic Exposure

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

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

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.

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.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 0064741-65-7 ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS

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.

#### 0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

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.

#### 0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

#### 0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

#### 0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

#### 0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion.

#### 0000095-47-6 O-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 5300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4330 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (mouse): 5630 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4595 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,4)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3608 mg/kg (3,16)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 20000 mg/kg (3)

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

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

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

#### 0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

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)

0000106-42-3 P-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 4740 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (mouse): 4800 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3900 ppm (6-hour exposure) (1,4,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4030 mg/kg (3); 4550 mg/kg (10)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)

LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

0000108-38-3 M-XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 7330 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5984 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3,17)

LC50 (mouse): 6450 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5267 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5011 mg/kg (3); 6660 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (3,17)

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)

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)

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)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable in water. Half-life in air = 3.1 hours.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradeable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Other adverse effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Not a PBT/vPvB substance.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

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

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II

### IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II  
Marine Pollutant : No data available

### IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Identification Number : UN/NA 1263  
Hazard Class:3  
Packing group: II

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
NA-Repolite	ALKYD RESIN	21% - 35%	SARA312
0000108-38-3	M-XYLENE	16% - 26%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

0000106-42-3	P-XYLENE	5% - 13%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	5% - 13%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinoge n,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65_Type _Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0000095-47-6	O-XYLENE	5% - 11%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064741-65-7	ODORLESS MINERAL SPIRITS	2% - 6%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.1% - 1.2%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0001335-30-4	ALUMINUM SILICATE HYDRATE	0.1% - 1.1%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.6%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.0% - 0.4%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,TSCA
0000136-51-6	CALCIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA3 12,VOC,TSCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC, TSCA,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_Nr4 38 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA,WI_Nr438 - WI_Nr438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0009038-95-3	POLYALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER, MOLECULAR WEIGHT 4000	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA

0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA3 12,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,VOC,T SCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000136-53-8	zinc 2-ethylhexanoate	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA3 12,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinoge n,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILO	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65_Type _Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_De velopmental
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000079-09-4	PROPIONIC ACID	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinoge n,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,CA_Prop65_Type _Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA\_Carcinogen, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer - CA\_Proposition65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer, DSL, SARA312, TSCA, WI\_NR438 - WI\_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### General

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	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

( \* ) - 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 3.0:

Revision Date: Oct 09, 2018

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