

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: #2581
Product Name: COGNAC GLAZE
Revision Date: Jun 10, 2020
Version: 1.0
Manufacturer's Name: Repcolite Paints, Inc.
Address:
Emergency Phone: INFOTRAC 800-535-5053
Information Phone Number: 616-396-1275
Fax: 616-396-9654

Date Printed: Jun 10, 2020
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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

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

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

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

Eye contact will result in severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE)

Vapors are irritating to eyes, nose and throat.

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

Liquid is irritating to skin and eyes.

If swallowed it will cause nausea and vomiting.

Can be fatal if swallowed or taken into the lungs.

HEALTH HAZARDS (CHRONIC)

Prolonged contact will cause drying and cracking of skin.

Allergic responses may develop.

Potential for liver and kidney damage.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Any skin or respiratory condition.

Chronic Exposure

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

Butyl acetate : May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

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.

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.

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

N-butyl alcohol : May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHA : 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.

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.

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.

Quartz-crystalline silica : 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.

Red iron oxide light : Long- term respiratory exposure of iron oxide may result in deposition of particles in the lung (benign siderosis).

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
PROPRIETARY	PROPRIETARY MIXTURE OF SUBSTANCES	35% - 43%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	33% - 41%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	8.710% - 9.250%
proprietary	alkyd resin	4.950% - 5.250%
0001332-37-2	YELLOW IRON OXIDE	4.360% - 4.630%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.310% - 1.340%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.860% - 0.870%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.860% - 0.870%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.460% - 0.460%
0001309-37-1	FERRIC OXIDE	0.450% - 0.460%
proprietary	resin solids	0.340% - 0.340%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.300% - 0.310%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.300% - 0.310%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.300% - 0.310%

0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	Trace
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air.

Consult a physician.

Skin Contact

Wash with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing.

If irritation persists, get medical attention!

Eye Contact

Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes.

Get medical attention!

Ingestion

Get immediate medical attention.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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

Water should be used to cool containers to prevent pressure build up which could result in container rupture.

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

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water should be used to cool containers to prevent pressure build up which could result in container rupture.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Evacuate all non-essential personnel.

Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate the area.

Equip employees with protective equipment.

Absorb spill with a non-flammable absorbant.

Place in closeable containers using non-sparking tools.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid storage or use near sparks, heat or flame.

Closed, empty containers of this product may be hazardous.

Dispose of empty containers immediately after use.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

NOTICE: Reports have associated repeated & prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain & nervous system damage.
Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating & inhaling vapors of this product may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use self-contained breathing apparatus where vapor concentrations are above TLV limits.

Below TLV limits, use a NIOSH approved, canister type vapor respirator.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

VENTILATION

Local exhaust must be sufficient to keep airborne vapor below TLV limits.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Chemical resistant (Neoprene) gloves.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wiping rags or other absorbents saturated with this product are potential sources of spontaneous combustion.

Store all rags in a closed, water-filled container or spread out and allow to dry completely before disposal.

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT		500	2000			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	
BUTYL ACETATE		150	710			50		150
CARBON BLACK			3.5				3 (I)	
ETHYLBENZENE		100	435			20		
FERRIC OXIDE			[10]; [15]; [5];				5 (R)	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		150	700			50		150
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		100	300			50		
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE		500	2000			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS						(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		100	300			20		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE		a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];				0.025 (R)	
STODDARD SOLVENT		500	2900			100	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	
XYLENE		100	435			100		150

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	CANtppm	CANtmg	CANsppm	CANsmg
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT					
BUTYL ACETATE		150	713	200	950
CARBON BLACK			3.5		7
ETHYLBENZENE		100	434	125	542
FERRIC OXIDE			10,5a		
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		150	713	187	889
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		50	152	75	227
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE					
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS					
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL					
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE			0.1;0.3c		
STODDARD SOLVENT		100	525	200	1050
XYLENE		100	434	150	652

(I) - Inhalable fraction, (R) - Respirable fraction

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Summary

See below

Physical and Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity

Density

% Solids By Weight

% VOC

Density VOC

Flash Point	105
Flammability	2
Water Solubility	non-soluble
Odor Description	liquid, mild solvent odor
Upper Explosion Level	7
Lower Explosion Level	1
High Boiling Point	334 deg F
Low Boiling Point	334 deg F
Evaporation Rate	slower than ether

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

Carcinogenicity

Risk of lung cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0001332-37-2 YELLOW IRON OXIDE

Long- term respiratory exposure of iron oxide may result in deposition of particles in the lung (benign siderosis).

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.

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.

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

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

in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

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

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

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

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

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.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

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.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Acute Toxicity

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

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.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

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

Serious Eye Damage/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.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

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)

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)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000110-19-0 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)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m³; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m³ (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

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)

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)

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

Available Ecological Information

There is no data available on the product itself.

Toxicity

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

No potential for bioaccumulation.

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.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Waste material must be disposed of as a hazardous waste in accordance with local, state and federal environmental regulations.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG Classification

Not available.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Proper Shipping Name: PAINT; Hazard Class: 3; UN ID Number: UN1263; Packing Group: II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory: All components of this product are in compliance with U.S. TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory Requirements.

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
PROPRIETARY	PROPRIETARY MIXTURE OF SUBSTANCES	35% - 43%	SARA312
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	33% - 41%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	8.710% - 9.250%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
proprietary	alkyd resin	4.950% - 5.250%	SARA312
0001332-37-2	YELLOW IRON OXIDE	4.360% - 4.630%	DSL,SARA312
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.310% - 1.340%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_N R438 - WI_N R438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.860% - 0.870%	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	0.860% - 0.870%	DSL,SARA312
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.460% - 0.460%	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen,WI_N R438 - WI_N R438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001309-37-1	FERRIC OXIDE	0.450% - 0.460%	DSL,SARA312
proprietary	resin solids	0.340% - 0.340%	SARA312
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.300% - 0.310%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_N R438 - WI_N R438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.300% - 0.310%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_N R438 - WI_N R438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.300% - 0.310%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_N R438 - WI_N R438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION

			INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_N R438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

General

The information contained in this MSDS is based on the present state of knowledge and current national legislation.

Version 1.0:

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