

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: #3448

Product Name: CONCRETE PALADO GLAZE

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Version: 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Dec 26, 2012

Manufacturer's Name: Repolite Paints, Inc.

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

Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

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SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Flammable Liquids - Category 3

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H350 - May cause cancer

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects.

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H411 - Toxic 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.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

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.

P391 - Collect spillage.

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.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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

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

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

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

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

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 less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 0064742-47-8 | ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 29% - 49% |
| 0064742-88-7 | MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | 4% - 8% |
| 0008052-41-3 | STODDARD SOLVENT | 0.1% - 1.4% |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | 0.0% - 0.4% |
| 0000096-29-7 | 2-BUTANONE OXIME | 0.0% - 0.3% |
| 0000071-36-3 | N-BUTYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.3% |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.3% |
| 0064742-82-1 | NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 0.0% - 0.2% |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | Trace |
| 0008032-32-4 | NAPHTHA, VM&P | Trace |
| 0026264-05-1 | SURFACTANT | Trace |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | Trace |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | Trace |
| 0064742-48-9 | NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | Trace |

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/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 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

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.

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 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.

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/m ³) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m ³) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | ACGIH TWA (ppm) |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 20 |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 100 | 300 | | | 1 | | | 50 |
| ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | | | | | | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L) |
| NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| NAPHTHA, VM&P | | | | | | | | (L) |
| N-BUTYL ALCOHOL | 100 | 300 | | | 1 | | | 20 |
| STODDARD SOLVENT | 500 | 2900 | | | 1 | | | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|--|-----|---|------------------|
| TALC | | 20 mppcf | | | 1 | 1 | 0.1 f/cc (F) (K) |
| 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 |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | [(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] |
| ETHYLBENZENE | | | | A3 | A3; BEI | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | | | | | | Skin & eye irr |
| ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | [(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] |
| MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | [(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] |
| 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] |
| NAPHTHA, VM&P | [(L)]; [5 (I)]; | | | [A2]; [A4]; | [A2]; [A4]; | URT irr |
| N-BUTYL ALCOHOL | | | | | | Eye & URT irr |
| STODDARD SOLVENT | [(L)]; [5 (I)]; | | | [A2]; [A4]; | [A2]; [A4]; | Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair |
| TALC | 2 (E,R) | | | [A1]; [A4]; | [A1]; [A4]; | Pulm fibrosis; Pulm func |
| TOLUENE | | | | A4 | A4; BEI | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss |
| XYLENE | | 150 | | A4 | A4; BEI | URT & eye irr; CNS imapor |

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, 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, 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 (ppm), ACGIH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) , ACGIH TWA (ppm) 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

8.61828 lb/gal

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| % Solids By Weight | 52.16940% |
| % VOC | 47.00460% |
| Density VOC | 4.05099 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 4.06213 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 486.76500 g/l |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Appearance | N/A |
| Odor Threshold | N/A |
| Odor Description | N/A |
| 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 | N/A |
| High Boiling Point | N/A |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N/A |
| Decomposition Pt | N/A |
| Evaporation Rate | N/A |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N/A |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat.

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

Causes skin irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

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

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

0064742-88-7 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.

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.

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

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)

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)

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

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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.

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.

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

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: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Identification Number : UN1993

Hazard Class:3

Packing group: III

IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Identification Number : UN1993

Hazard Class:3

Packing group: III

Marine Pollutant : No data available

IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Identification Number : UN1993

Hazard Class:3

Packing group: III

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Canada Domestic Substances List: All components of this product are listed on the Domestic Substances List

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|---|-------------|--|
| 0064742-47-8 | ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 29% - 49% | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312 |
| 0014807-96-6 | TALC | 18% - 29% | DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-88-7 | MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS | 4% - 8% | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312 |
| 0008052-41-3 | STODDARD SOLVENT | 0.1% - 1.4% | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | 0.0% - 0.4% | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312 |
| 0000096-29-7 | 2-BUTANONE OXIME | 0.0% - 0.3% | DSL,SARA312 |
| 0000071-36-3 | N-BUTYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.3% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.3% | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-82-1 | NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED | 0.0% - 0.2% | DSL,SARA312 |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0008032-32-4 | NAPHTHA, VM&P | Trace | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312 |
| 0026264-05-1 | SURFACTANT | Trace | DSL,SARA312 |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS |
| 0064742-48-9 | NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM) | Trace | Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312 |

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA_Carcinogen, Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, 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.

Other Special Consideration

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

HMIS

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Health | / 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | 2 |
| 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 2.0:

Revision Date: Sep 23, 2019

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