SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID:	#5479		
Product Name:	TULLE CRAIE		
Revision Date:	Jul 22, 2019	**Date Printed:**	Jul 22, 2019
Version:	2.0	**Supersedes Date:**	Oct 10, 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		
Fax:	616-396-9654		

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H370 - Causes damage to organs

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

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.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

Precautionary Statements - Response

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.

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

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

P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - 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 23.7% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	18% - 31%
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	5% - 12%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0064742-54-7	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC	Trace
0000124-68-5	2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL	Trace
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace
0000577-11-7	DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE	Trace
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace
0055406-53-6	3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	Trace
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000104-76-7	2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0025265-71-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0034590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace
0000142-16-5	2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	Trace

0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace
0007631-90-5	SODIUM BISULFITE	Trace
0025340-17-4	DIETHYLBENZENE	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.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Skin Contact

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water (and mild soap) for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

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

Product will not burn but may spatter if temperature exceeds the boiling point of water.
Dried solids can burn.

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

Keep unnecessary people away; Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Evacuate area and ventilate. Flammable/combustible material.

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.

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.

Keep from freezing.

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.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID								
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L)[N800]
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER								10(IFV)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	100	600			1		1	100
ETHYLENE GLYCOL								25 (v)
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS								(L)[N159](L) [N800]
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC	500	2000			1			(L)[N159](L) [N800]
NAPHTHALENE	10	50			1			10
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];			
SODIUM BISULFITE								
TALC		20 mppcf			1	1		0.1 f/cc (F) (K)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			

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
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]
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)			A3	A3	Bronchitis
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER						Hematologic,liver & kidney eff
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		150			Skin	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
ETHYLENE GLYCOL		50 (v)	10 (I,H)	A4	A4	URT irr
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]
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY	[(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]

PARAFFINIC						
NAPHTHALENE				A3	Skin; A3; BEI	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)			A2	A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
SODIUM BISULFITE	5			A4	A4	Skin; eye, & URT irr
TALC	2 (E,R)			[A1]; [A4];	[A1]; [A4];	Pulm fibrosis; Pulm func
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			A4	A4	LRT irr

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

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (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	12.23320 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	61.11490%
% VOC	37.72760%
Density VOC	4.61531 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	4.12676 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	494.51000 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	32 °F
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	212 °F
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

Prevent from freezing.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Burning of dried solids may give off oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged contact may produce temporary reddening of skin.

Causes mild skin irritation

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

May cause mild skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Direct contact may cause eye irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be irritating to the eyes.

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The vapour may be irritating to the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May contain products the will irritate mucous membrane and respiratory tract.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash dryness and redness.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May cause dryness and cracking.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Causes damage to organs

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, 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).

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The vapour may be irritating to the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in narcosis.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000057-55-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the kidneys.

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance may cause effects on kidneys as a result of repeated ingestion.

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.Repeated exposure to very high levels may affect the liver.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Aspiration Hazard

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

If liquid is swallowed, it may get into lungs by aspiration

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation may produce symptoms of headache and nausea in poorly ventilated areas.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion can lead to death.

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

High concentration of vapors may cause intoxication

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0001332-37-2 YELLOW IRON OXIDE

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

0001332-58-7 KAOLIN

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

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

California to cause cancer.

0064742-88-7 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.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Ingestion.

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

Chronic Exposure

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.

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

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

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

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

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.89 g/kg; 8.54 g/kg; 13.0 g/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7.5 g/kg; 15.28 g/kg (5,6)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 6.6 g/kg; 11.0 g/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.0 g/kg (5)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 9.5 g/kg (6)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

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)

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.22 g/kg (reported as 5.50 mL/kg) (male rat); 5.18 g/kg (reported as 5.45 mL/kg) (female rat).(3)
LD50 (oral, dog): 7.13 g/kg (reported as 7.5 mL/kg).(3) NOTE: In study with rats, death was due to narcosis (central nervous system depression). In the study with dogs, death was due to respiratory failure and usually occurred within 48 hours or not at all.(3)

0064742-54-7 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC

LD50 (Rodent - rat, Oral) : >15 gm/kg ,Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.
LD50(Rodent- rabbit, Administration onto the skin) : >5 gm/kg, Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

No potential for bioaccumulation.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

0025265-71-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

0064742-54-7 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC

Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Persistence and Degradability

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Readily biodegradeable.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable.

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.

0025265-71-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL

Biodegradeable.

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Readily biodegradeable in water.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Readily biodegradable

Mobility in Soil

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected. Ethylene glycol will preferentially be distributed into the compartment water.

0064742-54-7 MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC

Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Toxicity

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB.

0000111-46-6 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Not a PBT/vPvB substance.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

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

Not regulated by the US Department of Transportation.

IMDG Information

No data available.

IATA Information

No data available.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	18% - 31%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0014807-96-6	TALC	18% - 31%	SARA312,TSCA
0000111-46-6	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	5% - 12%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000057-55-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-54-7	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000124-68-5	2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL	Trace	SARA312,VOC,VOC_exempt,TSCA
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000149-57-5	2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_Carcinogen
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

0000577-11-7	DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0055406-53-6	3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	Canada_NPRI,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	Trace	Canada_NPRI,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000104-76-7	2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0025265-71-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0034590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	Trace	Canada_NPRI,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000142-16-5	2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, 1,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0007631-90-5	SODIUM BISULFITE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0025340-17-4	DIETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA

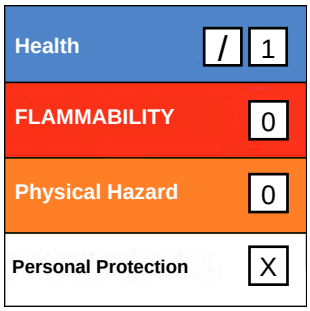
The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant CA_Carcinogen, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, Canada_NPRI, HAPS, SARA312, SARA313, TSCA, VOC regulatory values, if they are present at less than 10%. Please contact manufacturer 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



(*) - 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:

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