

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: #8657
Product Name: BLANC TULLE GLAZE
Revision Date: Sep 15, 2020 **Date Printed:** Sep 15, 2020
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
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

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

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.

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.

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 4.4% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	59% - 98%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 2%
0000126-86-3	2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	0.0% - 0.6%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.0% - 0.6%
0001336-21-6	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.5%
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace
0000140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE	Trace
0005567-15-7	PIGMENT YELLOW 83	Trace
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	Trace
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	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 unwell : Call a POISON CENTER/doctor

Skin Contact

Take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower with mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell, get medical attention.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

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.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER. 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.

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

Absorb spill with inert absorbent.

Dike area to contain spill.

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

Store above 40 degrees F. Keep from freezing.

Keep away from fire and open flames. Do not apply on hot surfaces or used in areas exposed to electric sparks.

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 sanding 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)
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
ETHYL ACRYLATE	25	100			1	1	1	5
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	20
N-PROPYL ACETATE	200	840			1			100
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			
TRIETHYLAMINE	25	100			1			0.5

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
CARBON BLACK	3 (l)			A3	A3	Bronchitis

ETHYL ACRYLATE		15		A4	A4	URT, eye, & GI irr; CNS impair; skin sens
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER				A3	A3; BEI	Eye & URT irr
N-PROPYL ACETATE		150				Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10			A4	A4	LRT irr
TRIETHYLAMINE		1		A4	Skin; A4	Visual impair; URT irr

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, (R) - Respirable fraction, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, eff - Effects, GI - Gastrointestinal, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, sens - sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (ppm), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA Skin designation, 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	9.07924 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	16.82020%
% VOC	2.23821%
Density VOC	0.20321 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	1.42395 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	170.63200 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

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

Excessive heat.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases.

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 mild skin irritation

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the skin. Clothing wet with chemical causes skin burns. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin. Triethylamine may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash. Liquid causes first degree burns on short exposure. Corrosive to skin. Redness. Skin burns. Pain.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the eyes. Contact with eyes causes severe burns. TLV Basis is visual impairment. Transient visual disturbances with blurring and halo vision are reported to occur at 3 to 4 ppm but not at 1 to 1.25 ppm. May cause permanent eye injury. Pain. Redness. Blurred vision. Blue haze and halo. Temporary loss of vision. Severe deep burns.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the respiratory tract.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is corrosive to the respiratory track.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

There is limited evidence that Triethylamine may damage the developing fetus in animals.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system and the liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness and loss of consciousness.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. Triethylamine can irritate the lungs. Triethylamine may affect the liver and kidneys. Upper respiratory tract irritation. Short-term exposure at high concentrations may cause pulmonary edema.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Acute Toxicity

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema. The effects may be delayed. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Vapors irritate nose, throat, and lungs, causing coughing, choking, and difficult breathing. Inhaling. Inhaling triethylamine can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may casue a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath. Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. Headache. Dizziness. Weakness. Nausea. Symptoms may be delayed. If ingested: Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, 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.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

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.'

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8700 mg/kg; cited as 9.8 mL/kg (4)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 8300 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 6600 mg/kg; cited as 65 mmols/kg (6)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 17700 mg/kg; cited as 20 mL/kg (4)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

LC50 (mouse): 6000 mg/m3 (1452 ppm) (2-hr exposure) (1027 ppm - equivalent 4-hr exposure) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 460 mg/kg body weight (2)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 546 mg/kg body weight (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 410 mg/kg body weight (2)

0000140-88-5 ETHYL ACRYLATE

LC50 (rat): less than 1000-2000 ppm/4-hr exposure (2).
LC50 (rabbit): less than 1000-4000 ppm/4-hr exposure (2).
LD50 (oral, rat): 1-2 g/kg (2)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 400 mg/kg (2)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1.8-2.0 g/kg (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)

0002634-33-5 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE

LD50 (oral, rodent - rat): 1020 mg/kg, Toxic effects: Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

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.

Mobility in Soil

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

0000121-44-8 TRIETHYLAMINE

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

0002634-33-5 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE

LC50(Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss , 96 hrs) : 0.167 mg/L

0002682-20-4 2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE

LC50(Fish - Bluegill , 96 hrs) : 0.3 mg/L

EC50(Crustaceans - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs): 0.107 mg/L

Other adverse effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

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

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
0007732-18-5	WATER	59% - 98%	DSL
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 2%	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.0% - 0.8%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000126-86-3	2,4,7,9-TETRAMETHYL-5-DECYNE-4,7-DIOL	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL,SARA312
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.0% - 0.6%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,CA_TA C_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0001336-21-6	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.5%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0002634-33-5	1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0002682-20-4	2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0000140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_Carcinogen,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0005567-15-7	PIGMENT YELLOW 83	Trace	DSL,SARA312
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	Trace	DSL,SARA312,CA_Carcinogen,WI_N R438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,HAPS,SARA312, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	Trace	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312
0026172-55-4	5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	Trace	DSL,SARA312

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant 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.

HMIS

Health	/ 1
FLAMMABILITY	0
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 1.0:

Revision Date: Sep 15, 2020

Version 1.0

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.