SAFETY DATA SHEET

for

Adhesives, Coatings, and Chemical Mixtures

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Acrylic White Product Code: A1001

Trade Name: Our Best Paint

Manufactured by:
ABC Formulations
2000 Industrial Way
Clinton, NJ 08809

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Emergency contact informat

ABC Formulation
1-800-FORMULA

Product Use: Coating material
Not recommended for: Not for marine use

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Mutagen	2	Suspected/Possible: May include heritable mutations in human germ cells, Positive evidence from tests in mammals and somatic cell tests, In vivo somatic genotoxicity supported by in vitro mutagenicity
Carcinogen	1B	Presumed Human Carcinogen, Based on demonstrated animal carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxin	1A	Known or presumed to cause effects on human reproduction or on development

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapou
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child

GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

P313	Get medical advice/attention
P314	Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P338	Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. continue rinsing
P340	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P405	Store locked up
P501	Dispose of contents/container to …

Danger

Routes of Entry:
Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:
Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs Central Nervous System Skin Cardiovascular System Respiratory System

Preexisting skin, eye, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired kidney an liver functions from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Kidney damage may be evidenced by changes in urine output, urine appearance, or edema (swelling from fluid retention). Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and sometimes pain in the upper abdome on the right side.

Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation	Liquid and high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects: headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death. Inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). Persons with impaired lung function or asthma-like conditions may experience additional breathing difficulties due to the irritant properties of this material. Inhalation of DMF may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Effects of overexposure may include nonspecific discomfort such as nausea, headache, or weakness; abdominal discomfort; abnormal liver function as detected by laboratory tests, with nausea or vomiting, reduced appetite, or abdominal pain; brief intolerance alcoholic beverages characterized by a transitory reddening of the face, neck and sometimes other body surfaces above the waist; or abnormal blood clotting system function with a decrease in platelet counts. Overexposure by inhalation of titanium dioxide may include mild and temporary upper respiratory irritation with cough and shortness of breath. Vapors are mildly to markedly irritating to the lungs, depending upon exposure level. Mists, particularly, may cause irritation of the nose and throat with headache. High vapor concentrations caused by heating the material in an enclosed, poorly ventilated work place may produce nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, and irregular eye movements. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause headache, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and mild narcotic effects.
Skin Contact	Prolonged or repeated skin contact with liquid tends to remove skin oils which may lead to irritation and dermatitis. Skin contact - Xylene is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated

exposure will dry and defat the skin leading to redness, drying, cracking and dermatitis. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.
Skin contact may cause irritation with discomfort or rash. Prolonged skin contact or contact with high concentrations may cause severe swelling, redness and wrinkling of the skin. There are rare inconclusive reports of human sensitization.
No data found.
This product is mildly irritating to the skin. Skin contact - Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in drying and cracking of the skin.

Skin Absorption

Toluene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to exposure.
Xylene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to total exposure.
Skin permeation can occur rapidly and in amounts capable of producing the effects of systemic toxicity. The symptoms of overexposure are similar to those noted for inhalation, above.
This product is slightly toxic on prolonged or repeated contact.

Eye Contact

Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Mists and liquid may cause moderate to severe irritation.
DMF may cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.
No data found.
Liquid, vapor, and mist may cause moderate to severe discomfort in the eyes with persistent conjunctivitis, seen as slight excess redness of conjunctiva. Contact with vapor or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Ingestion

Toluene is moderately toxic if ingested and may cause vomiting. Small amounts aspirated (breathed) into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary injury or death.
Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the digestive tract and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). If vomiting occurs, breathing of vomitus into the lungs poses a pulmonary aspiration hazard.
The symptoms of overexposure if ingested are similar to those for inhalation, above.
No data found.

Systemic Effects

Prolonged, repeated, and excessive exposures may cause other effects - chronic, adverse systemic effects including liver and kidney damage.

Noise interaction with toluene (mixed solvent) in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.
Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapor or mists may cause liver and kidney damage. Preexisting liver and kidney disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.
DMF is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). It is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH. DMF is capable of producing cumulative systemic injury when repeatedly inhaled or repeatedly absorbed through the skin in sufficient quantity. The primary effect of prolonged overexposure to DMF is liver injury. Individuals with preexisting liver disease may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.
Preexisting skin, eye, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired kidney and liver functions from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Kidney damage may be evidenced by changes in urine output, urine appearance, or edema (swelling from fluid retention). Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and sometimes pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.
Ethyl acetate does not produce systemic effects and is one of the least toxic of the organic solvents.

Supplemental

Exposure to DMF, followed shortly thereafter by ingestion of alcoholic beverages, may produce a reddening of the skin of the face and neck. The reddening is transitory, usually passing within a few hours of the cessation of alcohol consumption. It has not been observed after mild exposure to DMF, but only after substantial exposure via inhalation or skin contact. Its appearance should serve as a warning that control of exposure to DMF has been inadequate. Because of human variability the onset of the reddening effect is not an acceptable means of self-monitoring for DMF overexposure.

An epidemiology study of employees at four Du Pont DMF operations showed no association between working with DMF and the incidence of malignant melanoma, buccal cavity and pharynx cancer, or liver testis or prostate cancer. There have been two reports of testicular cancer among aircraft repairmen and tanners who worked with various chemicals including DMF; however, no association was seen in a DuPont study which covered an annual average of 8700 people over a 30 year period.

A survey of male employees at a DuPont plant in response to concerns about the occurrence of epididymitis showed no association between exposure to DMF and epididymitis, orchitis, prostatitis, varicocele, hydrocele or testicular pain. NIOSH expanded the DuPont survey to include non-DuPont workers and concluded that no association existed between DMF exposures and testicular disorders. There is significant potential for skin absorbtion with DMF, biological monitoring should be done to measure the level of DMF metabolites in urine specimens collected at the end of the shift. The ACGIH recommended Biological Exposure Indices for DMF metabolites is 4(milligrams of metabolites, expressed as N-monomethylformamide per gram of creatinine for urine specimens collected from exposed workers at the end of the shift.

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen
IARC: Possible human carcinogen
OSHA: listed

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1 17.00 percent Vapor Pressure: 0.075 mmHg	Ceiling 50 ppm, 125 mg/m3	100 mg/m3 Ceiling (aerosol only)	
Titanium(IV)oxide 13463-67-7 15.00 percent	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m3 TWA	
Ethyl Acetate 141-78-6 7.00 percent Vapor Pressure: 68.886 mmHg	400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA
Trade Secret (2) 6.37 percent Vapor Pressure: 0.026 mmHg	10 ppm TWA; 30 mg/m3 TWA	10 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 10 ppm TWA; 30 mg/m3 TWA
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0 2.00 percent Vapor Pressure: 31.503 mmHg	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL

Xylene (1) 1330-20-7 0.499 percent Vapor Pressure: 6.6 mm Hg@20C	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	
Toluene 108-88-3 0.175 percent Vapor Pressure: 22.502 mmHg	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m3 STEL

(1) Liquid, vapor, and mist may cause moderate to severe discomfort in the eyes with persistent conjunctivitis, see as slight excess redness of conjunctiva.
(2) Skin Absorbable

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - If product solids are inhaled either as dust or in the form of a spray mist, remove the person from exposure immediately. If breathing is difficult, irregular, or has stopped, start resuscitation; call a physician. Administer oxygen if a qualified operator is available.

EYE CONTACT - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water.

INGESTION - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.
Notes to Physician: No data found

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

LEL: 1.0 % UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing systems.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

FIRE FIGHTING: If evacuation of personnel is necessary, evacuate to an upwind area. Decontaminate personnel ai equipment with a water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES: Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

SMALL SPILLS: Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

LARGE SPILLS: Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter, sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protectio or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room temperatures, i.e., 40 to 95 F (4 to 35 C).

STORAGE: Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 120 F (49 C).

Store only in original containers.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: No data found.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Ethylene Glycol 107-21-1	Ceiling 50 ppm, 125 mg/m3	100 mg/m3 Ceiling (aerosol only)	
Titanium(IV)oxide 13463-67-7	15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m3 TWA	
Ethyl Acetate 141-78-6	400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA
Trade Secret N/A	10 ppm TWA; 30 mg/m3 TWA	10 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 10 ppm TWA; 30 mg/m3 TWA
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	

Toluene 108-88-3	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA 150 ppm STEL; 560 mg/m3 STEL

ENGINEERING: Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fum into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

VENTILATION: Use only with adequate ventilation, i.e., ventilation in compliance with occupational exposure limits.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: No data found.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear.

Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. If needed, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with a full facepie acid-gas cartridges, and high-efficiency, particulate air (HEPA) filters. Do not use respirators beyond their capabilities. FOR EMERGENCIES AND UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS, use supplied-air respiratory protection o positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Appearance	Viscous liquid dispersion	**Odor**	Strong Solvent Odor
Vapor Pressure:	18.8	**Odor threshold:**	Unknown
Vapor Density:	18.8	**pH**	
Specific Gravity:	1.155384549	**Melting point:**	N/A
Freezing point:	Unknown	**Solubility:**	Unknown
Boiling range:	77°C	**Flash point:**	25 F,-4 C
Evaporation rate:	Unknown	**Flammability**	See section 5
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Unknown	**Autoignition temperature:**	398°C
Decomposition temperature:	Unknown	**Viscosity Brookfield**	1000 Centipoise
Grams VOC/liter less water	727.35		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:

Reacts violently with nitric acid.
Strong oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/base/caustic solutions
Violent reactions may occur if Dimethylformamide, a component of this mixture, is mixed with: families of polyhalogenated compounds in the presence of iron, chlorine, bromine, nitrates, nitric acid, triethylaluminum, potassium permanganate, chromic acid (chromic anhydride, chromium trioxide), borohydrides, hydrides, thiony chloride, metallic sodium, phosphorous trioxide, diborane, octafluoro- isobutyrate in the presence of sodium nitrate, and perchloryl fluoride with potassium methyl 4,4'-dinitrobutyrate. Reaction with inorganic acid chlorides such as phosphorus oxychloride and thionyl chloride, may form dimethylcarbamoyl chloride (DMCC), a suspec carcinogen.

Strong bases at high temperatures

This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:

Carbon monoxide.
Dimethylamine
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Oral Toxicity: 360.00mg/kg
Inhalation Toxicity: 24.11mg/L

Component Toxicity:

Component Description Oral, Dermal, Inhalation Toxicity	Ecotoxocity:
Ethylene Glycol Oral:4,000.00 mg/kg (Rat)	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 41000 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 14 - 18 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 27540 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 40761 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 40000 - 60000 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 16000 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 46300 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 6500 - 13000 mg/L
Titanium(IV)oxide	N/A
Ethyl Acetate Inhalation: Mouse ppm (Mouse)	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 220 - 250 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 484 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 352 - 500 mg/L [semi-static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 560 mg/L [Static]
Trade Secret	96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 6300 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 9800 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 10410 mg/L [flow-through] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 7500 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 8485 mg/L [semi-static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 6800 - 13900 mg/L [Static] 96 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >500 mg/L
Isopropyl Alcohol Oral:4,396.00 mg/kg (Rat)	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9640 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 11130 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: >1400000 µg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 13299 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: >1000 mg/L

Xylene Oral:4,300.00 mg/kg (Rat)	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 13.4 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 13.5 - 17.3 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 13.1 - 16.5 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 19 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 780 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: >780 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 water flea: 3.82 mg/L; 48 Hr LC50 Gammarus lacustris: 0.6 mg/L
Toluene Oral:636.00 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation: Rat mg/L (Rat)	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 15.22 - 19.05 mg/L [flow-through] (1 day old) ; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 12.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.89 - 7.81 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 14.1 - 17.16 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 5.8 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 11.0 - 15.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oryzias latipes: 54 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 28.2 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 50.87 - 70.34 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 11.5 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >433 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 12.5 mg/L [static]

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological information: No data found.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility' hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Section 14 - Transport Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
DOT	Flammable Liquid, NOS	1993	II	3
IATA	Flammable Liquid, NOS	1993	II	3
IMDG	Flammable Liquid, NOS	1993	II	3

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

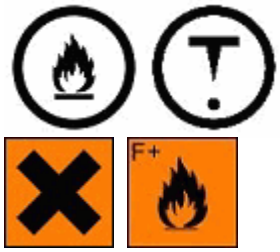
Additional regulatory listings, where applicable.

State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

108-88-3 Toluene 0.17 % Carcinogen, Carcinogen, Carcinogen
1330-20-7 Xylene 0.50 %
Trade Secret 6.37 % Carcinogen
141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate 7.00 %
13463-67-7 Titanium(IV)oxide 15.00 % Carcinogen, Carcinogen
107-21-1 Ethylene Glycol 17.00 % Carcinogen, Carcinogen, Carcinogen

Commonwealth of Massachusetts "Right to Know": This product contains the following toxic or hazardous substances which appear on the Massachusetts Substance List:

Toluene 0.17 %
Xylene (mixed) 0.50 %
Isopropyl Alcohol 2.00 %
Trade Secret 6.37 %
Ethyl Acetate 7.00 %
Titanium(IV)oxide 15.00 %
Ethylene Glycol 17.00 %



EU Risk Phrases

R11: Highly flammable
R22: Harmful if swallowed
R23: Toxic by inhalation

Safety Phrase

S7: Keep container tightly closed
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking
S29: Do not empty into drains

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

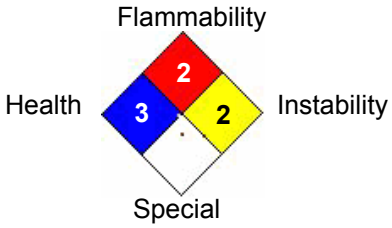
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	*	3
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		2
PERSONAL PROTECTION		K

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
*** = Chronic Health Hazard**
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Date Prepared: 8/5/2014
Date revised: 2013-12-30

Reviewer Revision 2