





Low Odor Kerosene	64742-88-7	1.30%
Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	1.00%
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0.10% - 1.00%
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	0.10% - 1.00%

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**INHALATION:** If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing difficulty persists, seek medical attention.

**EYE CONTACT:** Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a minimum of 15 minutes while holding eye lids open. If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Do NOT use solvents or thinners to wash off.

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately and have product container or label at hand. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

**Eye contact:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

**Skin contact:** Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion:** Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms:**

**Eye contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Pain or irritation, watering, redness

**Inhalation:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

**Skin contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Irritation, redness.

**Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

Seek professional medical attention for all over-exposures and/or persistent problems.

In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.

The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Specific treatments:** No specific treatment.

**Protection of first-aiders:** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -20 C (-4 F)

LEL: 1.0%

UEL: 13.0%

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry Chemical, Foam, CO2 or water fog.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** High volume water jets

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Hazards apply to empty containers. Combustion generates toxic fumes.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, toxic fume

**Special Firefighting Procedures:** Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from firefighting can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

**Fire Equipment:** Full fire fighter equipment including SCBA should be worn to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:**

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors and mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulation to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

### **Environmental precautions:**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

**Small Spills:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large Spills:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

## Section 7 - Handling & Storage

**Safe Handling Measures:** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment when handling this material. Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Follow all SDS and label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. For precautions see section 2.

**General Occupational Hygiene:** Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Storage Requirements:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces-No Smoking. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Do not reuse container when empty.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Calcium Carbonate 1317-65-3	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)	ACGIH has set a TWA of 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (for dust containing no asbestos and <1% free silica).	NIOSH: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable dust)
Talc 14807-96-6	PEL-TWA is 20 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot of air).	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)	NIOSH: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (containing no Asbestos and <1% Quartz, respirable dust)
Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 13463-67-7	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Not Established
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 108-65-6	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 50ppm	Not Established
Acetone 67-64-1	1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	750 ppm STEL 500 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	Not Established
Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 66402-68-4	15mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Total dust) TWA 8 hours 5mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	2mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Respirable dust) TWA 8 hours	10mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Total dust) TWA 10 hours
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	20 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Zinc phosphate 7779-90-0	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Soda lime borosilicate glass (non haz) 65997-17-3	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 763-69-9	TWA: 0.75 ppm	CLV: 0.03 ppm	Not Established
n-Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	200 ppm STEL 150 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 200 ppm STEL; 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 110-43-0	100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	50 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 465 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Low Odor Kerosene 64742-88-7	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates 64742-47-8	combustable	Not Established	Not Established
Carbon Black 1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable fraction)	NIOSH: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Carbon black in presence of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, as PAH)

Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1000 ppm STEL	NIOSH: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
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**Engineering Controls:** Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilation, lighting and motorized equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Ensure adequate ventilation.

**Ventilation:** General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be utilized to keep vapor concentrations below exposure limits (PEL & TLV). Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

**Safe Work Practices:** Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating, drinking or smoking. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product is required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1200. Smoking in area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited. Always use protective clothing and equipment. Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from material and from area where material is being used. Spraying of material can cause an oxygen deficient environment. Use proper ventilation to remove vapors, mist and fumes combined with NIOSH approved respirator.

**Respiratory Protection:** When working with this material use a MSHA/NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or suitable respiratory protection to keep airborne mists and vapor concentrations below the PEL & TLV limits. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses with chemical splash goggles or faceshield.

**Skin Protection:** Use chemical resistant gloves.

**Body Protection:** Impervious clothing, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

**Contaminated Gear/Hygiene Practices:** Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Keep food and drink away from materials and from area where material is being used or stored.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p><b>Appearance</b> Gray</p> <p><b>Odor</b> Organic Solvent</p> <p><b>pH:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Freezing point:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Flash point:</b> -4°F, -20°C</p> <p><b>Flammability:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 43.8 mmHg</p> <p><b>Density (Lb / Gal)</b> 11.36</p> <p><b>Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water):</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Decomposition temperature:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Regulatory Coating VOC g/L</b> 455</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC g/L</b> 397</p>	<p><b>Physical State</b> Liquid</p> <p><b>Odor threshold:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Melting point:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Boiling range:</b> 4 - 249°C</p> <p><b>Evaporation rate:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Explosive Limits:</b> 1% - 13%</p> <p><b>Vapor Density:</b> 4.1</p> <p><b>Solubility:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Autoignition temperature:</b> 315°C</p> <p><b>Viscosity:</b> No data available</p> <p><b>Regulatory Coating VOC lb/gal</b> 3.80</p> <p><b>Actual Coating VOC lb/Gal</b> 3.32</p>
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<b>Weight Percent Volatile</b> 36.57 <b>% Weight VOC</b> 29.19 <b>% Wt Exempt VOC</b> 7.38	<b>Specific Gravity (SG)</b> 1.361 <b>% Weight Water</b> 0.0 <b>% Vol Exempt VOC</b> 12.68
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## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** No data available

**Stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Heat, flame and sparks. Extreme temperature and direct sunlight.

**Incompatible with:**

- Strong oxidizers
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Strong acids
- Strong bases

**Hazardous products produced under decomposition:**

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Mixture Toxicity**

Oral Toxicity LD50: 4,199mg/kg  
Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 117mg/L

**Component Toxicity**

14807-96-6	Talc Oral LD50: 1 g/kg (Rat)
108-65-6	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate Dermal LD50: 5 g/kg (Rabbit)
1330-20-7	Xylene Oral LD50: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 4,350 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 29 mg/L (Rat)
66402-68-4	Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate Oral LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,500 mg/kg (Rabbit)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene Oral LD50: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation LC50: 17 mg/L (Rat)
7779-90-0	Zinc phosphate Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat)
763-69-9	Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate Oral LD50: 3,200 mg/kg (Rat)
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate Inhalation LC50: 29 mg/L (Rat)
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone Oral LD50: 1,600 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation LC50: 17 mg/L (Rat)
64742-88-7	Low Odor Kerosene Dermal LD50: 3,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)

This mixture has not been tested for toxicological effects.

**Acute Effects:**

INHALATION - Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination.

EYE CONTACT - Moderate irritation, tearing, redness, and blurred vision.

SKIN CONTACT - Moderate irritant. Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.

INGESTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, & diarrhea.

**Chronic Effects:**

May affect liver, kidney and central nervous system with repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

**Routes of Entry**

Inhalation      Skin Contact      Eye Contact      Ingestion

**Target Organs**

Blood    Eyes      Kidneys    Liver      Lungs      Central Nervous System      Reproductive System  
Skin      Peripheral Nervous System      Cardiovascular System      Respiratory System

**Effects of Overexposure**

Short Term Exposure

The substance irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. High exposures, above the occupational exposure levels, can cause weakness, headache, and drowsiness and may cause unconsciousness. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness. Inhalation can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, causing cough and phlegm. Irritates the skin. Inhalation may cause irritation to respiratory tract. Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation. Inhalation: Exposure to vapor can be irritation to the nose and throat. Inhalation of vapor at concentrations above 200 ppm or 3 - 5 minutes can lead to xylene intoxication. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. If exposure should continue, central nervous system depression characterized by shallow breathing and weak pulse can occur. Levels of 230 ppm for 15 minutes may cause lightheadedness without loss of equilibrium. Reversible liver and kidney damage in man has followed exposure to sudden high concentrations of vapor. Such high levels may also give rise to lung congestion. Exposure to extremely high concentrations (10,000 ppm or more) of xylene vapors can lead to a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of slurred speech, stupor fatigue, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death. Ethyl benzene irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma, and even death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs, resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentration of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Methyl n-amyl ketone can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin. Irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. May affect the central nervous system. Breathing the vapor can cause dizziness and lightheadedness, and can make you pass out.



n-Butyl acetate may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects. Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), and fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles"). High exposures may cause lung irritation; bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, lung scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors. A potential occupational carcinogen. Exposure to levels well above 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for several months may result in damage to the skin and nails, temporary or permanent damage to the lungs and breathing passages, and adversely affect the heart. Carbon Black containing PAH greater than 0.1% should be considered a suspect carcinogen. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure at very high concentrations: Some Carbon blacks may contain compounds which are carcinogenic and as organic extracts of these have been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans, special care should be taken to avoid exposure to such extracts. Lung effects remain controversial and may be due to contaminants. It is probable that minor effects reported are non-specific effects associated with exposure to nuisance dusts in general. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are reportedly present in some carbon blacks. Depending on the process of manufacture, there are variations in their chemical compositions. Prolonged inhalation of concentrations above 5,000 ppm may produce symptoms listed under inhalation and the additional symptoms of headache, dizziness, tremor and fatigue. Additives in denatured alcohol may result in other more severe symptoms. Alcohol has been linked to birth defects in humans. Ethyl alcohol may cause mutations. Repeated exposure (including alcoholic beverages) may cause spontaneous abortions, as well as birth defects and other developmental problems, including "fetal alcohol syndrome." Chronic use of ethanol may cause cirrhosis of the liver. Inhalation of xylene vapor and skin contact with liquid are the two most probable routes of long term exposure. Symptoms of inhalation are dizziness, headache and nausea. Long term exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, intestinal tract disturbances and central nervous system depression. Prolonged contact with skin can lead to irritation, dryness and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause poor memory, difficulty in concentration, and other brain effects. It can also cause damage to the eye surface. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. May cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, as follows: EB is not nephrotoxic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defating agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus, and may cause mutations. Causes skin irritation with cracking and drying; destroys the skin's natural oils. May cause liver and kidney damage. May affect the nervous system.

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

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1% - 5%	Ethylbenzene: IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
1333-86-4	Carbon Black	1% - 1.0%	Carbon Black: NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
13463-67-7	Titanium Dioxide (Dust)	5% - 10%	Titanium Dioxide (Dust): NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen IARC: Possible human carcinogen OSHA: listed
64-17-5	Ethyl Alcohol	1% - 1.0%	Ethyl Alcohol: IARC: Human carcinogen OSHA: listed 9.27.18: Added MIR Value:NL

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS:**

None known

**The following % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.**

0%

**Section 12 - Ecological Information**

This material has not been tested for ecological effects.

**Persistence and degradability:** No data available

**Bioaccumulative potential:** No data available

**Mobility in soil:** No data available

**Other adverse effects:** Contains photochemically reactive solvent.

**Component Ecotoxicity**

Talc	96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >100 g/L [semi-static]
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 161 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >500 mg/L
Acetone	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4.74 - 6.33 mL/L; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6210 - 8120 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 8300 mg/L 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 10294 - 17704 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 12600 - 12700 mg/L

Xylene	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 [flow-through]; 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
Ethylbenzene	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 11.0 - 18.0 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 4.2 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 7.55 - 11 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 32 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 9.1 - 15.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 9.6 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.8 - 2.4 mg/L 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 4.6 mg/L; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: >438 mg/L; 72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 2.6 - 11.3 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 1.7 - 7.6 mg/L [static]
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 62 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 970 mg/L
n-Butyl Acetate	96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 17 - 19 mg/L [flow-through] 72 Hr EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus: 674.7 mg/L
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 126 - 137 mg/L [flow-through]
Low Odor Kerosene	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 800 mg/L [static] 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >100 mg/L 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 450 mg/L
Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 45 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 2.2 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.4 mg/L [static]
Ethyl Alcohol	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 12.0 - 16.0 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 13400 - 15100 mg/L [flow-through] 48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 9268 - 14221 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2 mg/L [Static]

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Product and container should be disposed of in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Subject to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal rules under RCRA, 40CFR261.

### Section 14 - Transportation Information

The following transportation information is provided based on Transtar Autobody Technologies interpretation of shipping regulations. Each shipper is responsible for identifying, naming, marking and labeling prior to offering for transport.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
IATA	PAINT	UN1263	II	3
IMDG	PAINT	UN1263	II	3
USDOT	PAINT	UN1263	II	3

For inner packagings not exceeding 5L each packaged in a strong outer box: Limited Quantity

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

The information listed in this section is not all inclusive of all regulations for this product or the chemical components of this product.

**NJ RTK:** The following chemicals are listed under New Jersey RTK

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 - 20%  
 14807-96-6 Talc 5 - 10%  
 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
 67-64-1 Acetone 5 - 10%  
 1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 - 5%  
 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 - 5%  
 64742-88-7 Low Odor Kerosene 1.3%  
 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
 64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%

**PA RTK:** The following chemicals are listed under Pennsylvania RTK:

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 - 20%  
 14807-96-6 Talc 5 - 10%  
 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
 67-64-1 Acetone 5 - 10%  
 1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 - 5%  
 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 - 5%  
 1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
 64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%

**HAPS:** This formulation contains the following HAPS:

1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%

**SARA 312:** This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 312:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%

**SARA 313:** This Product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%

**Australia-AICS:** The following chemicals are listed:

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 - 20%  
 14807-96-6 Talc 5 - 10%  
 13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
 108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 - 10%  
 67-64-1 Acetone 5 - 10%  
 1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
 66402-68-4 Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 1 - 5%  
 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
 7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 1 - 5%  
 763-69-9 Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 1 - 5%  
 65997-17-3 Soda lime borosilicate glass (non haz) 1 - 5%  
 123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 - 5%  
 110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 - 5%

64742-88-7 Low Odor Kerosene 1.3%  
64742-47-8 Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates 1.0%  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%

**China-SEPA (IECSC):** The following chemicals are listed :

1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate 10 - 20%  
14807-96-6 Talc 5 - 10%  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 - 10%  
67-64-1 Acetone 5 - 10%  
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
66402-68-4 Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 1 - 5%  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 1 - 5%  
763-69-9 Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 1 - 5%  
65997-17-3 Soda lime borosilicate glass (non haz) 1 - 5%  
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 - 5%  
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 - 5%  
64742-88-7 Low Odor Kerosene 1.3%  
64742-47-8 Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates 1.0%  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%


**DSL Status:** The following chemicals are listed on the DSL Inventory .

14807-96-6 Talc 5 - 10%  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
108-65-6 Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 5 - 10%  
67-64-1 Acetone 5 - 10%  
1330-20-7 Xylene 5 - 10%  
66402-68-4 Anhydrous Aluminum Silicate 1 - 5%  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
7779-90-0 Zinc phosphate 1 - 5%  
763-69-9 Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate 1 - 5%  
65997-17-3 Soda lime borosilicate glass (non haz) 1 - 5%  
123-86-4 n-Butyl Acetate 1 - 5%  
110-43-0 Methyl n-Amyl Ketone 1 - 5%  
64742-88-7 Low Odor Kerosene 1.3%  
64742-47-8 Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates 1.0%  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%

**NDSL Status**


1317-65-3 Calcium Carbonate

**California Proposition 65**

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including  
64742-47-8 Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates 1.0%  
108-31-6 Maleic Anhydride 4 PPM

which is[are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**California Proposition 65**

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including  
13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide (Dust) 5 - 10%  
100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%  
1333-86-4 Carbon Black 0.1 - 1.0%  
64-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol 0.1 - 1.0%  
14808-60-7 Silica, Crystalline 500 to 600 PPM

which is[are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

TSCA: The following are not listed under TSCA:

- None

## Section 16 - Other Information

Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this SDS must be considered.

### Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating

##### Legend

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

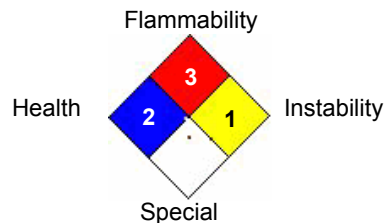
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate, obtained from sources believed by Transtar Autobody Technologies to be accurate. As with all chemicals, **KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN AND ANIMALS. FOR PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.** The hazard information contained herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to his own investigation and verification of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.

Date Prepared: 3/5/2021