HT-7720 Universal Urethane Reducer Medium 146398

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

MANUFACTURED FOR:
High Teck Quality Products

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DATE PRINTED : 10/15/2013
PREPARER NAME : MSDS Coordinator

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance:
liquid
DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, Upper respiratory tract, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system, blood-forming system, male reproductive system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, metallic taste, redness of the skin, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, discomfort in the chest, Lung irritation, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central

nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, effects on memory, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Shortness of breath, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, high blood sugar, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, blood abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, nasal damage, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, central nervous system effects, kidney damage

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., This material (or a component) may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No. / trade secret no.	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	30 - 50%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-89-8	10 - 30%
Glycol ether PM acetate	108-65-6	10 - 30%
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	10 - 30%
N-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	5 - 10%
m-Xylene	108-38-3	1 - 5%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5%
p-Xylene	106-42-3	1 - 5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to physician

Hazards: This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Aldehydes, organic compounds, Hydrocarbons

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification

Flammable Liquid Class IB

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Acetone		**67-64-1**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	250 ppm concentration for up to a 10- hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	590 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,000 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,400mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	750ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,800 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	1,000 ppm
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic		**64742-89-8**
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,000 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3

Glycol ether PM acetate		**108-65-6**
WEEL	8-hr TWA	50 ppm
Isobutyl acetate		**110-19-0**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	150 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	150 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	700 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	700 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	700 mg/m3
N-Butyl acetate		**123-86-4**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	150 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	200 ppm
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	200 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	950 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	150 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	710 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	710 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	150 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	710 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	950 mg/m3
m-Xylene		**108-38-3**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	100 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	435 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	150 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	655 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day

Ethylbenzene		**100-41-4**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	100 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	435 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	125 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	545 mg/m3exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	435 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	435 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	125 ppm
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
p-Xylene		**106-42-3**
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	150 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	655 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	100 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
NIOSH	Time-weighted average	435 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week

General advice

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying

respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Boiling point/boiling range	133 °F / 56 °C @ 1,013.23 hPa Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
Flash point	(<)0 °F / -18 °C Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	1 Ethyl Ether
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1 %(V) / 12.8 %(V)
Regulatory Vapor pressure	104.83 mmHg @ 77 °F / 25 °C
Actual Vapor Pressure	9.23 mmHg @ 77 °F / 25 °C
Relative vapor density	(>)1 AIR=1
Density	0.819 g/cm3 @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C 6.84 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C
Regulatory VOC (with exempts)	6.84 lbs/gal / 819.09 g/l
Actual VOC (less exempts)	4.27 lbs/gal / 511.11 g/l

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks. Exposure to air., Exposure to moisture.

Incompatible products

Acids, alkalis, aluminum, Amines, Ammonia, halogens, nitrates, organic absorbents such as sawdust, peat moss, ground corn cobs, etc., Oxygen, peroxides, Reducing agents, Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Aldehydes, organic compounds, Hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

Acute oral toxicity - Product : no data available

Acute oral toxicity - Components

Acetone	: LD50: 5,800 mg/kg Species: rat Symptoms: tremors
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat
Glycol ether PM acetate	: LD50: 8,532 mg/kg Species: rat
Isobutyl acetate	: LD50: 13,400 mg/kg Species: rat
N-Butyl acetate	: LD50: 12,789 mg/kg Species: rat
m-Xylene	: LD50: 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat
Ethylbenzene	: LD50: 3,500 mg/kg Species: rat
p-Xylene	: LD50: 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat

Acute inhalation toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity - Product : no data available

Acute inhalation toxicity - Components

Acetone	: LC50: 16,000 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LC50: 7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Glycol ether PM acetate	: LC0: > 2000 ppm Exposure time: 3 h Species: mouse Symptoms: no symptoms Remarks: Not classified
N-Butyl acetate	: LC50: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
m-Xylene	: LC50: 18.8 - 25.9 mg/l Exposure time: 6 h Species: rat Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 4
Ethylbenzene	: Remarks: no data available
p-Xylene	: LC50: 6247 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Symptoms	: Tremors, mydriasis, rapid breathing Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 4

Acute dermal toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity - Product : no data available

Acute dermal toxicity - Components

Acetone	: LD50: 7,426 mg/kg Species: guinea pig
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit
Glycol ether PM acetate	: LD50: 5,000 mg/kg
Isobutyl acetate	: LD50: > 17,400 mg/kg Species: rabbit
N-Butyl acetate	: LD50: > 14,112 mg/kg Species: rabbit
Ethylbenzene	: LD50: 15,433 mg/kg Species: rabbit

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : no data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

Biodegradability - Product : no data available

Biodegradability - Components

Acetone	: Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: 77 % Testing period: 2 d Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.
Glycol ether PM acetate	: aerobic Result: Readily biodegradable. 90 %
Isobutyl acetate	: aerobic 81 %
N-Butyl acetate	: 83 % Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
m-Xylene	: Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Ethylbenzene	: Result: Readily biodegradable.
p-Xylene	: Result: Readily biodegradable. 88 %

Bioaccumulation

Bioaccumulation - Product : no data available

Bioaccumulation - Components

N-Butyl acetate	: Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

Toxicity to fish - Product	: no data available
Toxicity to fish - Components	
Acetone	: LC50: 6,100 mg/l
Exposure time	: 48 h
Species	: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LL50: 8.2 mg/l
Exposure time	: 96 h
Analytical monitoring	: yes
Test Type	: semi-static test
Glycol ether PM acetate	: LC50: 100 mg/lExposure time: 96 h
Isobutyl acetate	: LC50: 101 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
N-Butyl acetate	: LC50: 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
m-Xylene	: LC50: 8.4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Ethylbenzene	: LC50: 88 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
p-Xylene	: LC50: 2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates - Product	: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates - Components

Acetone	: EC50: 7,630 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test substance: Acetone
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: EL50: 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Analytical monitoring: yes Test substance: Naphtha Test Type: Immobilization
Glycol ether PM acetate	: EC50: 500 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: Immobilization
Isobutyl acetate	: LC50: 250 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

N-Butyl acetate	: 44 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
m-Xylene	: EC50: 9.55 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: Immobilization
Ethylbenzene	: EC50: 2.9 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
p-Xylene	: 35.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Toxicity to algae

Toxicity to algae - Product	: no data available

Toxicity to algae – Components

Acetone:	Remarks: no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: EL50: 3.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: static test
Glycol ether PM acetate	: Remarks: no data available
N-Butyl acetate	: 648 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) Test Type: Growth inhibition
Ethylbenzene	: EC50: 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae) Analytical monitoring: yes Method: Static
p-Xylene	: EC50: 3.2 mg/l Exposure time: 73 h

Toxicity to bacteria

Toxicity to bacteria - Product	: no data available

Toxicity to bacteria - Components

N-Butyl acetate	: EC 50: > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Species: Bacteria
Glycol ether PM acetate	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0.36 mg/l
Ethylbenzene Remarks	: no data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Glycol ether PM acetate	: 1.74 mg/l
N-Butyl acetate	0.00169 mg/g

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
U.S. DOT - ROAD					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - RAIL					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANS**PORT CANADA - RAIL**					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER					
UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES					
UN	1263 PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA	3		II	

*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ethylbenzene
Benzene
Cumene

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Toluene
Benzene

SARA Hazard Classification
SARA 311/312 Classification
Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

Toluene	10.54 %
Xylene	5.25 %
Ethylbenzene	1.58 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

Acetone	67-64-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-89-8
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6
Toluene	108-88-3
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Xylene	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

Acetone	67-64-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic.	64742-89-8
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6
Toluene	108-88-3
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Xylene	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2

Notification status	
EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).	
Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	1904 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made become available subsequently to the date hereof, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.