Safety Data Sheets

Touch-Up Paint Kit

500306-0
500306-33
500306-96
500306-52
500306-7
500306-6
500306-95
500306-NG
500306-58
500306-G6-B11
500306-47
500306-G7-B11
500306-G8-B11
500306-45
500306-55
500306-W2
500306-P5
1572100-17
500306-G2-B11
1572100-34
500306-G1-B11
1572100-42
500306-G3-B11
1572100-PPB
500306-G9
1572100-PSG
500306-K4

Kit Component	Safety Data Sheet
0.5 oz. Touch-Up Resin	REDUX™ 510 Resin, Part A - All colors

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HAWK RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LLC.
High Performance Coating Systems

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: REDUX™ 510 Resin, Part A - All Colors

Synonym: N.A

Product Code: SR5021LO, SR5028LO,SR51016LO, SR5521LO

Revision Date: Apr 01, 2021 **Date Printed:** Nov 14, 2024

Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.

Manufacturer's Name: Hawk Research Laboratories, LLC

Address: 7150 Capitol Drive Wheeling, IL, US, 60090

Emergency Phone: 800.255.3924 (ChemTel US and Canada); 011.1.813.248.0585 (International)

Information Phone Number: +1 (630) 227-0050

Fax/E-mail:

Product/Recommended Uses: Professional use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H315 - Causes skin irritation

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

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

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

Precautionary Statements - Response

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see First-Aid on this label).

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

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulations.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)

None.

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HHNOC)

None.

Acute toxicity of 9% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
Propreitary	Proprietary	20% - 35%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 20%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	5% - 20%
Proprietary	Proprietary	5% - 20%
Propreitary	Proprietary	5% - 15%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	0% - 5%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0% - 1%

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 breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. 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.

Skin Contact

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No specific treatment is required. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fires involving this product may release oxides of carbon and nitrogen, reactive hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors.

Runoff may pollute waterways

Fire will produce irritating and toxic gases.

Most vapors are heavier than air.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air

Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks)

Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Many liquids are lighter than water.

Containers may explode in fire.

May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

Precautions for Firefighters

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.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

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 Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Protective Equipment

Breathing protection is required. Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. The material, if discarded or spill, may be a regulated waste. Refer to state and local regulations. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations may apply for transporting this material when spilled. See Section 14. 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. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

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.

Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

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.

Skin Protection

Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product.
Full contact Material: butyl-rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm Break through time: 480 min
Material tested: Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)
Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm Break through time: 30 min
Material tested:Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M) The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. 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. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US). 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 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr		710

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE		50				Eye & skin irr		465
Proprietary		200		400	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	980
SILICA, AMORPHOUS								80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2 (R)(Nano), 2.5 (R)				A3	LRT irr; pneumoconiosis		15

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
BUTYL ACETATE	150					1	710	150
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100					1	465	100
Proprietary	400					1	980	400
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)					1,3	6	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE						1		b

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONtppm	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONsppm
BUTYL ACETATE	950	200					
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE				115	25		
Proprietary	1225	500					
SILICA, AMORPHOUS							
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			1				

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, eff - Effects, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant NIOSH Carcinogen, CAN_ONtmg, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) , NIOSH TWA (mg/m3), NIOSH TWA (ppm), ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (ppm), ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH TLV Basis, ACGIH Notations, OSHA TWA (mg/m3) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.44 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.01
% VOC	65.92%
Density VOC	5.56 lb/gal
% HAPS	43.22%
Density HAPS	3.65 lb/gal
% VHAPS	43.21%
Density VHAPS	3.65 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	33.91%

MIR Values	N/A
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	-13C
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
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

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if inhaled

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is 14.5496 mg/l

Propreitary Proprietary

Breathing the vapor can cause headache, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Proprietary Proprietary

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

Propreitary Proprietary

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and reddness. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

Propreitary Proprietary

Contact can irritate and burn the eyes.

Contact can irritate the eyes.

Proprietary Proprietary

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Propreitary Proprietary

Contact can irritate the skin.

Proprietary Proprietary

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Propreitary Proprietary

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

Proprietary Proprietary

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Propreitary Proprietary

Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lighheaded, and to pass out.

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

May damage the liver and kidneys. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out.

Proprietary Proprietary

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Propreitary Proprietary

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor and by ingestion.

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

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

Proprietary Proprietary

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

Chronic Exposure

Propreitary Proprietary

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

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.‘

Propreitary Proprietary

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

Proprietary Proprietary

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

Propreitary Proprietary

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

Propreitary Proprietary

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

LC50 (inhalation, Rat): >5.09 mg/L ; 4-hr exposure
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
No mortality observed at this dose.

LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50 Hamster: > 10000 mg/kg

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

Proprietary Proprietary

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Propreitary Proprietary

Readily biodegradable.

Proprietary Proprietary

Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential

Proprietary Proprietary

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Propreitary Proprietary

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Proprietary Proprietary

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268, and 270. Chemical additions, processing, and otherwise altering this material, may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information	Canada TDG Information
UN number:	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
Proper shipping name:	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
Hazard class:	3	3	3	3
Packaging group:	II	II	II	II
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available			
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available		No Data Available
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available			

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations

The product has been evaluated against the following relevant regulations: U.S.A Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) California Proposition 65 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
Propreitary	Proprietary	20% - 35%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	5% - 20%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	5% - 20%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
Proprietary	Proprietary	5% - 20%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	0% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0% - 1%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312 regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including TITANIUM DIOXIDE which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and TOLUENE which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

DISCLAIMER

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