

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: REDUX™ 650 Base White, High Strength White, Part A
Synonym: N.A.
Product Code: SR650031LO, SR650034LO, SR650035LO, SR650011LO, SR650014LO, SR650015LO
Revision Date: Apr 05, 2021 **Date Printed:** Jun 17, 2022
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
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Information Phone Number: +1 (630) 227-0050
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Professional use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Flammable Liquids - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

These classifications were evaluated according to 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

H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H360 - May damage 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

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.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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.

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.

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

Precautionary Statements - Response

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

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.

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

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor 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 31% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	20% - 40%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 25%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1% - 10%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	1% - 10%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	1% - 10%
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	1% - 10%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1% - 10%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1% - 10%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	1% - 10%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0% - 1%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	0% - 1%
0001589-47-5	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL	0% - 1%

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. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

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 in Case of Fire

Fires involving this product may release oxides of carbon and nitrogen, reactive hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Fire will produce irritating gases. Runoff may pollute waterways 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.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. 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 Actions

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.

Recommended Equipment

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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 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

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. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

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)
ACETONE		250		500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	2400
BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr		710
ETHYL ALCOHOL				1000	A3	URT irr	A3	1900
ETHYLBENZENE		20			A3	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	435
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		200		300		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	590
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		20				Eye & URT irr		300
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		50		100	A4	Eye & URT irr	A4	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE								
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10				A4	LRT irr	A4	15
TOLUENE		20			A4	CNS, visual, &	OTO; A4; BEI	0.2

						hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss		
XYLENE		100		150	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir	A4; BEI	435

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)
ACETONE	1000					1	590	250
BUTYL ACETATE	150					1	710	150
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000					1	1900	1000
ETHYLBENZE NE	100					1	435	100
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200					1	590	200
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100					1		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER							360	100
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE								
TITANIUM DIOXIDE						1		b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)			1,2	375	100
XYLENE	100					1	435	100

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONtppm	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONsppm
ACETONE							
BUTYL ACETATE	950	200					
ETHYL ALCOHOL							
ETHYLBENZE NE	545	125					
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	885	300					
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL							
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	540	150					
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE				270	50		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			1				
TOLUENE	560	150					

XYLENE	655	150					
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(C) - Ceiling limit, 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, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant NIOSH STEL (mg/m3), NIOSH STEL (ppm), NIOSH Carcinogen, CAN_ONtmg, CAN_ONtppm, CAN_ONsppm, OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA STEL (ppm), OSHA Skin designation, OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), NIOSH TW (mg/m3), NIOSH TWA (ppm), ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH TWA (ppm), 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	9.89 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.19
% VOC	35.89%
Density VOC	3.55 lb/gal
% HAPS	22.43%
Density HAPS	2.22 lb/gal
% VHAPS	22.43%
Density VHAPS	2.22 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	56.18%

Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	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

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions To Avoid

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

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if swallowed

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 >20 mg/l

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

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

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The NOAEL for paternal toxicity is 300 ppm and for offspring toxicity is 1000 ppm. The NOAEL for maternal and fetotoxicity was considered to be 1500 ppm. Effects appear secondary to parental weight loss.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the respiratory tract.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance and the vapour in high concentrations can be irritating to the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. Prolonged exposure to vapors may cause coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness and intoxication.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Exposure to very high concentrations could cause depression of the central nervous system.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. (Short-term exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. 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, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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.

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.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

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.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)
LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)*
LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)* *(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)
LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

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)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)
LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable in water. Half-life in air = 3.1 hours.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

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 related material	Paint related material	Paint related material	Paint related material
Hazard class:				3
Hazard class:	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
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	20% - 40%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	10% - 25%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	1% - 10%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	1% - 10%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL	1% - 10%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA

	MONOMETHYL ETHER		
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1% - 10%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	1% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0% - 1%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	0% - 1%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0001589-47-5	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL	0% - 1%	DSL,SARA312,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, Canada_NPRI, CERCLA, DSL, SARA312, TSCA 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.

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