SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE ISSUED :	6/4/2015
SDS REF. No :	6100 SERIES

6100 SERIES

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 6100 SERIES POLYURETHANE

PRODUCT CODE: 6100 SERIES
PRODUCT USE: Industrial Solvent borne Paint

MANUFACTURER
Cardinal Industrial Finishes
1329 Potrero Ave

S. El Monte, CA,
626 444-9274

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800)424-9300
CHEMTREC (International Transportation) : 1(202)483-7616
WEB: WWW.CARDINALPAINT.COM

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PICTOGRAMS

SIGNAL WORD : DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS : P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 Dispose of in accordance with Local, Regional, State, Federal and International regulations.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	
P.M. Acetate	10% - 15%	108-65-6	

n-Butyl Acetate	5% - 10%	123-86-4	
Toluene	5% - 10%	108-88-3	
Xylene	1% - 5%	1330-20-7	
Amorphous Silica	1% - 5%	7631-86-9	
Phenylethane	1% - 5%	100-41-4	

The follow substances may be present in varying quantities depending on color.

Titanium Dioxide	0% - 60%	13463-67-7	
Carbon Black	0% - 40%	1333-86-4	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first and measures.

EYES CONTACT : Flush with large quantities of water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Keep eyes wide open while rising. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT : Wash exposed area with mild soap and water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.

INGESTION : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep victim warm and seek immediate attention.

INHALATION : Remove to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable to breath. Call a doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed. Symptoms/injuries: Eye irritation
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Cause serious eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
If medical advise is needed, have product container or label on hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA : In the event of a fire, use specifically suitable extinguishing agents. Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, alcohol resistant foam, CO2, water fog. Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE : Firefighting instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting: Firefighters should wear full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure modes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD : Fire hazard: Highly flammable/liquid or vapor.
Explosive hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES :
General measures: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No smoking.

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL :
For non-Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS :
Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.

ENVIROMENTAL PRECAUTIONS :
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP :
Collect damaged aerosols and use absorbent and/or inert material, then place in suitable container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING : Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Precautions for safe handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when you are leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.
Hygiene measures: Wash Skin thoroughly after handling.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING INCOMPATIBILITIES : Storage conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place away from : Heat sources. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible products: Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials: Source of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat Sources.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS\PERSONAL PROTECTION

BENZENE(71-43-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	2.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	0.5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CARC PEL	1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CARC STEL	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CIEL (Table Z-1-A)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1-A)	1 ppm
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)	3.0 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	3.5 mg/m3
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	150 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Table Z-1)	150 ppm, 710 mg/m3
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone(872-50-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH PEL	N/E
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA	N/E
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)		
USA AIHA	AIAH (WEEL) TWA	50 ppm
Phenylethane(100-41-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	125 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)		
PEl (Permissible Exposure Limit)	OSHA TWA	15 mg/m3
TLV	ACGIH TWA	10 mg/m3
Toluene(108-88-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	20 ppm

USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	150 ppm, 560 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	100 ppm, 375 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL (PO)	150 ppm, 560 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (PO)	100 ppm, 375 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-2)	200 ppm
Xylene(1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 PPM, 435 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION : If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH approved dust respirator is advised in absence of environmental control. OSHA Regulations also permit other NIOSH dust respirators under specified conditions. (See your Safety Equipment Supplier) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

HAND PROTECTION REMARKS : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

EYES PROTECTION : Eye wash bottle with pure water.
Tightly fitting safety goggles.
Where face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION : Wear impervious clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	**:**	Liquid
Color	**:**	Various colors depending on the pigmentation.
Odor	**:**	Characteristic. Sweet. Mint like.
Odor threshold	**:**	No data available.
Ph	**:**	N/A – See Technical Data Sheet
Evaporation rate	**:**	Slower Than Ether
Melting point	**:**	-94.7 C (-138.46 F)
Freezing point	**:**	No data available.
Boiling point	**:**	176.0 deg F TO 306.0 deg F
Flash point	**:**	40.00 deg F
Lower expolsion limit	**:**	.8
Upper expolsion limit	**:**	13.1
Vapour pressure	**:**	185 mm Hg
Vapour density	**:**	Heavier than air
Relative density	**:**	No data available.
Density	**:**	11.6199
Solubility	**:**	No data available.
Partion coefficient: n-octanol/water	**:**	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	**:**	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	**:**	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY : Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID : Heat, flames and sparks. Extremely high temperatures and direct sunlight.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional toxiclogical information	The product is not subject to classification according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations: When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and information provided to us.
Irritant of skin	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 404)
Irritation of eyes	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 405)
LC0 - Inhalation	>140->2000 mg/m3 / 4 h (Rat) (OCED 403)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LD50 - Oral - Rat	>5000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 401)
Other information - Oral	=> 1340 mg/kg/day
Sensitization	Not sensitization (guinea pig) (OCED 406)
BENZENE(71-43-2)	
Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Substances known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or to be regarded as if they cause human aspiration toxicity hazard.
Carcinogenicity	Species: rat Sex: female Dose: 0, 25, 50, 250 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: zymbal gland carcinomas, squamous cell papillomas Species: rat Sex: male Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: zymbal gland carcinomas, squamous cell papillomas Species: mouse Sex: male and female Dose: 25, 50, 100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: Clear evidence of multiple organ carcinogenicity.
CMR effects	Carcinogenicity: Human carcinogen. Mutagenicity: In vivo tests showed mutagenic effects Teratogenicity: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Eye irritation	May cause irreversible eye damage.
Further information	Chronic Health Hazard. Solvents may degrease the skin.
LC50 Dermal	44.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat Sex: Not Specified Test atmosphere: vapor
LD50	> 8,260 mg/kg Species: rabbit
LD50 Oral	> 2,000 mg/kg Species: rat Sex: female
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, female Sex: female. Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50, 100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 25 mg/kg Species: rat, male Sex: male Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 50 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 50 mg/kg Species: mouse Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50,100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg
Sensitization	Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
ACGIH	ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies carbon black as A4, Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity Classification	GHS- Not a hazardous substance or preparation according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS).
Human Epidemiology	Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small decrements in lung function, as measured by FEV1. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 mL decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested an exposure to 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working-lifetime will result in a 48 mL decline in FEV1. In contrast, normal age related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml. The relationship between symptoms and exposure to carbon black is less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the drawing of definitive conclusions about symptoms.
Human Epidemiology -	Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK

cont	study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney 17-18) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington 16).
Human Epidemiology - cont.	Morfeld and McCunney 19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received before being hired in the carbon black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006. Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the carbon black production industries show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black. No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to carbon black.
Human Epidemiology - cont.	This study, however, indicated a link between carbon black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function. A study on carbon black production workers in the UK 10) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant 11-14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study 10), found no association with carbon black exposure. In contrast, a large US study 15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers. Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate 1) .l
IARC	IARC In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
LD50 (Rat)	>8000 mg/kg
Mutagenic Effects and Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.
NIOSH	NIOSH The U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 1978 criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with PAH contaminant levels greater than 0.1% require the measurement of PAHs in air. As some PAHs are possible human carcinogens, NIOSH recommends an exposure limit of 0.1 mg/m3 for PAHs in air, measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction.
NTP	NTP Carbon black is not designated a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the European Union (EU).
Reproductive and Teratogenic Effects	No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or foetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to fetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.
Sensitization	No animal data is available. No cases in humans have been reported.
STOT- repeated exposure	Therefore, no STOT, Repeated exposure classification is made.
STOT- single exposure	Inhalation studies with the rat showed lung effects (see Section 11.2 and 11.3), these effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" 1 and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if

	the mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
Inhalation	No data available.
LD-50 Dermal - (Rabbit)	> 16ml/kg
LD-50 Oral - (Rat)	14,130 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro: No data available. In vivo: No data available.
Other adverse effects:	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): none
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): none
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Narcotic effect.
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone(872-50-4)	
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable.
Assessment other acute effects	Assessment of STOT single: Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation / corrosion Assessment of irritating effects: Eye contact causes irritation. Skin contact causes irritation. Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract. EU-classification Skin Species: rabbit Result: Slightly irritating. Method: Draize test Literature data. The European Union (EU) has classified this substance with 'Irritating to skin' (R38). Eye Species: rabbit Result: Irritant. Method: Draize test Literature data. Sensitization Assessment of sensitization: Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies. Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) Species: mouse Result: Non-sensitizing. Method: OECD Guideline 429 The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.
Carcinogenicity	Assessment of carcinogenicity: In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. In long-term studies in rodents exposed to high doses, a tumorigenic effect was found; however, these results are thought to be due to a rodent-specific liver effect that is not relevant to humans. The whole of the information assessable provides no indication of a carcinogenic effect.
Genetic toxicity	Assessment of mutagenicity: The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria. No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with mammalian cell culture and mammals.
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.1 mg/l (OECD Guideline 403) Exposure time: 4 h An aerosol was tested. Limit concentration test only (LIMIT test). No mortality was observed.
LD50 Dermal - Rat	5,000 mg/m3; Species: rat (male/female) Value: > 5,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402) Literature data.
LD50 Oral - Rat	4,150 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 401) Literature data.
Repeated dose toxicity	Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation. The substance may cause damage to the testes after repeated inhalation of high doses. Experiment
Reproductive toxicity	Assessment of reproduction toxicity: As shown in animal studies, the product may cause damage to the testes after repeated high exposures that cause other toxic effects.
Symptoms of Exposure	Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure Data available do not indicate that there are medical conditions that are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to this substance/product.
Teragenicity	Assessment of teratogenicity: The substance caused malformations/developmental toxicity in laboratory animals.
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
LC50 - Inhalation Rat	>4345 ppm (Rat, 6 h)

LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg
LD50 - Oral - Rat	6,190 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro: No data available. In vivo: No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity.	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit): very slight
Skin corrosion/irritation	Specified substance(s) 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (Rabbit, 4 h): none (Rabbit, 24 h): none.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 103 wk Activity duration: 6 h Dose: 0, 75, 250, 750 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week NOAEL: 250 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: evidence of carcinogenic activity Symptoms: increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasm's, increase incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas GLP: yes Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Carcinogenicity classification not possible from current data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro, Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative GLP: no : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method : OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative GLP: yes Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Test species: mouse (male) Application Route: Oral Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative GLP: yes Test Type: DNA damage and/or repair Test species: mouse (male and female)Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 486 Result: negative GLP: yes Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects
LC50 (Mouse, Male)	10 mg/l Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
LD50 (rabbit)	15,433 mg/kg
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 75 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 28 d Dose: 75, 250 and 750 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 407 GLP: yes Symptoms: Increased kidney and liver weights
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: One generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500 and 1000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 1,000 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 100 ppm Symptoms: Reduced fetal weight. Reduced offspring weight gain. Method: OECD Test Guideline 415 Result: No reproductive effects. GLP: yes Effects on foetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000, 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 15 d General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: 2,000 ppm Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 500 ppm Symptoms: Reduced body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels GLP: No data available Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No toxicity to reproduction Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation Remarks: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Auditory system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
Carcinogenicity	In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, 250 mg/m3 of repairable Ti02.

Dermal ALD (rabbit)	>10000 mg/m3
Eye irritation	slight irritation
Inhalation 4 h ALC	>6.82 mg/l
ORAL ALD (rat)	>2400 mg/kg
Sensistation	Did not cause sensitsation on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	slight irritation
Toluene(108-88-3)	
Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration Toxicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium , GLP: yes, Carcinogen
Further information	Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects. Solvents may degrease the skin.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: Mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative : Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Result: negative Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration assay in vivo Test species: rat Cell type: Bone marrow Application Route: Intraperitoneal Exposure time: 1 or 5 d Dose: 0, 0.025, 0.082, 0.247 ml/kg Result: negative Test Type: Dominant lethal assay Test species: mouse (male) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk for 8 wks Dose: 0, 100, 400 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 478 Result: negative Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat, male and female)	28.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
LD50 (rabbit)	> 5,000 mg/kg
LD50 (rat, male)	> 5,580 mg/kg
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: mouse, male and female NOAEL: 625 mg/kg LOAEL: 1,250 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 13 wks Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 312, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 Group: yes GLP: yes Symptoms: death, Increased liver weight, ataxia, hypoactivity, hypothermia Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 300 Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 6, 12, or 18 mths Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk Dose: 0, 30, 100, 300 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Repeated dose toxicity - Assessment : Causes skin irritation.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 2000 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 500 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 500 ppm Fertility: NOAEC: 2,000 ppm Symptoms: Reduced maternal body weight gain. Reduced offspring weight gain. Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility. GLP: yes Test Type: Fertility Species: rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 600 ppm Symptoms: Decreased sperm count Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Reproductive toxicity (cont.)	Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Dose: 0, 250, 750, 1500, 3000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 10 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 750 ppm Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 750 ppm Symptoms: Maternal toxicity, Reduced body weight, Skeletal malformations. GLP: yes Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Test Type: Maximization Test (GPMT) Species: guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. GLP: yes
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Irritating to eyes. Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 4 h Result: Irritating to skin.
STOT - repeated	Inhalation Auditory system, Eyes May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure	exposure., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
STOT - single exposure	Exposure routes: Target Organs: Assessment: Remarks: Inhalation Central nervous system May cause drowsiness or dizziness. The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.
Xylene(1330-20-7)	
Acute dermal toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate, 4631 ppm Exposure time, 4 h Test atmosphere: gas Method; Calculation method.
Acute toxicity Product	Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 3,523 mg/kg Method: Calculation method.
Aspiration Toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Dose: 0, 500 or 1000 mg/kg Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.32. Result: did not display carcinogenic properties GLP: No data available, Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.
Germ cell mutagenicity	12:00:00 AM
Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment	Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat, male) Inhalation	6700 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.2. GLP: No data available Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation. Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 4
LC50 (rat, male) Oral	3,523 mg/kg Method: EU Method B.1 (Acute Toxicity, Oral) Target Organs: Kidney, Bladder GLP: no
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 250 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 0, 250 or 500 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 25, 100 and 500 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: > 500 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: > 500 ppm Early Embryonic Development: NOAEC: > 500 ppm Result: No reproductive effects. Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000 or 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 14 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: > 2,000 Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 100 ppm Result: No teratogenic effects., Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility. Damage to fetus not classifiable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 24 h Result: Irritating to skin Remarks: Skin irritation, Category 2
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional ecological information	General notes: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
Bioaccumulative potential	No further relevant information available.
EC50 - Algee	>10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (72 h) (OCED 201) comparable substance
EC50 - Daphnia magna	>1000 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (24 h) (OCED 202)
LCO - Zebra fish	10000 mg/l (zebra fish) (96 h) (static) (OCED203)
Mobility in soil	No further relevant information available.
Persistence and degradability	The product is chemically and biologically inert. By the insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process.
BENZENE(71-43-2)	
Additional ecological information	Toxic to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.
EC50	10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) static test Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Ecotoxicology Assessment	Acute aquatic toxicity Benzene : Toxic to aquatic life. Chronic aquatic toxicity Benzene : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
ErC50	100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
LC50	5.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) flow-through test Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Results of PBT assessment	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulative (vPvB).
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
Behavior in water treatment plants	Activated sludge, EC0 (3 h) > 800 mg/L. DEV L3 (TTC test)
Bioaccumulation Potential	Potential bioaccumulation is not expected because of the physicochemical properties of the substance
EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
EC50 Daphnia magna (water flea)	>5600 mg/l (24 h) OECD (Guideline 202)
Environmental fate	Carbon black is an inert solid, stable and insoluble in water or organic solvents. Its vapor pressure is negligible. Based on these properties it is expected that carbon black will not occur in air or water in relevant amounts. Also potential for distribution via water or air can be dismissed. The deposition in soil or sediments is therefore the most relevant compartment of fate in the environment.
LC50 Brachydanio reio (zebra fish)	>1000 mg/l (96 h) OECD (Guideline 203)
NOEC 50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity	Fish: No data available. Aquatic invertebrates: No data available. Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: No data available.
LC-50 (Fathead Minnow) Acute Toxicity	18 mg/l, (96 h)
LC-50 (Water Flea) Aquatic invertebrates	44 mg/l , (48 h)
Mobility in soil	Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments: No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	83 % (28 d), Biological Oxygen Demand:BOD-5: 730 mg/g, Chemical Oxygen Demand:1,010 mg/g, BOD/COD ratio:72 %.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone(872-50-4)	
Additional information	Sum parameter Chemical oxygen demand (COD): (DIN 38409 Part 41) approx. 1,600 mg/g Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) Incubation period 5 d: < 2 mg/g Absorbable organically-bound halogen (AOX): This product contains no organically-bound halogen.
Bioaccumulative potential	Assessment bioaccumulation potential Because of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient (log Pow) accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.
EC50 (Algae)	> 500 mg/l, (72 h), Scenedesmus subspicatus (DIN 38412 Part 9) The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.
EC50 (Daphnia)	> 1,000 mg/l, (24 h), Daphnia magna (DIN 38412 Part 11, static) The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.
LD50 (fish)	> 500 mg/l, Salmo gairdneri, syn. O. mykiss (static) The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.
Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge	Toxicity to microorganisms DIN EN ISO 8192 aquatic activated sludge, industrial/EC50 (0.5 h): > 600 mg/l The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.
Mobility in soil	Assessment transport between environmental compartments The substance will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface. Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.
Persistence and degradability	Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O) Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria). Elimination information 73 % BOD of the ThOD (28 d) (OECD 301C; ISO 9408; 92/69/EEC, C.4-F) (aerobic, Inoculum conforming to MITI requirements (OECD 301C)) Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria). Assessment of stability in water In contact with

	water the substance will hydrolyse slowly.
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aquatic invertebrates	NOEC (daphnia, 21 d): >= 100 mg/l EC-50 (daphnia, 21 d): > 100 mg/l
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Biological Oxygen Demand	363 mg/g 1,050 mg/g
Chemical Oxygen Demand	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity Fish	LC-50 (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 63.5 mg/l NOEC (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 47.5 mg/l
LC50 - Daphnoid - Auuatic invertebrates	408 mg/l (48 h)
LC50 - Fathead Minnow - Toxicity to Fish	161 mg/l (96 h)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation - 90 % (28 d, Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test) Readily biodegradable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants	EC-50 (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): > 1,000 mg/l NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): >= 1,000 mg/l
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.92
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	1.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	5.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: Static GLP: yes
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 22 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 28 d GLP: yes
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	(Daphnia): 3.6 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria : GLP: Remarks: No data available Ecotoxicology Assessment Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
LC50 fish	Fathead minnow 96 h >1000 mg/l
Toluene(108-88-3)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.73
EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia)	3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Renewal
EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae))	134 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: static test
IC50 (Bacteria)	84 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h, Test Type: Static Ecotoxicology Assessment Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life. Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	5.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: Sewage Biodegradation: 100 % Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Xylene(1330-20-7)	
Bioaccumulative	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.77 - 3.15

potential	
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	4.36 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 73 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes
IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	1 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 GLP
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 GLP: No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 72 % Exposure time: 20 d

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

GENERAL INFORMATION : No data available.
DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations. Mix with compatible chemical which is less flammable and incenerate. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignation; do not cut, drill, grind or weld or near this container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USDOT GROUND
DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME (DOT) : Paint, flammable liquid
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IATA (AIR)
DOT (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint, flammable liquid
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IMDG (OCEAN)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint, flammable liquid
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

MARINE POLLUTANT : No
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS : P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P235 Keep cool.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS
All ingredients in Section #3 are TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) listed.

OSHA HAZARDS : Flammable liquid, Moderate skin irritant, Moderate eye irritant, Carcinogen.
EPCRA - Emergency
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY
Carbon Black (CAS# 1333-86-4) : RQ(lbs) 5000

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantiity : This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENRS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)
SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
SARA 313 :
Not reportable.

CLEAN AIR ACT :

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Toluene	108-88-3
Phenylethane	100-41-4
BENZENE	71-43-2
Cumene	98-82-8

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) :
Flam. Liq. 2 H226
Eye Irrit. 2 H319
STOT SE 3 H336

NATIONAL REGULATIONS

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
#Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
#Phenylethane	100-41-4
#Carbon Black	1333-86-4

# Indicates a chemical listed by IARC as a possible carcinogen.

STATE REGULATIONS
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
+Toluene	108-88-3
*Phenylethane	100-41-4
*BENZENE	71-43-2
+n-Methylpyrrolidone	872-50-4

*****This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.
+This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Massachusetts Right to Know
Butyl Acetate CAS# 123-86-4
Carbon Black CAS# 1333-86-4
Pennsylvania Right to Know
Carbon Black CAS# 1333-86-4
Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7
Aluminum Hydroxide CAS# 21645-51-2
Amorphous Silicon Dioxide CAS# 7631-86-9
Pyrogenic Colloidal Silica CAS# 112945-52-5
Butyl Acetate CAS# 123-86-4

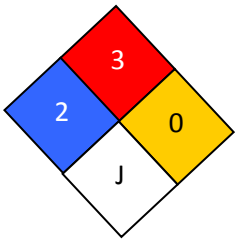
New Jersey Right to Know
Carbon Black CAS# 1333-86-4
Titanium Dioxide CAS# 13463-67-7
Aluminum Hydroxide CAS# 21645-51-2
Amorphous Silicon Dioxide CAS# 7631-86-9
Pyroganic Colloidal Silica CAS# 112945-52-5
Butyl Acetate CAS# 123-86-4

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATING

Health :	2*
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	J

NFPA CODES



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