

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



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<b>SDS REF. No :</b>	A-4100 SERIES

## A-4100 SERIES ACRYLIC ENAMEL AEROSOL

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** A-4100 SERIES ACRYLIC ENAMEL AEROSOL

**PRODUCT CODE:** A-4100 SERIES

**PRODUCT USE:** Industrial Aerosol Touch Up 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 :** 1(202)483-7616

**Transportation)**

**WEB:** WWW.CARDINALPAINT.COM

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**PICTOGRAMS**



**SIGNAL WORD :** DANGER

**HAZARD STATEMENTS :**

H223 Flammable aerosol.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS :**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

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.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	
Acetone	25% - 30%	67-64-1	
Propane Blend	25% - 30%	74-98-6	

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	15% - 20%	78-93-3	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	5% - 10%	108-10-1	
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1% - 5%	872-50-4	
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	1% - 5%	111-76-2	
Isobutyl Acetate	1% - 5%	110-19-0	

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 aid 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, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL 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**

Acetone(67-64-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL TLV	750 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA TLV	500 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH STEL (Table Z-1)	1,000 ppm, 2,400 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH TWA	250 ppm, 590 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	1,000 ppm, 2,400 mg/m3
Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	10 mg/m3 (Total dust), 3 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) TWA	15 mg/m3 (Tptal dust), 5 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
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
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PO TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TABLE Z-1 TWA (mg/m3)	50 ppm, 240 mg/m3
Isobutyl Acetate(110-19-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA TLV	150 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TABLE Z-1)	150ppm, 700 mg/m3
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL	100 ppm, 300 mg/m3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	300 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m3)	410 mg/m3
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (ppm)	75 ppm
USA NIOSH REL	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	75 ppm
USA NIOSH REL	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone(872-50-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH PEL	N/E
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA	N/E
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
Propane Blend(74-98-6)		
ACGIH	ACGIH	N/E
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) mg/m3	1800 mg/m3
Styrene(100-42-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	40 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)		
PEL(Permissible Exposure Limit)	OSHA TWA	15 mg/m3
TLV	ACGIH TWA	10 mg/m3
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

<b>Physical state</b>	:	Liquid
<b>Color</b>	:	Various colors depending on the pigmentation.
<b>Odor</b>	:	Characteristic. Sweet. Mint like.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Ph</b>	:	N/A - See Technical Data Sheet
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	:	Slower Than Ether
<b>Melting point</b>	:	-94.7 C (-138.46 F)
<b>Freezing point</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Boiling point</b>	:	-44.0 deg F TO 397.0 deg F
<b>Flash point</b>	:	-154.00 deg F
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	:	1.1
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	:	12.8
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	:	185 mm Hg
<b>Vapor density</b>	:	Heavier than air
<b>Relative density</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Density</b>	:	6.4452
<b>Solubility</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Partion coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	:	No data available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	:	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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), dense black smoke.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acetone(67-64-1)	
Aspiration toxicity	Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting., Concentrations substantially above TLV value may cause narcotic effects., Solvents may degrease the skin.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (female), Application Route: Dermal; Exposure time: .365 d (90%) or 424 d (100%), Dose: 0.1ml 90(71mg) or 100% (79mg), Frequency of Treatment: 3 times a wk, NOAEL: 79; Result: did not display carcinogenic properties., Carcinogenicity-Assessment: Not classified as a human carcinogen.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Test Type: mammalian cell gene mutation assay. Test species: Mouse Lymphoma, Metabolic activation: Without metabolic activation; Method: OECD Guideline 476; Result: negative; Test Type: Ames test, Metabolic activation: Without metabolic activation; Method: OECD Guideline 471; Result: negative, Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro, Test species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO), Metabolic activation: Without metabolic activation; Method: OECD Guideline 473; Result: negative; Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: I vivo micronucleus test. Test species: Mouse, Application Route: Oral, Exposure: 13 wk, Dose: 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 ppm, Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment	Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat) Inhalation	76 mg/l (4 h exposure)
LD50 (rat) Oral	5,800 mg/kg; Symptoms: tremors
LD50 Dermal	>7,426 mg/kg
Repeated dose exposure	Species: mouse, male, NOAEL: 20,000, Application Route: Oral, Exposure time: 13 wk, Number of exposures: daily, Dose: 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000, 20000, Method OECD Test Guideline 408, GLP: No data available.; Species: mouse, female, NAOEL 20000, LAOEL: 50000; Application Route: Oral, Exposure time: 13 wk, Number of exposures: daily, Dose: 1250, 2500, 5000, 10000, 20000, Method OECD Test Guideline 408, GLP: No data available; Repeated dose toxicity Assessment: causes mild skin irritation., Causes serious eye irritation.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility: Species: rat, male; Application Route: oral; Dose: 0, 5,000, 10,000 mg/l; Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week; General Toxicity - Parent: LOAEL: 10,000; Fertility: 10,000; Effects on fetal development: Species: rat; Application Route: Inhalation; Dose: 0, 440, 2200, 11,000 ppm; Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week; General Toxicity Material: NOAEC: 2,200 ppm; Tetragenicity: NOAEC: 2,200 ppm; Embryo-fetal toxicity: NOAEC: 2,200 ppm; Result: No teratogenic potential. GLP: No data available.; Reproductive toxicity Assessment: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Test type: Maximization test, Species: guinea pig, Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization. Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit, Result : Slightly irritating to eyes, Exposure time: 24 h, Classification: Irritating to eyes, Remarks: Eye irritation.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit, Exposure time: 24 h, Classification: Not irritating to skin, Method: In vivo, Result: Mild irritation, Remarks: Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal natural fat from the skin resulting in desiccation of the skin.
STOT - single exposure	Exposure routes: Inhalation (vapor); Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT- repeated exposure	No data available.
Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)	
Additional Information	RTECS: BD0940000 Nausea, Vomiting, and Constipation.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Mouse lymphocyte Result- negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Rat - male Result: negative
Inhalation	No data available.
LD50 Oral - Rat -	>5,000 mg/kg, Oral - Rat - female

female - Acute toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Maximization Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig Result- Does not cause skin sensitization.(OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
<b>Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)</b>	
Additional toxicological 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) (OECD 404)
Irritant of eyes	Not irritating (rabbit) (OECD 405)
LC0 - Inhalative	>140->2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 4 h (Rat) (OECD 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 sensitizing (guinea pig) (OECD 406)
<b>Carbon Black(1333-86-4)</b>	
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/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested an exposure to 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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 - cont	Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK 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) .
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/m <sup>3</sup> 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 fetus 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
<b>Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)</b>	
Aspiration toxicity	Remarks: No data available.
Carcinogenicity	Species mouse, Application Route: Inhalation, Exposure time 2 yr, Activity duration: 6 h, Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week, NAOEL: 125 ppm Result: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effects with no relevance to humans., Carcinogenicity-Assessment: Not evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies..
Further information	Product Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.,
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay; Test species: Chinese hamster (CHO), Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation. Result: negative., Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test., Test species: mouse (male), application Route: Intraperitoneal, Result: negative., Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment: Tests on bacterial or mammalian did not show mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat) inhalation	Acute inhalation toxicity: 500 ppm, Exposure time: 4 h; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
LC50 (rat) Oral	Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg; Method: Expert judgment.; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.
LD50 (rat) dermal	Acute toxicity estimate: 1,1000 mg/kg; Method: Expert judgment; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after single contact with skin.
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat NOAEL: 30, Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 14 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: mouse Application Route: oral Fertility: NOAEL: 720 mg/kg body weight Symptoms: Reduced fertility Result: Reduced fertility at maternally toxic doses Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Duration of Single Treatment: 10 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day Developmental Toxicity: Lowest observed adverse effect level: 100 ppm Result: Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and on development, based on animal experiments

Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Test Type: Maximization test, Species guinea pig, Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Irritating to eyes.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Remarks: Moderate skin irritation in susceptible persons., Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	No data available.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.
<b>Isobutyl Acetate(110-19-0)</b>	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
LC50 Inhalation	No data available
LD50 (Rabbit) Dermal	> 17,400 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat) Oral	3,200 - 6,400 mg/m3
Mutagenicity	In vitro Product: Salmonella typhimurium assay (Ames test), : negative +/- activation In vivo Product: Chromosomal aberration, oral: gavage (Mouse): Read-across from a similar material.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	NOEL (Rat, Oral Study, 92 d): 316 mg/kg Read-across from a similar material.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit): none
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit, 4 h): none
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
<b>Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)</b>	
Carcinogenicity Data:	The ingredient(s) of this product is (are) not classified as carcinogenic by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA or NTP.
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	8000 ppm; (4 h)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit	3400 mg/kg
LD50 Oral - Rat (Acute Toxicity)	2460 mg/kg
Mutagenicity Data:	No adverse mutagenicity effects are anticipated.
Reproductive Data:	No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data:	None known.
Synergistic Materials:	Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (example - carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane), dithiocarbamates (example - disulfiram), dimethylNitrosamine and thioacetamide.
Tetragenicity Data:	No adverse Tetragenicity effects are anticipated.
<b>Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)</b>	
Aspiration toxicity	Product: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Remarks: This information is not available, Carcinogenicity-Assement: Not classified as a human carcinogen.
Further information	Product Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.,
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Ames test, Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation, Method OECD Test Guideline 471
LC50 (mouse) inhalation	320 mg/l (4 h exposure)
LC50 (rat) Oral	3737 mg/kg
LD50 (rabbit) dermal	6,480 mg/kg
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fetal development, Species: rat female, Application Route: Inhalation, Dose: 400, 1000, 3000 ppm,
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Test Type: Buehler Test, Species guinea pig, Method OECD Test Guideline 406, Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	Remarks: Severe skin irritation, Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Irritation to eyes
Skin corrosion/irritation	Remarks: Moderate skin irritation, Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	Product: No data available, Components: No data available.



STOT - single exposure	Product: Target Organs: Central Nervous system, Components: Exposure routes: Inhalation, Product: Target Organs: Central Nervous system
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)	
Carcinogenicity Data	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. (IARC-2B)
LC50 (Rat, 4 ) Inhalation	8.2 - 16.4 mg/l
LD50 (Rabbit) Dermal	>1 600 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat) Oral	2 080 - 4 600 mg/kg
Mutagenicity Data	Mutagenicity tests in animals have been negative or inconclusive. See "Other Studies Relevant to Material".
Other Studies Relevant Material	According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), methyl isobutyl ketone is possibly carcinogenic to humans. (IARC-2B) MIBK was not teratogenic, embryotoxicity or fetotoxic following exposures that did not produce maternal toxicity. Rats and mice were exposed to 300, 1000 or 3000 ppm MIBK on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Exposures to 3000 ppm produced maternal and fetal toxicity, but no teratogenicity. There was no maternal toxicity, embryotoxicity or teratogenicity at 300 or 1000 ppm. Findings of fetotoxicity at 300 ppm were complicated by abnormal litter sizes and were determined not to be treatment related. (4) MIBK produced negative results in the micronucleus cryptogenic assay in mice in vivo. Most mutagenicity tests have produced negative results.
Reproductive Data	No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data	None known.
Synergistic Materials	In studies with mice, MIBK prolonged the loss of righting reflex induced by ethanol. In animal studies, MIBK has been shown to potentiate the hepatotoxicity of haloalkanes, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and 1,2-dichlorobenzene. Combined exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and MIBK caused increased behavioral responses in baboons.
Teratogenicity Data	No adverse teratogenic effects are anticipated. See "Other Studies Relevant to Material".
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/m <sup>3</sup> ; 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.
Tetragenicity	Assessment of teratogenicity: The substance caused malformations/developmental toxicity in laboratory animals.
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 neoplasms, 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 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 fetal 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.
<b>Propane Blend(74-98-6)</b>	
Aspiration	No end point data for material. Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Carcinogenicity	No end point data for material. Not expected to cause cancer.
Eye	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No end point data for material. , May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Data available. Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Ingestion	N/A
Lactation	No end point data for material. Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
LC50 (RAT) Inhalation	1443 mg/l (GAS) (15 minutes)
Other Information	May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite (cold burn). Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias. Simple asphyxiant: Acts by displacing oxygen in the lungs thereby diminishing the supply of oxygen available to the blood and tissues. Symptoms include shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, in coordination, lethargy, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. Continued lack of oxygen may result in convulsions, loss of consciousness and death. Since exercise increase
Reproductive Toxicity	Data available. Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 422
Sensitization	No end point data for material. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin	N/A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Repeated Exposure	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 422
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) Single Exposure:	No end point data for material. Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
<b>Styrene(100-42-5)</b>	
Irritation / corrosion - Eye	Species: Rabbit; Result: non-irritant; Method: BASF - Test

Irritation / corrosion - Sensitization	Species: Guinea pig; Result: non-sensitization; Method: OECD Guideline 406.
Irritation / corrosion - Skin	Species: Rabbit; Result: non-irritant; Method: BASF - Test
LC50 Dermal - Rat	Not determined
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	Exposure time 4 h ; not determined
LD50 Oral - Rat	>5,000 mg/kg
<b>Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)</b>	
Carcinogenicity	In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, 250 mg/m3 of respirable TiO2.
Dermal ALD (rabbit)	>10000 mg/m3
Eye irritation	slight irritation
Inhalation 4 h ALC	>6.82 mg/l
ORAL ALD (rat)	>2400 mg/kg
Sensitisation	Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	slight irritation
<b>Xylene(1330-20-7)</b>	
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	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro. Test Species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic Activation: With and without metabolic activation. Method Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: Negative. Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells.
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

<b>Acetone(67-64-1)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0.24
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	7,630 mg/l (Exposure time 48 h); Test substance: Acetone
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow))	6,100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h)

trout))	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data Available. Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class I Substances., Additional ecological information: No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: Remarks: No data available
Toxicity to algae	Remarks: No data available
<b>Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Inert material.
EC50 - Daphnia - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	>10,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna ( Water flea) (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 - Fish - Toxicity ro fish	>10,000 mg/l, Fish
Mobility in soil	Inert material.
NOEC - Toxicity to algae	>0.004 mg/l, 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Other adverse effects	None known.
Persistence and degradability	Non-degradable
<b>Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)</b>	
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 - Algae	>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.
<b>Carbon Black(1333-86-4)</b>	
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 (waterflea)	>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 (zebrafish)	>1000 mg/l (96 h) OECD (Guideline 203)
NOEC 50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
<b>Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.83
EC50 (Algae)	911 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 GLP: no
EC50 (Daphnia)	1,800 mg/l(48 h; Daphnia magna (Water flea)): Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 GLP: no
LC50 (fish)	1,474 mg/l Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow))Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test, Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 GLP: no
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available
Persistence and degradability	aerobic Inoculum: Activated sludge, domestic, adaption not specified, Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 90.4 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B GLP: no
Product	Regulation: 40CFR Protection of Environment, Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class 1 Substances:

Isobutyl Acetate(110-19-0)	
Bioaccumulative potential Product	No data available.
Biological Oxygen Demand	BOD-5: 970 mg/g BOD-20: 1,300 mg/g
BOD/COD ratio	0.52 %
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1,870 mg/g
EC50 (Alga)	370 mg/l, (72 h, (Alga))
EC50 (Daphnia)	28.2 mg/l, (48 h, (Daphnia))
LC50 (Fish)	22.4 mg/l, (96 h, (Fathead minnow))
Mobility in soil	Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments isobutyl acetate 1.193 - 1.844 (QSAR model)
NOEC (Alga)	95 mg/l, (72 h, Alga))
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	81 % (20 d, Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test) Readily biodegradable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not fulfilling PBT (persistent/bioaccumulative/toxic) criteria Not fulfilling vPvB (very persistent, very bioaccumulative) criteria
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)	
Chronic	No data available.
Degradability / Persistence; Biological / A biological Degradation	Evaluation: Not readily biodegradable (by OECD criteria).
EC50 - Aquatic Plants	>100 mg/l (72 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
EC50 - Daphnia - Acute	>100 mg/l ( 48 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
LC50 - Fish - Acute	>100 mg/l (96 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Microorganisms	Toxicity to microorganisms: bacteria EC10 (17 h): >750 mg/l. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 2.49
EC50 (Algae)	2029 mg/l (48 h; Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green Algae))
EC50 (Daphnia)	308 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna (Water flea))
LC50 (fish)	2993 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow))
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: Concentration: 2mg/l; Result: Readily biodegradation: 98%; Exposure 28 d;
Product	Regulation: 40CFR Protection of Environment, Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class 1 Substances:
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)	
Deactivating Chemicals: None required.	None required.
Disposal of Packaging	Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. Do not expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not dispose of package until thoroughly washed out.
EC50 (Daphnia Magna)	>200 mg/l (48 h)
Ecotoxicity	Low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.
Environmental Fate	Can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: This product is biodegradable. This product does not bioaccumulate in aquatic or terrestrial food chains.
LC50 (Fathead Minnow)	>179 mg/l (96 h)
Safe Handling of Residues	See "Waste Disposal Methods"
Waste Disposal Methods	. Reevaluation of the product may be required by the user at the time of disposal since the product uses, transformations, mixtures and processes may influence waste classification. Dispose of waste material at an approved (hazardous) waste treatment/disposal facility in accordance with applicable local, provincial and federal regulations. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage, or to sewer systems.
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 hydrolyze slowly.
<b>Phenylethane(100-41-4)</b>	
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.
<b>Propane Blend(74-98-6)</b>	
Atmospheric Oxidation	Material -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in air.
Bioaccumulative potential	Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low
Ecotoxicity	Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.
Mobility in soil	Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradation: Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
<b>Styrene(100-42-5)</b>	
Bioaccumulation	At present state of knowledge, no negative ecological effects are expected.
Chronic	No data available regarding toxicity to Daphnis.
Chronic	No data available regarding toxicity to fish.
EC50 (Algae)	(72 h); No data available concerning toxicity for algae.
EC50 (Daphnia) Acute	(48 h) No data available regarding toxicity to daphnia.
LC50 Fish (Leuciscus idus) Acute	>100 mg/l (96 h)
Microorganisms	Toxicity to microorganisms: The inhibition of the degradation activity sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations.
<b>Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)</b>	
LC50 fish	Fathead minnow 96 h >1000 mg/l
<b>Xylene(1330-20-7)</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.77 - 3.15
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 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 ignition; do not cut, drill, grind or weld or near this container.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**\*CHECK WITH YOUR CARRIER FOR ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT MAY APPLY.**

#### USDOT GROUND

##### DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME (DOT) :** Limited Quantity

**HAZARDS CLASS :** 2.1

**UN/NA NUMBER :** UN1950

**PACKING GROUP :** Not Applicable

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) :** 126

#### IATA (AIR)

##### DOT (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME :** Aerosols

**HAZARDS CLASS :** 2.1

**UN/NA NUMBER :** UN1950

**PACKING GROUP :** N/A

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) :** 126

#### IMDG (OCEAN)

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME :** Aerosols

**HAZARDS CLASS :** 2.1

**UN/NA NUMBER :** UN1950

**PACKING GROUP :** N/A

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) :** 126

**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**

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7

Phenylethane	100-41-4
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**SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity :** This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

**SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)**

**SARA 311/312 Hazards :** Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

**SARA 313 :**

<b>This product contains:</b>	<b>Chemical CAS#</b>
Acetone	67-64-1
Propane Blend	74-98-6
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
*Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

**CLEAN AIR ACT :**

<b>This product contains:</b>	<b>Chemical CAS#</b>
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
Styrene	100-42-5
Phenylethane	100-41-4

**INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS**

**CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) :**

Flam. Liq. Cat. 2; H223  
 Eye Irrit. Cat. 2; H319  
 STOT SE Cat. 3; H336

**NATIONAL REGULATIONS**

<b>This product contains:</b>	<b>Chemical CAS#</b>
#Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
#Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
#Carbon Black	1333-86-4

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

**STATE REGULATIONS**

**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

<b>This product contains:</b>	<b>Chemical CAS#</b>
#Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
+n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
*Phenylethane	100-41-4

\*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 be carcinogenic.

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

#### Massachusetts Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Acetone	67-64-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

#### Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Acetone	67-64-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Water	7732-18-5
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

#### New Jersey Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Acetone	67-64-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
n-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Water	7732-18-5
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Other Product Information

% Volatile by Volume: 93.23

% Volatile by Weight: 84.94

% Solids by volume: 6.77  
% Exempt by Volume: 27.11

% Solids by Weight: 15.06  
% Exempt by Weight: 27.76

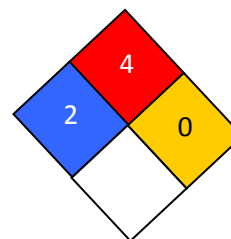
**VOC CONTENT:**

Excluding Exempt VOC: 606  
Including Exempt VOC: 442

**HMIS RATING**

Health :	2*
Flammability :	4
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	H

**NFPA CODES**



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