



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 4900  
**Product Name:** ANCOTHANE WHITE  
**Revision Date:** Aug 16, 2017 **Date Printed:** Sep 06, 2017  
**Version:** 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Jun 04, 2015  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Anchor Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.  
**Address:** 6707 East 14th Street, Tulsa, OK, US, 74112  
**Emergency Phone:** 800-424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 918-836-4626  
**Fax:** 918-836-6421  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Part A of two part acrylic urethane enamel.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

Harmful if inhaled  
Harmful if swallowed  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Causes serious eye irritation  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
Causes mild skin irritation

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

In case of fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant or paint recycling center. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

Acute toxicity of 35.3% of the mixture is unknown

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| CAS          | Chemical Name        | % By Weight |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE     | 21% - 28%   |
| 0000110-43-0 | METHYL N-AMYL KETONE | 15% - 20%   |

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|              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 0000108-10-1 | METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE  | 10% - 13%   |
| 0000123-86-4 | BUTYL ACETATE   | 8% - 11%    |
| 0027325-78-6 | Hexanedioic acid, 1,6-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester  | 1.6% - 3%   |
| 0089911-09-1 | Pentanedioic acid, 1,5-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester | 1.6% - 3%   |
| 0089911-10-4 | Butanedioic acid, 1,4-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester  | 1.6% - 3%   |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE  | 1.0% - 1.7% |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS   | 1.0% - 1.7% |
| 0028770-01-6 | 3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-                                    | 1.0% - 1.6% |
| 0000123-54-6 | ACETYL ACETONE  | 0.5% - 0.9% |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE  | 0.2% - 0.4% |
| 0000142-82-5 | N-HEPTANE   | 0.2% - 0.3% |
| 0000108-83-8 | DIISOBUTYL KETONE   | 0.1% - 0.2% |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE  | 0.1% - 0.2% |
| 0000122-99-6 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER  | Trace       |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL  | Trace       |
| 0000057-55-6 | PROPYLENE GLYCOL  | Trace       |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

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

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Forms flammable and/or explosive mixtures with air or oxygen, keep ignition sources at great distances.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to

protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

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

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

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

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Wash hands after use.

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

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

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

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

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

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use chemical resistant apron, boots or other clothing if needed to avoid repeated or frequent skin contact. Liquid may penetrate shoes and other clothing causing delayed irritation.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

A NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is advised.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

| Chemical Name          | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3)        | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH TWA (ppm) |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ACETYL ACETONE         |                |                         |                 |                   |                          |                 |                       |                 |                   |                  |                    | 25              |
| ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE     |                |                         |                 |                   |                          |                 |                       |                 |                   |                  |                    |                 |
| BUTYL ACETATE          | 150            | 710                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 150             | 710               | 200              | 950                | 50              |
| DIISOBUTYL KETONE      | 50             | 290                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 25              | 150               |                  |                    | 25              |
| ETHYLBENZENE           | 100            | 435                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 100             | 435               | 125              | 545                | 20              |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL       | 100            | 300                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 50              | 150               |                  |                    | 50              |
| METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE | 100            | 410                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 50              | 205               | 75               | 300                | 20              |
| METHYL N-AMYL KETONE   | 100            | 465                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 100             | 465               |                  |                    | 50              |
| N-HEPTANE              | 500            | 2000                    |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 85              | 350               |                  |                    | 400             |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS      | 20 (b)         | 80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 |                 |                   | 1,3                      |                 |                       |                 | 6                 |                  |                    |                 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE       |                | 15                      |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | b               |                   |                  |                    |                 |
| XYLENE                 | 100            | 435                     |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 100             | 435               | 150              | 655                | 100             |

| Chemical Name          | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis                                    | ACGIH Notations |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| ACETYL ACETONE         |                   |                  |                    |                  | Neurotoxicity; CNS impair                          | Skin            |
| ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE     | 1 (R)             |                  |                    | A4               | Pneumoniosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity               | A4              |
| BUTYL ACETATE          |                   | 150              |                    |                  | Eye & URT irr                                      |                 |
| DIISOBUTYL KETONE      | 145               |                  |                    |                  | URT & eye irr                                      |                 |
| ETHYLBENZENE           |                   |                  |                    | A3               | URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI         |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL       | 152               |                  |                    |                  | Skin & eye irr                                     |                 |
| METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE |                   | 75               | 307                | A3               | URT irr; dizziness; headache                       | A3; BEI         |
| METHYL N-AMYL          | 233               |                  |                    |                  | Eye & skin   |                 |

|                   |      |     |      |    |                                |         |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|----|--------------------------------|---------|
| KETONE            |      |     |      |    | irr                            |         |
| N-HEPTANE         | 1640 | 500 | 2050 |    | CNS<br>impair;<br>URT irr      |         |
| SILICA, AMORPHOUS |      |     |      |    |                                |         |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE  | 10   |     |      | A4 | LRT irr                        | A4      |
| XYLENE            | 434  | 150 | 651  | A4 | URT & eye<br>irr; CNS<br>impir | A4; BEI |

(C) - Ceiling limit, (R) - Respirable fraction, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Density            | 9.87584 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity   | 1.18339        |
| % Solids By Weight | 61.91500%      |
| % Volatile HAPS    | 11.51923%      |
| % HAPS             | 11.51923%      |

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|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Appearance            | Liquid                   |
| Odor Description      | Sweet solvent-like       |
| Odor Threshold        | No information available |
| pH                    | N.A.                     |
| Freezing Point        | No information available |
| Low Boiling Point     | 237 °F                   |
| High Boiling Point    | No information available |
| Flash Point           | 60 °F                    |
| Evaporation Rate      | No information available |
| Flammability          | Flashpoint below 73 °F   |
| Lower Explosion Level | 1% (estimated)           |
| Upper Explosion Level | 8% (estimated)           |
| Vapor Pressure        | No information available |
| Vapor Density         | Heavier than air         |
| Water Solubility      | Negligible               |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | No information available |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | No information available |
| Decomposition Pt      | No information available |
| Viscosity             | > 20 cSt @ 40 °C         |

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, fire, ignition sources.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, alkaline materials, mineral acids, and halogens.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

### Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

No Data Available

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Prolonged contact with skin may lead to extraction of natural oils with resultant irritation or dermatitis.

No Data Available

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye contact may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision, and a sensation of seeing halos around lights.

Causes serious eye irritation

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

### Acute Toxicity

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

If swallowed, can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

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

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 5800 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 1416 mg/kg (2; original report unpublished)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2800 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1600 mg/kg (1)

**Chronic Exposure**

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.



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

## 0000108-83-8 DIISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, blood, dermatitis. Contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Repeated exposure may cause allergic skin rash, itching, swelling. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: eyes, kidneys, liver. Extremely high oral and inhalation doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney, brain, heart and adrenal gland. In addition liver and kidney injury were observed at the extremely high inhalation level. In another inhalation study there was a slight depression in the white blood cell count. Liquid or vapor causes irritation, experienced as stinging, excess blinking and tear production, with excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

## 0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

## 0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

## 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

## 0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.<sup>4</sup>

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Persistence and Degradability**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects**

No data available.

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal**

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT Information**

UN/NA#: 1263  
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Hazard Class: 3  
Packing Group: II

**IMDG Information**

UN/NA#: 1263  
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Hazard Class: 3  
Packing Group: II

**IATA Information**

UN/NA#: 1263  
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT  
Hazard Class: 3  
Packing Group: II

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**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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| CAS          | Chemical Name   | % By Weight | Regulation List   |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE  | 21% - 28%   | SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer  |
| 0000110-43-0 | METHYL N-AMYL KETONE  | 15% - 20%   | SARA312,VOC,TSCA  |
| 0000108-10-1 | METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE  | 10% - 13%   | SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental |
| 0000123-86-4 | BUTYL ACETATE   | 8% - 11%    | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0027325-78-6 | Hexanedioic acid, 1,6-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester  | 1.6% - 3%   | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0089911-09-1 | Pentanedioic acid, 1,5-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester | 1.6% - 3%   | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0089911-10-4 | Butanedioic acid, 1,4-bis[2-[2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxazolidinyl]ethyl] ester  | 1.6% - 3%   | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0021645-51-2 | ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE  | 1.0% - 1.7% | SARA312,TSCA  |
| 0007631-86-9 | SILICA, AMORPHOUS   | 1.0% - 1.7% | SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA   |
| 0028770-01-6 | 3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-                                    | 1.0% - 1.6% | SARA312,TSCA  |

|              |                                  |             |  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 0000123-54-6 | ACETYL ACETONE                   | 0.5% - 0.9% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE                           | 0.2% - 0.4% | SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,RCRA   |
| 0000142-82-5 | N-HEPTANE                        | 0.2% - 0.3% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0000108-83-8 | DIISOBUTYL KETONE                | 0.1% - 0.2% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE                     | 0.1% - 0.2% | SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0000122-99-6 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL                 | Trace       | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA   |
| 0000057-55-6 | PROPYLENE GLYCOL                 | Trace       | SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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