



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product ID:** PR0036  
**Product Name:** GRAY METAL PRIMER  
**Revision Date:** Jan 06, 2020 **Date Printed:** Jan 06, 2020  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**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:** Primer coating.

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

May cause cancer.  
Causes serious eye irritation  
May cause genetic defects.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
Causes mild skin irritation  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

Harmful to aquatic life

Toxic 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.

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.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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 electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

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

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

### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

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.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

### **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 6.7% of the mixture is unknown**

## **SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	38% - 58%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	12% - 18%
0068131-77-1	PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN	6% - 10%
NA-ERAEnviro	Non Hazardous Solid	5% - 7%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	4% - 7%
0014807-96-6	TALC	3% - 4%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3% - 4%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	1.9% - 3%
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	0.9% - 1.8%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.7% - 1.5%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.5% - 1.0%
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.4% - 0.8%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.4% - 0.7%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.3%
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.2% - 0.3%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.3%
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace
0000108-67-8	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace

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

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

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.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### 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 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. 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.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog 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

Do not use straight streams of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Pressure may build and cause rupture in heated containers. Vapor is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low and confined areas, or travel a considerable distance to an ignition source and flashback fire danger.

### 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.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 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.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Dam up and soak up with inert absorbent material (floor-dry, PIG absorbents, sand, or sawdust). Scoop up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Allow used absorbent material to dry and dispose according to local regulations.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

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

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### 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)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE								
CALCIUM CARBONATE		[15]; [5 (a)];			1			
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1			
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1			
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	100	410			1			50
NAPHTHALENE	10	50			1			10
NONANE								200
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN	500	2000			1			
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];			[1,3]; [3];			

STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			
TALC		20 mppcf			1	1		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TLV Basis
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	125							
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	125							
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	10				2 (IFV)			URT irr
CALCIUM CARBONATE	10,5a							
CARBON BLACK	3.5a				3 (I)			Bronchitis
ETHYLBENZENE	435	125	545	20				URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE				(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	205	75	300	20		75		URT irr; dizziness; headache
NAPHTHALENE	50	15	75	10				URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
NONANE	1050			200	1050			CNS impair
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN								
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	6							
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.05e				0.025 (R)			Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer
STODDARD SOLVENT	350			100	[(L)]; [5 (I)];			Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TALC				0.1 f/cc (F) (K)	2 (E,R)			Pulm fibrosis; Pulm func
TITANIUM DIOXIDE					10			LRT irr
TOLUENE	375	150	560	20				Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	435	150	655	100		150		URT & eye irr; CNS imapur

Chemical Name	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE		
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE		
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	A4	A4
CALCIUM CARBONATE		
CARBON BLACK	A3	A3
ETHYLBENZENE	A3; BEI	A3
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	A3; BEI	A3
NAPHTHALENE	Skin; A3; BEI	A3
NONANE		
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	A2	A2
STODDARD SOLVENT	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];
TALC	[A1]; [A4];	[A1]; [A4];
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4	A4
TOLUENE	A4; BEI	A4
XYLENE	A4; BEI	A4

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, (IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, (R) - Respirable fraction, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, 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, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH Notations, ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH TLV Basis, OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	12.38600 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.48417
% Solids By Weight	74.28790%
% VOC	25.71200%
% VHAPS	6.67090%

% HAPS	6.72742%
Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Petroleum Solvent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	N.A.
Freezing Point	No information available
Low Boiling Point	230 °F
High Boiling Point	399 °F
Flash Point	50 °F
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
Lower Explosion Level	~ 0.7
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Upper Explosion Level	~ 7
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	> 100 cSt (mm <sup>2</sup> /sec) @ 40 °C

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not pile or accumulate paint-laden rags, filters or floor sweeping until the paint contained within them is cured.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

There is potential for spontaneous combustion of concentrated paint-laden rags, spray booth filters, or dry-spray floor sweepings.

### Incompatible Materials

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

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon, metal oxides.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 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

May cause cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. This product contains small amounts of 2-butanone oxime which may cause an allergic skin reaction.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

### 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

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Contact can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

### Acute Toxicity

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

May be irritating to the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

### Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

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.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3

respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/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.'

#### 0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 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)

#### 0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)

LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1300 ppm) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

#### 0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1)

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

#### 0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

#### 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)

#### 0000111-84-2 NONANE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 3200 ppm (4-hr exposure) (1,9)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15 g/kg (4)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 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.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 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

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001317-65-3	CALCIUM CARBONATE	38% - 58%	SARA312,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	12% - 18%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA
0068131-77-1	PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN	6% - 10%	SARA312,TSCA
NA-ERAEnviro	Non Hazardous Solid	5% - 7%	SARA312
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	4% - 7%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA _Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0014807-96-6	TALC	3% - 4%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	3% - 4%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,RCRA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	1.9% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	0.9% - 1.8%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_De velop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_De velopmental
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.7% - 1.5%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.5% - 1.0%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000111-84-2	NONANE	0.4% - 0.8%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.4% - 0.7%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin ogen,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Devel op - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_De velopmental
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTP_Car cinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca ncer
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA _Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance

			r - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000096-29-7	2-BUTANONE OXIME	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000136-52-7	COBALT OCTATE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA
0000108-67-8	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant SARA312, TSCA regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### 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.

### Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jan 06, 2020

First Edition.

### DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.