

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 0931-XXXX-9011
Product Name: MARKER VALVE, METALLIC - "ALL COLORS"
Revision Date: Feb 14, 2018 **Date Printed:** Feb 15, 2018
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS
Address: 4372 Providence Mill Rd Maiden, NC, US, 28650
Emergency Phone: 1-800-535-5053 | International : 1-352-323-3500
Information Phone Number: 1-828-428-9094
Fax: 1-828-428-9970
Product/Recommended Uses: Touch up and repair

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Flammable Liquids - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

Causes serious eye irritation
Causes skin irritation

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

Wash with water and soap thoroughly after handling.
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 electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary Statements - Response

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 DRY chemical, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon-dioxide, water spray/fog to extinguish.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to disposal 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.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 0000141-78-6 | ETHYL ACETATE | 31% - 52% |
| 0000110-19-0 | ISO-BUTYL ACETATE | 11% - 26% |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 5% - 11% |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | 3% - 7% |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 2% - 6% |
| 0000078-93-3 | METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 1.5% - 3% |
| 0000110-43-0 | METHYL N-AMYL KETONE | 1.3% - 3% |
| 0000628-63-7 | AMYL ACETATE | 0.2% - 3% |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | 0.2% - 3% |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 0.0% - 0.5% |
| 0000109-60-4 | N-PROPYL ACETATE | 0.0% - 0.5% |
| 0000067-63-0 | ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.4% |

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If unwell or concerned: Get medical attention/advice. Do NOT induce vomiting unless advised by Poison center or doctor.

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor, if you feel unwell.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Special hazards in case of fire

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon.

Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface.

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Special Protective Actions

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

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.

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.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

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

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.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

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

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. 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

Cover spills with suitable inert absorbent like granulated clay and place in sealed chemical waste containers.

Recommended Equipment

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

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 containers 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.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not expose containers to heat, sparks, flame or other sources of ignition.

Ground and bond containers when transferring materials. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

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.

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 (mg/m3) | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | 2000 | 500 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| AMYL ACETATE | 525 | 100 | | | 1 | | | 525 | 100 | | | |
| ETHYL ACETATE | 1400 | 400 | | | 1 | | | 1400 | 400 | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1900 | 1000 | | | 1 | | | 1900 | 1000 | | | |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 435 | 100 | | | 1 | | | 435 | 100 | 545 | 125 | |
| ISO-BUTYL ACETATE | 700 | 150 | | | 1 | | | 700 | 150 | | | |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 300 | 100 | | | 1 | | | 150 | 50 | | | |
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | 980 | 400 | | | 1 | | | 980 | 400 | 1225 | 500 | |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 590 | 200 | | | 1 | | | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | |
| METHYL N-AMYL KETONE | 465 | 100 | | | 1 | | | 465 | 100 | | | |
| N-PROPYL ACETATE | 840 | 200 | | | 1 | | | 840 | 200 | 1050 | 250 | |
| XYLENE | 435 | 100 | | | 1 | | | 435 | 100 | 655 | 150 | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis | ACGIH Notations |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|
| ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT | | | | | | | |
| AMYL ACETATE | 266 | 50 | 532 | 100 | | URT irr | |
| ETHYL ACETATE | 1440 | 400 | | | | URT & eye irr | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | | | 1000 | A3 | URT irr | A3 |
| ETHYLBENZENE | | 20 | | | A3 | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI |
| ISO-BUTYL ACETATE | | 50 | | 150 | | Eye & URT irr | |
| ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 152 | 50 | | | | Skin & eye irr | |
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | | 200 | | 400 | A4 | Eye & URT irr; CNS impair | A4;BEI |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 590 | 200 | 885 | 300 | | URT irr; CNS & PNS impair | BEI |
| METHYL N-AMYL KETONE | 233 | 50 | | | | Eye & skin irr | |
| N-PROPYL ACETATE | 835 | 200 | 1040 | 250 | | Eye & URT irr | |
| XYLENE | 434 | 100 | 651 | 150 | A4 | URT & eye irr; CNS imapir | A4; BEI |

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

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| VOC Regulatory(lb/gal) | 6.36 lb/gal |
| Density | 7.41 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight | 14.11% |
| Specific Gravity | 0.89 |
| % VOC | 85.86% |
| Density VOC | 6.36 lb/gal |
| lb VOC/lb Solid | 6.08 lb/lb |
| % HAPS | 4.21% |
| Density HAPS | 0.31 lb/gal |
| lb HAPS/lb Solid | 0.30 lb/lb |
| lb HAPS/gal Solid | lb/gal |
| % VHAPS | 4.21% |
| Density VHAPS | 0.31 lb/gal |
| lb VHAPS/lb Solid | 0.30 lb/lb |

Appearance

Liquid

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Odor Description | N/A |
| Odor Threshold | N/A |
| pH | N/A |
| Flammability | Flash point below 73°F/23°C |
| Flash Point Symbol | < |
| Flash Point | 15.6 °C |
| Lower Explosion Level | N/A |
| Upper Explosion Level | N/A |
| Water Solubility | N/A |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N/A |
| Vapor Density | N/A |
| Vapor Pressure | N/A |
| Low Boiling Point | N/A |
| High Boiling Point | N/A |
| Melting Point | N/A |
| Freezing Point | N/A |
| Viscosity | N/A |
| Evaporation Rate | N/A |
| Decomposition Pt | N/A |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N/A |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid flame, spark, heat, contact with air/water, visible light and contact with incompatible materials.

Stability

Stable in normal conditions

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkalies, amines and water.

Hazardous reactions/polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

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

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

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.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

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: blood, kidneys, liver.

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.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

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.

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.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

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)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

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)

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8700 mg/kg; cited as 9.8 mL/kg (4)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 8300 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 6600 mg/kg; cited as 65 mmols/kg (6)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 17700 mg/kg; cited as 20 mL/kg (4)

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

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)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)

LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (3-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 m

0000628-63-7 AMYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 16.6 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 6.5 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 17.5 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (4)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): 8.3 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (10)

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)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

Product is not expected to persist in the environment.

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.

COMPONENTS SUBJECT TO US EPA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Contains Chromium (CAS : 7440-47-3).

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Hazard Class: 3

See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

IMDG Information

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

Hazard Class: 3

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

IATA Information

Hazard Class: 3

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0000141-78-6 | ETHYL ACETATE | 31% - 52% | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000110-19-0 | ISO-BUTYL ACETATE | 11% - 26% | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000078-83-1 | ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL | 5% - 11% | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0064742-89-8 | ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON | 3% - 7% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |

| | SOLVENT | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---|
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 2% - 6% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000078-93-3 | METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 1.5% - 3% | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000110-43-0 | METHYL N-AMYL KETONE | 1.3% - 3% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000628-63-7 | AMYL ACETATE | 0.2% - 3% | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE | 0.2% - 3% | SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 0.0% - 0.5% | SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer |
| 0000109-60-4 | N-PROPYL ACETATE | 0.0% - 0.5% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA |
| 0000067-63-0 | ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL | 0.0% - 0.4% | SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 0.0% - 0.2% | SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental |

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.

OTHER

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