

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 0577-XXXX-00XX
Product Name: METAL ENAMEL - GENERAL FORMULA "ALL SIZES"
Revision Date: Mar 05, 2018 **Date Printed:** Mar 05, 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.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	45% - 55%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	11.910% - 12.640%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	7.410% - 7.870%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.930% - 1.970%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.860% - 1.900%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	1.610% - 1.640%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.910% - 0.930%
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.610% - 0.620%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.520% - 0.530%
0008002-09-3	PINE OIL	0.280% - 0.290%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.190% - 0.200%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.160% - 0.160%
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.110% - 0.110%
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace

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.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

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

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.

Acetone/water solutions that contain more than 2.5% acetone have flash points. When the acetone concentration is greater than 8% (by weight) in a closed container, it would be within flammable range and cause fire or explosion if a source of ignition were introduced.

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).

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.

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

Contain and cover spills with sand, earth or other suitable inert absorbent materials. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. 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.

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.

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

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. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. 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

Half-mask air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to ten (10) times the exposure limit.

Full-face air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to fifty (50) times the exposure limit.

Exposure should not exceed the cartridge limit of 1000 ppm. Protection by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure demand full-face supplied air respirator or SCBA for exposures greater than fifty (50) times the exposure limit.

If the exposure is above the IDHL (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) or there is the possibility of an uncontrolled release, or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved (or equivalent) full-faced airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

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/m ³)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Carcinogen	NIOSH TWA (mg/m ³)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE							125	25				
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	2000	500										
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE												1 (R)
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	2000	500										
CARBON BLACK	3.5						3.5a				1	3 (I)
CUMENE	245	50			1		245	50				246
ETHYLBENZENE	435	100					435	100	545	125		
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	700	150					700	150				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100					150	50				152

ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	2000	500									
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS											
MESITYLENE						125	25				
NAPHTHA, VM&P						350					
NAPHTHALENE	50	10				50	10	75	15		
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100									
NJTSR 56705700001-5014P											
NJTSR 56705700001-5047P											
PINE OIL											
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2	20 (b)				6					
STODDARD SOLVENT	2900	500				350					572
STYRENE		100 (a)/200 ceiling		600 (a)/5 mins. in any 3 hrs.		215	50	425	100		85
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	15						b			1	10
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a)/300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)		375	100	560	150		0.2
XYLENE	435	100				435	100	655	150		434

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE						
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT						
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE				A4	Pneumocniosis; LRT irr; neurotoxicity	A4
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9						
CARBON BLACK				A3	Bronchitis	A3
CUMENE	50				Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair	
ETHYLBENZENE	20			A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	50		150		Eye & URT irr	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	50				Skin & eye irr	
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM						

DISTILLATE						
MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS						
MESITYLENE						
NAPHTHA, VM&P						
NAPHTHALENE	10			Skin; A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	A3
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	20				Eye & URT irr	
NJTSR 56705700001-5014P						
NJTSR 56705700001-5047P						
PINE OIL						
SILICA, AMORPHOUS						
STODDARD SOLVENT	100				Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	
STYRENE	20	170	40	A4; BEI	CNS impair; URT irr; peripheral neuropathy	A4
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				A4	LRT irr	A4
TOLUENE	20			A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4
XYLENE	100	651	150	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable 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, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

% Solids by Vol	
Density	2.10 lb/gal
Density HAPS	1.35 lb/gal
Density VHAPS	1.35 lb/gal
Density VOC	0.77 lb/gal
lb HAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb HAPS/lb Solid	2.74 lb/lb
lb VHAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VHAPS/lb Solid	2.74 lb/lb
lb VOC/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VOC/lb Solid	1.56 lb/lb

Specific Gravity	0.25
% HAPS	64.39%
% Solids By Weight	23.49%
% VHAPS	64.39%
% VOC	36.69%

Appearance	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion may product carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other asphyxiants.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid flame, spark, heat and contact with incompatible materials.

Stability

Stable in normal conditions

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl alcohol, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen peroxide, peroxymonosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, and thioglycol.

Hazardous reactions/polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin, which may result in skin dermatitis and irritation.

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe 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

The following diseases or disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product: Skin, Eye, and Lung irritations.

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

Product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed and is a pulmonary aspiration hazard.

Ingestion of this product may cause central nervous system effects, which may include dizziness, loss of balance/coordination, unconsciousness, coma, and even death.

Inhalation of high concentrations of this product may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death).

No Data Available

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.

0000108-88-3 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/m³ 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.'

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

000098-82-8 CUMENE

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

000100-41-4 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.

000108-88-3 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.

000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

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

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

000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1)

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

000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

000100-41-4 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)

000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (2)

000108-88-3 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)

000110-19-0 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)

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)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

Product is not expected to persist in the environment.

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.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

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 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

Hazard Class: 3

UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

Hazard Class: 3

UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

IATA Information

Shipping Name: Paint Related Material

Hazard Class: 3

UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	45% - 55%	SARA313, IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	11.910% - 12.640%	SARA313, IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.930% - 1.970%	IARCCarcinogen,CA_Carcinogen
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1.860% - 1.900%	SARA313, IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	1.610% - 1.640%	IARCCarcinogen,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.910% - 0.930%	SARA313, CA_TOX
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.350% - 0.360%	SARA313, CA_TOX
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.190% - 0.200%	IARCCarcinogen
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0.120% - 0.120%	SARA313, IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_TOX
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.110% - 0.110%	SARA313, CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	SARA313, CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen

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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