

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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**Product ID:** 0977-XXXX-0011  
**Product Name:** METAL ENAMEL MARKER - GENERAL FORMULA  
**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

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification

Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 3  
Skin Irritation - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Warning

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

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**

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	38% - 63%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	7% - 17%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	5% - 11%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2% - 4%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.2% - 4%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 3%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1.8%
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.1% - 1.2%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.0%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.0% - 0.7%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.7%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.7%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.0% - 0.6%
0008002-09-3	PINE OIL	0.0% - 0.5%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.4%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0.0% - 0.2%
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.0% - 0.2%
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace

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

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### 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.

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## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **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.

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## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedure**

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

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/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								125	25			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	2000	500			1							
CARBON BLACK	3.5				1			3.5a				1
CUMENE	245	50			1		1	245	50			
ETHYLBENZENE	435	100			1			435	100	545	125	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	700	150			1			700	150			

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100			1		150	50			
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	2000	500			1						
MESITYLENE							125	25			
NAPHTHALENE	50	10			1		50	10	75	15	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100			1						
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2	20 (b)			1,3		6				
STODDARD SOLVENT	2900	500			1		350				
STYRENE		100 (a)/200 ceiling		600 (a) /5 mins. in any 3 hrs.	1,2		215	50	425	100	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	15				1			b			1
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a)/300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)	1,2		375	100	560	150	
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
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE							
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
CARBON BLACK	3 (l)				A3	Bronchitis	A3
CUMENE	246	50				Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair	
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	
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE							
MESITYLENE							
NAPHTHALENE		10			A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		20				Eye & URT irr	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS							
STODDARD SOLVENT	572	100				Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	
STYRENE	85	20	170	40	A4	CNS	A4; BEI

						impair; URT irr; peripheral neuropathy	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10				A4	LRT irr	A4
TOLUENE	0.2	20			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI
XYLENE	434	100	651	150	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS imampir	A4; BEI

(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

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

VOC Regulatory(lb/gal)	0.77 lb/gal
Density	2.10 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	23.49%
Specific Gravity	0.25
% VOC	36.69%
Density VOC	0.77 lb/gal
lb VOC/lb Solid	1.56 lb/lb
% HAPS	64.39%
Density HAPS	1.35 lb/gal
lb HAPS/lb Solid	2.74 lb/lb
lb HAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
% VHAPS	64.39%
Density VHAPS	1.35 lb/gal
lb VHAPS/lb Solid	2.74 lb/lb

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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

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 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.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

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.

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

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

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. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. 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.

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

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

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

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.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)\*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)\* \*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

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)

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)

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

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

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

0000098-82-8 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)

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)

0000100-42-5 STYRENE

LC50 (rat): 5640 ppm (24000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1);2800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (26)

LC50 (mouse): 2230 ppm (9500 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1); 5000 ppm (2-hour exposure) (26)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5000 mg/kg (2)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 316 mg/kg (unconfirmed) (1)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

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

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)

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)

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)

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)

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

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

### 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.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

### 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.

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

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

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

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

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.S. DOT Information

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

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

Hazard Class: 3

### IMDG Information

Hazard Class: 3

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

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

### IATA Information

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

Hazard Class: 3

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	38% - 63%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	7% - 17%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	5% - 11%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.2% - 4%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.2% - 4%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.2% - 3%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1.8%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.1% - 1.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.0%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.0% - 0.7%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.7%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.7%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.0% - 0.6%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008002-09-3	PINE OIL	0.0% - 0.5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.3%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer

## 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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