

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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**Product ID:** 0328-1000-XX13  
**Product Name:** AEROSOL, PRE-CAT LACQUER -BLACK "ALL SHEENS"  
**Revision Date:** Apr 09, 2018 **Date Printed:** Apr 09, 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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1  
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4  
Aerosols Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### 2.1 Classification

#### Pictograms



#### Signal Word

Danger

#### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Extremely flammable aerosol  
Pressurised container: May burst if heated  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### **Hazardous Statements - Health**

- Harmful if inhaled
- May cause cancer.
- Causes serious eye irritation
- May cause genetic defects.
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

- Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### **Precautionary Statements - General**

- If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Read label before use.

### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- 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.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wash with water and soap thoroughly after handling.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Keep container tightly closed.

### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF ON SKIN: 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.
- Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

- Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
- Store locked up.
- Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

## 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 2.31% of the mixture is unknown**

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	20.77%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	19.59%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	11.54%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	11.54%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	6.28%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	3.84%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.83%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	3.09%
0000628-63-7	AMYL ACETATE	2.47%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5055P	2.31%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1.53%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1.39%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.69%
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	0.61%
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	0.38%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0.18%
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.10%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.06%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.05%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.03%
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.02%

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 immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

### 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

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor, if you feel unwell.

### Important symptoms and effects, both acute and chronic

High concentrations of this product may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death). High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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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

Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperature at or above the flash point.

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

Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Toxic gases, Hydrogen cyanide, & Nitrogen containing gases.

### 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.

### Special Protective Actions

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

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

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

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

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

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

### 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 Carcinogen	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	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			
ACETONE	2400	1000				1		590	250			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	2000	500				1						
AMYL ACETATE	525	100				1		525	100			

BUTYL ACETATE	710	150				1		710	150	950	200	
CARBON BLACK	3.5					1		3.5a				1
ETHYL ACETATE	1400	400				1		1400	400			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1900	1000				1		1900	1000			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	240	50				1	1	24	5			
ISOBUTANE								1900	800			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100				1		150	50			
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	980	400				1		980	400	1225	500	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100				1						
N-PROPYL ACETATE	840	200				1		840	200	1050	250	
PROPANE	1800	1000				1		1800	1000			
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								360	100	540	150	
STODDARD SOLVENT	2900	500				1		350				

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							
ACETONE		250		500	A4	CNS impair; URT & eye irr	A4; BEI
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
AMYL ACETATE	266	50	532	100		URT irr	
BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr	
CARBON BLACK	3 (I)				A3	Bronchitis	A3
ETHYL ACETATE	1440	400				URT & eye irr	
ETHYL ALCOHOL				1000	A3	URT irr	A3
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	97	20			A3	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI
ISOBUTANE		1000				CNS impair	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	152	50				Skin & eye irr	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		200		400	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		20				Eye & URT irr	
N-PROPYL ACETATE	835	200	1040	250		Eye & URT irr	
PROPANE		See Appendix				Card sens; CNS impair	

		F: Minimal Oxygen Content					
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		50		100	A4	Eye & URT irr	A4
STODDARD SOLVENT	572	100				Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	

(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, card - cardiac, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, sens - sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Summary

See below

### Physical and Chemical Properties

% Solids by Vol	
Density	7.46 lb/gal
Density HAPS	0.00 lb/gal
Density VHAPS	0.00 lb/gal
Density VOC	4.77 lb/gal
lb HAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb HAPS/lb Solid	0.00 lb/lb
lb VHAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VHAPS/lb Solid	0.00 lb/lb
lb VOC/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VOC/lb Solid	1.89 lb/lb
Specific Gravity	0.89
% HAPS	0.00%
% Solids By Weight	33.78%
% VHAPS	0.00%
% VOC	63.95%

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Appearance	N/A
Odor Description	Viscous liquid with an odr characteristic of the solvents listed in Section 2.
Odor Threshold	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	156 °F
Lower Explosion Level	2.2
Upper Explosion Level	12.8
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A

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Vapor Density (Air =1)	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of carbon, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen containing gases.

### Conditions to avoid

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

### Stability

Stable in normal conditions

### Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, alkalies and amines.

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.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Can be absorbed through the skin but exposure must be extensive before adverse health effects occur.

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

Causes serious eye irritation

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure



May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

### Acute Toxicity

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

Harmful if inhaled

### 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.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

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.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

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.

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.

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**

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.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (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)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

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)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

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)

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)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)

LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

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)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

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)

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)

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

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.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

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.

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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.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.S. DOT Information

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

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

### IMDG Information

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

### TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Compressed Gas, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.1, UN 1950 ( CONTAINS )

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

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## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	20.77%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	19.59%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	11.54%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	11.54%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	6.28%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	3.84%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.83%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	3.09%	SARA312,TSCA
0000628-63-7	AMYL ACETATE	2.47%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA

NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5055P	2.31%	SARA312
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1.53%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1.39%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.69%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	0.38%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0.18%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.06%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.05%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.03%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_TOX
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.02%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER

Part 1: The information contained in this MSDS was obtained from current and reliable sources, however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy.

Part 2: Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of Touch-Up Solutions LLC. Touch-Up Solutions LLC will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use.

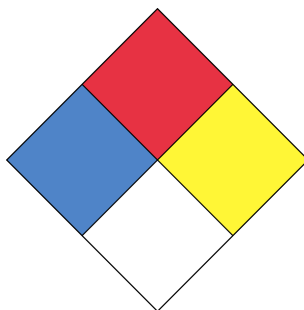
Part 3: No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this MSDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this MSDS.

Part 4: Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this MSDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.

### HMIS

Health	1 2
FLAMMABILITY	4
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

### NFPA



(\* ) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

## **DISCLAIMER**

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