SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE ISSUED :	8/20/2018
SDS REF. No :	9300 SERIES

9300 SERIES H/S BAKING ENAMEL

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 9300 SERIES H/S BAKING ENAMEL

PRODUCT CODE: 9300 SERIES
PRODUCT USE: Industrial Solventborne Paint

MANUFACTURER
Cardinal Industrial Finishes
1329 Potrero Ave

S. El Monte, CA,
626 444-9274

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800)424-9300
CHEMTREC (International Transportation) : 1(202)483-7616
WEB: WWW.CARDINALPAINT.COM

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PICTOGRAMS

SIGNAL WORD : DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS :
H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H302+H332 Harmful is swallowed or if inhaled.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 may cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS :
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 Dispose of in accordance with Local, Regional, State, Federal and International Regulations.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	
VM&P Naphtha	5% - 10%	64742-89-8	
Toluene	5% - 10%	108-88-3	
Xylene	1% - 5%	1330-20-7	
Phenylethane	1% - 5%	100-41-4	
Amorphous Silica	1% - 5%	7631-86-9	
Isobutyl Alcohol	1% - 5%	78-83-1	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.10% - 0.50%	108-10-1	

The follow substances may be present in varying quantities depending on color.

Titanium Dioxide	0% - 60%	13463-67-7	
Carbon Black	0% - 40%	1333-86-4	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures.

EYES CONTACT : Flush with large quantities of water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Keep eyes wide open while rising. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT : Wash exposed area with mild soap and water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.

INGESTION : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep victim warm and seek immediate attention.

INHALATION : Remove to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable to breath. Call a doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed. Symptoms/injuries: Eye irritation
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Cause serious eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
If medical advise is needed, have product container or label on hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA : In the event of a fire, use specifically suitable extinguishing agents. Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, alcohol resistant foam, CO2, water fog. Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use heavy water stream. A heavy water stream my spread burning liquid.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE : Firefighting instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting: Firefighters should wear full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure modes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD : Fire hazard: Highly flammable/liquid or vapor.
Explosive hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES :
General measures: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No smoking.

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL :
For non-Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS :
Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS :
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP :
Collect damaged aerosols and use absorbent and/or inert material, then place in suitable container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING : Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Precautions for safe handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when you are leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.
Hygiene measures: Wash Skin thoroughly after handling.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING INCOMPATIBILITIES : Storage conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place away from: Heat sources. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible products: Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials: Source of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat Sources.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS\PERSONAL PROTECTION

Aliphatic Solvent(64742-47-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	200 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	10 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	5 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA OEL (TLV) TWA Table Z-1	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA OEL Table Z-1	5 mg/m3
Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	10 mg/m3 (Total dust), 3 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) TWA	15 mg/m3 (Tptal dust), 5 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
BENZENE(71-43-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	2.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	0.5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CARC PEL	1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CARC STEL	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA CIEL (Table Z-1-A)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1-A)	1 ppm
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)	3.0 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	3.5 mg/m3
Cumene(98-82-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	50 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (TWA) REL	50 ppm, 245 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA (TWA) Table Z-1	50 ppm, 245 mg/m3
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ppm)	5 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PO TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TABLE Z-1 TWA (mg/m3)	50 ppm, 240 mg/m3
Formaldehyde(50-00-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV)	0.3 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) STEL	2 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) STEL	2 ppm STEL 15 min

USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) TWA	0.75 ppm
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL	100 ppm, 300 mg/m3
Meta-Xylene(108-38-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL TLV (15 m)	150 ppm, 651 mg/m3
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (8 h)	100 ppm, 434 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (8 h)	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
Methyl Alcohol(67-56-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) STEL	250 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	200 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) ST	250 ppm, 325 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) TWA	200 ppm, 260 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA (OEL) TWA (Table Z-1)	200 PPM, 260 mg/m3
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Table Z-1)	100 ppm, 465 mg/m3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	300 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA (mg/m3)	410 mg/m3
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (ppm)	75 ppm
USA NIOSH REL	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	75 ppm
USA NIOSH REL	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy(64742-82-1)		
USA OSHA	OSHA (OEL) TWA Table Z-1	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3
O-Xylene(95-47-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) ST	150 ppm, 655 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA (OEL) TWA Table Z-1	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)		
USA AIHA	AIAH (WEEL) TWA	50 ppm
Para-Xylene(106-42-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) ST	150 ppm, 650 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (REL) TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA (OEL) TWA Table Z-1	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
Phenylethane(100-41-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	125 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
Pseudocumene(95-63-6)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH (TWA) REL	25 ppm, 125 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)		
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)	OSHA TWA	15 mg/m3
TLV	ACGIH TWA	10 mg/m3
Toluene(108-88-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	150 ppm, 560 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	100 ppm, 375 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL (PO)	150 ppm, 560 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (PO)	100 ppm, 375 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-2)	200 ppm
VM&P Naphtha(64742-89-8)		
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table PO)	400 ppm, 1,600 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	500 ppm, 2,000 mg/m3
Xylene(1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	100 ppm

USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 PPM, 435 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION : If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH approved dust respirator is advised in absence of environmental control. OSHA Regulations also permit other NIOSH dust respirators under specified conditions. (See your Safety Equipment Supplier) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

HAND PROTECTION REMARKS : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

EYES PROTECTION : Eye wash bottle with pure water.
Tightly fitting safety goggles.
Where face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION : Wear impervious clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	**:**	Liquid
Color	**:**	Various colors depending on the pigmentation.
Odor	**:**	Characteristic. Sweet. Mint like.
Odor threshold	**:**	No data available.
Ph	**:**	N/A – See Technical Data Sheet
Evaporation rate	**:**	Slower Than Ether
Melting point	**:**	-94.7 C (-138.46 F)
Freezing point	**:**	No data available.
Boiling point	**:**	-3.0 deg F TO 334.0 deg F
Flash point	**:**	40.00
Lower explosion limit	**:**	.8
Upper explosion limit	**:**	10.9
Vapor pressure	**:**	185 mm Hg
Vapor density	**:**	Heavier than air
Relative density	**:**	No data available.
Density	**:**	10.3472
Solubility	**:**	No data available.
Partion coefficient: n-octanol/water	**:**	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	**:**	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	**:**	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY : Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID : Heat, flames and sparks. Extremely high temperatures and direct sunlight.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aliphatic Solvent(64742-47-8)	
Acute Dermal toxicity	No data available.
Acute Inhalation toxicity	No data available.
Acute toxicity	No data available.

Additional Information	RTECS: Not available Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin causes defatting and dermatitis., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotrated light, kerosene - unspecified) NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Reverse mutation assay S. typhimurium Result: negative
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Draize Test - Guinea pig Result: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)	
Additional Information	RTECS: BD0940000 Nausea, Vomiting, and Constipation.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Mouse lymphocyte Result- negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Rat - male Result: negative
Inhalation	No data available.
LD50 Oral - Rat - female - Acute toxicity	>5,000 mg/kg, Oral - Rat - female
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Maximization Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig Result- Does not cause skin sensitization.(OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional toxicological information	The product is not subject to classification according ot internally approved calculation methods for preparations: When used and handled according tp specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and information provided to us.
Irritant of skin	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 404)
Irritatant of eyes	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 405)
LC0 - Inhalative	>140->2000 mg/m3 / 4 h (Rat) (OCED 403)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LD50 - Oral - Rat	>5000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 401)
Other information - Oral	=> 1340 mg/kg/day
Sensitization	Not sensitizating (guinea pig) (OCED 406)
BENZENE(71-43-2)	
Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Substances known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or to be regarded as if they cause human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Carcinogenicity	Species: rat Sex: female Dose: 0, 25, 50, 250 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: zymbal gland carcinomas, squamous cell papillomas Species: rat Sex: male Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: zymbal gland carcinomas, squamous cell papillomas Species: mouse Sex: male and female Dose: 25, 50, 100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wks Number of exposures: daily, 5 days/week Test substance: yes Remarks: Clear evidence of multiple organ carcinogenicity.
CMR effects	Carcinogenicity: Human carcinogen. Mutagenicity: In vivo tests showed mutagenic effects Teratogenicity: Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Eye irritation	May cause irreversible eye damage.
Further information	Chronic Health Hazard. Solvents may degrease the skin.
LC50 Dermal	44.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat Sex: Not Specified Test atmosphere: vapor
LD50	> 8,260 mg/kg Species: rabbit
LD50 Oral	> 2,000 mg/kg Species: rat Sex: female
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, female Sex: female. Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50, 100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 25 mg/kg Species: rat, male Sex: male Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk NOEL: < 50 mg/kg Lowest observable effect level: 50 mg/kg Species: mouse Application Route: oral gavage Dose: 0, 25, 50,100 mg/kg Exposure time: 103 wk NOEL: < 25 mg/kg
Sensitization	Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	May cause skin irritation in susceptible persons.
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
ACGIH	ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies carbon black as A4, Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity Classification	GHS- Not a hazardous substance or preparation according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS).
Human Epidemiology	Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small decrements in lung function, as measured by FEV1. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 mL decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested an exposure to 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working-lifetime will result in a 48 mL decline in FEV1. In contrast, normal age related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml. The relationship between symptoms and exposure to carbon black is less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the drawing of definitive conclusions about symptoms.
Human Epidemiology - cont	Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney 17-18) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington 16).
Human Epidemiology - cont.	Morfeld and McCunney 19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received before being hired in the carbon black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006. Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the carbon black production industries show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black. No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to carbon black.
Human Epidemiology - cont.	This study, however, indicated a link between carbon black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function. A study on carbon black production workers in the UK 10) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant 11-14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study 10), found no association with carbon black exposure. In contrast, a large US study 15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers. Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate 1) .l
IARC	IARC In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one

	species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
LD50 (Rat)	>8000 mg/kg
Mutagenic Effects and Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.
NIOSH	NIOSH The U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 1978 criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with PAH contaminant levels greater than 0.1% require the measurement of PAHs in air. As some PAHs are possible human carcinogens, NIOSH recommends an exposure limit of 0.1 mg/m3 for PAHs in air, measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction.
NTP	NTP Carbon black is not designated a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the European Union (EU).
Reproductive and Teratogenic Effects	No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or foetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to foetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.
Sensitization	No animal data is available. No cases in humans have been reported.
STOT- repeated exposure	Therefore, no STOT, Repeated exposure classification is made.
STOT- single exposure	Inhalation studies with the rat showed lung effects (see Section 11.2 and 11.3), these effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" 1 and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made
Cumene(98-82-8)	
Additional Information	RTECS: GR8575000
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogenicity IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Cumene) ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	invitro assay, S. typhimurium, Result: negative
Inhalation:	No data available.
LD50 Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	2,260 mg/kg,
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Guinea pig - Result: No skin irritation. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation. (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation. (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)	
Aspiration toxicity	Remarks: No data available.

Carcinogenicity	Species mouse, Application Route: Inhalation, Exposure time 2 yr, Activity duration: 6 h, Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week, NAOEL: 125 ppm Result: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effects with no relevance to humans., Carcinogenicity-Assement: Not evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies..
Further information	Product Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.,
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay; Test species: Chinese hamster (CHO), Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation. Result: negative., Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test., Test species:: mouse (male), application Route: Intraperitoneal, Result: negative., Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment: Tests on bacterial or mammalian did not show mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat) inhalation	Acute inhalation toxicity: 500 ppm, Exposure time: 4 h; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
LC50 (rat) Oral	Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg; Method: Expert judgment.; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after single ingestion.
LD50 (rat) dermal	Acute toxicity estimate: 1,1000 mg/kg; Method: Expert judgment; Assessment: the component/mixture is moderately toxic after single contact with skin.
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat NOAEL: 30, Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 14 wk Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: mouse Application Route: oral Fertility: NOAEL: 720 mg/kg body weight Symptoms: Reduced fertility Result: Reduced fertility at maternally toxic doses Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Duration of Single Treatment: 10 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day Developmental Toxicity: Lowest observed adverse effect level: 100 ppm Result: Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and on development, based on animal experiments
Respiratory or skin sensitsation	Test Type: Maximization test, Species guinea pig, Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Irritating to eyes.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Remarks: Moderate skin irritation in susceptible persons., Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	No data available.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.
Formaldehyde(50-00-0)	
Genotoxicity	Formaldehyde was found to be weakly mutagenic in a number of in vitro genotoxicity tests and positive in certain in vivo screening tests for mutagenicity. Formaldehyde did not cause birth defects in rats inhaling concentrations up to 10 ppm. However, a study using higher levels did show a slight but statistically significant reduction in male fetal body weight.
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit	270 mg/kg
LD50 Inhalation - Rat	0.31-0.59 mg/l (4 h) (Dust/ Mist)
LD50 Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	100 mg/kg, Rat
Other Information	Lifetime inhalation of formaldehyde vapor at concentrations above 5 ppm for 6 hours per day, caused nasal tumors in laboratory animals. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified formaldehyde as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen based on epidemiological evidence linking formaldehyde exposure to the occurrence of nasopharyngeal cancer, a rare type of cancer. IARC also found limited evidence of cancer of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses and insufficient evidence for an association between formaldehyde and leukemia. Inhalation caused liver and kidney damage in laboratory animal tests.
Sensitization	Formaldehyde has been reported to cause pulmonary hypersensitivity in some individuals who were exposed to conceratrations know to cause irritation, however, no pulmonary sensitization has been demonstrated in laboratory animal studies.
Skin/Eye irritation	Can cause severe eye and moderate skin irritation.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated exposure	Repeated skin exposure to solutions of 2% or more formaldehyde has caused skin allergic reactions.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single	No data.
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)	
Carcinogenicity Data:	The ingredient(s) of this product is (are) not classified as carcinogenic by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA or NTP.
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	8000 ppm; (4 h)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit	3400 mg/kg
LD50 Oral - Rat (Acute Toxicity)	2460 mg/kg
Mutagenicity Data:	No adverse mutagenicity effects are anticipated.
Reproductive Data:	No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.

Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data:	None known.
Synergistic Materials:	Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (example - carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane), dithiocarbamates (example - disulfiram), dimethylnitrosamine and thioacetamide.
Tetragenicity Data:	No adverse Tetragenicity effects are anticipated.
Meta-Xylene(108-38-3)	
Additional Information	RTECS: ZE2275000 Liver injury may occur., Kidney injury may occur., Blood disorders, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, narcosis, Lung irritation, chest pain, pulmonary edema, Central nervous system depression, Dermatitis, Gastrointestinal disturbance.
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification. IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (m-Xylene) NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product presents at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.
LC50 Inhalation (Rat, Male)	6700 ppm, 4 h - (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.2.)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit, Male)	12,126 mg/kg Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2). No data available.
LD50 Oral (Rat, Male)	6,602 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Reproductive toxicity	Overexposure may cause reproductive disorder(s) based on tests with laboratory animals.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Mouse Result: Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 429)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: Severe eye irritation - 24 h
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: Skin irritation - 24 h
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.
Methyl Alcohol(67-56-1)	
Additional Information	RTECS: PC1400000 Methyl alcohol may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Effects due to ingestion may include:, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, metabolic acidosis, Coma, Seizures. Symptoms may be delayed., Damage of the:, Liver, Kidney Central nervous system - Breathing difficulties - Based on Human Evidence Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence.
Aspiration hazard	No aspiration toxicity classification
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA. Reproductive toxicity Damage to fetus not classifiable Fertility classification not possible from current data. Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Causes damage to organs.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Ames test S. typhimurium Result: negative in vitro assay fibroblast Result: negative Mutation in mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Mouse - male and female Result: negative.
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	5 mg/l
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit	300 mg/kg
LD50 Oral - Rat Acute Toxicity	100 mg/kg
Reproductive toxicity	Damage to fetus not classifiable Fertility classification not possible from current data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Maximization Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Causes damage to organs.
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)	
Aspiration hazard	May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
LD50 Dermal - (Rat)	>2,000 mg/kg
LD50 Inhalation - (Rat)	>16.7 mg/l (4 h)
LD-50 Oral - (Rat)	1,600 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro, No data available., In vivo, No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Mouse) - non-sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): slight.
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): moderate.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)	
Aspiration toxicity	Product: May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Remarks: This information is not available, Carcinogenicity-Assement: Not classified as a human carcinogen.
Further information	Product Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, diaainess, titedness, nausea and vomiting.,
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Ames test, Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation, Method OECD Test Guideline 471
LC50 (mouse) inhalation	320 mg/l (4 h exposure)
LC50 (rat) Oral	3737 mg/kg
LD50 (rabbit) dermal	6,480 mg/kg
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fetal development, Species: rat female, Application Route: Inhalation, Dose: 400, 1000, 3000 ppm,
Respiratory or skin sensitsation	Test Type: Buehler Test, Species guinea pig, Method OECD Test Guideline 406, Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	Remarks: Severe skin irritation, Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Irritation to eyes
Skin corrosion/irritation	Remarks: Moderate skin irritation, Species rabbit, Exposure time 24 h, Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	Product: No data available, Components: No data available.
STOT - single exposure	Product: Target Organs: Central Nervous system, Components: Exposure routes: Inhalation, Product: Target Organs: Central Nervous system
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)	
Carcinogenicity Data	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. (IARC-2B)
LC50 (Rat, 4) Inhalation	8.2 - 16.4 mg/l
LD50 (Rabbit) Dermal	>1 600 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat) Oral	2 080 - 4 600 mg/kg
Mutagenicity Data	Mutagenicity tests in animals have been negative or inconclusive. See "Other Studies Relevant to Material".
Other Studies Revelant Material	According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), methyl isobutyl ketone is possibly carcinogenic to humans. (IARC-2B) MIBK was not teratogenic, embryotoxicity or fetotoxic following exposures that did not produce maternal toxicity. Rats and mice were exposed to 300, 1000 or 3000 ppm MIBK on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Exposures to 3000 ppm produced maternal and fetal toxicity, but no teratogenicity. There was no maternal toxicity, embryotoxicity or teratogenicity at 300 or 1000 ppm. Findings of fetotoxicity at 300 ppm were complicated by abnormal litter sizes and were determined not to be treatment related. (4) MIBK produced negative results in the micronucleus cryptogenic assay in mice in vivo. Most mutagenicity tests have produced negative results.
Reproductive Data	No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data	None known.

Synergistic Materials	In studies with mice, MIBK prolonged the loss of righting reflex induced by ethanol. In animal studies, MIBK has been shown to potentiate the hepatotoxicity of haloalkanes, such as chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and 1,2-dichlorobenzene. Combined exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and MIBK caused increased behavioral responses in baboons.
Teratogenicity Data	No adverse teratogenic effects are anticipated. See "Other Studies Relevant to Material".
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy(64742-82-1)	
Additional Information	RTECS: Not available Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence (Benzene)
Aspiration hazard	No data available. The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans () ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	S. typhimurium Result: negative
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female	> 7,630 mg/m3 - Rat - male and female - 4 h, (OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - Male and female	>2,000 mg/kg - Rabbit - male and female, (OECD Test Guideline 402)
LD50 Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	5,000 mg/kg - 4h - Oral - Rat
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Buehler Test - Guinea pig Result: Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
O-Xylene(95-47-6)	
Additional Information	RTECS: ZE2450000 narcosis, Lung irritation, chest pain, pulmonary edema, Central nervous system depression, Dermatitis, Gastrointestinal disturbance, Liver injury may occur., Kidney injury may occur., Blood disorders Nerves. -
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification. IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (o-Xylene) NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal -	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Ames test Salmonella typhimurium Result: negative
LC50 - Inhalation - Rat - Male	>18,800 mg/m3, Rat - male - 6 h
LD50 - Intraperitoneal - Mouse -	1,364 mg/kg, Mouse
Oral - Acute Toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Mouse Result: Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 429)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data available.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: Irritating to skin. - 24 h
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.

LC50 - Inhalation Rat	>4345 ppm (Rat, 6 h)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg
LD50 - Oral - Rat	6,190 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro: No data available. In vivo: No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity.	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit): very slight
Skin corrosion/irritation	Specified substance(s) 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (Rabbit, 4 h): none (Rabbit, 24 h): none.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Para-Xylene(106-42-3)	
Additional Information	RTECS: ZE2625000 narcosis, Lung irritation, chest pain, pulmonary edema, Central nervous system depression, Gastrointestinal disturbance, Liver injury may occur., Kidney injury may occur., Blood disorders Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (p-Xylene) NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.
LC50 - Inhalation - Rat	4,550 ppm, Rat - 4 h
LD50 - Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	5,000 mg/m3, Oral - Rat
LD50 - Oral - Rat -Male	3,253 mg/kg, Oral - Rat - Male
Reproductive toxicity	No data available. May cause reproductive disorders.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data available.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: Moderate skin irritation - 4 h
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Pentraerythritol tetrakis(6683-19-8)	
Additional Information	No data available.
Aspiration hazards	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Ames test S. typhimurium Result: negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Hamster - male and female Result: negative
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - Male and female	>1.85 mg/l - 4 h, Inhalation - Rat - male and female, (OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - Male and female	>3,160 mg/kg, Dermal - Rabbit - Male and female
LD50 Intraperitoneal - Rat	>1,000 mg/kg - Rat
LD50 Oral - Rat - Male - Acute toxicity	>5,000 mg/kg - Oral, (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.

Respiratory or skin sensitsation	- guinea pig Result- Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - rabbit Result- No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - rabbit Result- No skin irritation - 24 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 103 wk Activity duration: 6 h Dose: 0, 75, 250, 750 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week NOAEL: 250 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: evidence of carcinogenic activity Symptoms: increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms, increase incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas GLP: yes Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Carcinogenicity classification not possible from current data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro, Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative GLP: no : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method : OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative GLP: yes Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test species: mouse (male) Application Route: Oral Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative GLP: yes Test Type: DNA damage and/or repair Test species: mouse (male and female)Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 486 Result: negative GLP: yes Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects
LC50 (Mouse, Male)	10 mg/l Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
LD50 (rabbit)	15,433 mg/kg
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 75 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 28 d Dose: 75, 250 and 750 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 407 GLP: yes Symptoms: Increased kidney and liver weights
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: One generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500 and 1000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 1,000 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 100 ppm Symptoms: Reduced fetal weight. Reduced offspring weight gain. Method: OECD Test Guideline 415 Result: No reproductive effects. GLP: yes Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000, 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 15 d General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: 2,000 ppm Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 500 ppm Symptoms: Reduced body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels GLP: No data available Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No toxicity to reproduction Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation Remarks: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Auditory system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.
Pseudocumene(95-63-6)	
Additional Information	RTECS: DC3325000 prolonged or repeated exposure can cause:, narcosis, Bronchitis., Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Central nervous system
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal:	No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity	in vitro assay S. typhimurium Result: negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Rat - male and female - Bone marrow Result: negative
Inhalation:	No data available.
LD50 Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	6,000 mg/kg, Rat - male.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data available.
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
Carcinogenicity	In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, 250 mg/m3 of respirable Ti02.
Dermal ALD (rabbit)	>10000 mg/m3
Eye irritation	slight irritation
Inhalation 4 h ALC	>6.82 mg/l
ORAL ALD (rat)	>2400 mg/kg
Sensitsation	Did not cause sensitsation on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	slight irritation
Toluene(108-88-3)	
Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration Toxicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium Species: rat, (male and female) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 103 wks Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level: 1,200 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties Symptoms: Erosion of nasal epithelium , GLP: yes, Carcinogen
Further information	Remarks: Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Concentrations substantially above the TLV value may cause narcotic effects. Solvents may degrease the skin.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: Mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative : Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Result: negative Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration assay in vivo Test species: rat Cell type: Bone marrow Application Route: Intraperitoneal Exposure time: 1 or 5 d Dose: 0, 0.025, 0.082, 0.247 ml/kg Result: negative Test Type: Dominant lethal assay Test species: mouse (male) Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk for 8 wks Dose: 0, 100, 400 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 478 Result: negative Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat, male and female)	28.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
LD50 (rabbit)	> 5,000 mg/kg
LD50 (rat, male)	> 5,580 mg/kg
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: mouse, male and female NOAEL: 625 mg/kg LOAEL: 1,250 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 13 wks Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 312, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 Group: yes GLP: yes Symptoms: death, Increased liver weight, ataxia, hyperactivity, hypothermia Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 300 Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Exposure time: 6, 12, or 18 months Number of exposures: 6 h/d, 5 d/wk Dose: 0, 30, 100, 300 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Repeated dose toxicity - Assessment : Causes skin irritation.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 2000 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 500 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 500 ppm Fertility: NOAEC: 2,000 ppm Symptoms: Reduced maternal body weight gain. Reduced offspring weight gain. Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: Animal testing did not show

	any effects on fertility. GLP: yes Test Type: Fertility Species: rat, male and female Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Dose: 0, 600, 1200 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 600 ppm Symptoms: Decreased sperm count Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.
Reproductive toxicity (cont.)	Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Dose: 0, 250, 750, 1500, 3000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 10 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 750 ppm Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 750 ppm Symptoms: Maternal toxicity, Reduced body weight, Skeletal malformations. GLP: yes Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Test Type: Maximization Test (GPMT) Species: guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. GLP: yes
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Irritating to eyes. Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 4 h Result: Irritating to skin.
STOT - repeated exposure	Inhalation Auditory system, Eyes May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
STOT - single exposure	Exposure routes: Target Organs: Assessment: Remarks: Inhalation Central nervous system May cause drowsiness or dizziness. The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with narcotic effects.
Tris Phosphate(31570-04-4)	
Additional Information	Repeated dose toxicity - rat - male and female - Oral - No observed adverse effect level - >= 1,000 mg/kg. No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests. RTECS- not available.
Aspiration hazards	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Ames test S. typhimurium Result: negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Hamster - male and female Result: negative
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - Male and female	>2,000 mg/kg, Dermal - Rabbit - Male and female
LD50 Oral - Rat - Male and female - Acute toxicity	>6,000 mg/kg - Oral, (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitsation	- guinea pig Result- Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - rabbit Result- No eye irritation - 30 s (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - rabbit Result- No skin irritation - 24 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
VM&P Naphtha(64742-89-8)	
Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration Toxicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male) Application Route: Dermal Exposure time: 102 wk Dose: 0.05 ml neat Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: did not display carcinogenic properties GLP: No data available Remarks: Category 1B
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative GLP: No data available : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: Mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative GLP: no Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test species: rat (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 6 hours/day Dose: 0, 2000, 10000, 20000 mg/m3 Result: negative GLP: yes Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : Did not show carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic effects in animal experiments.
LC50 Inhalation (rat, male and female)	7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 GLP: yes

LD50 Dermal (rabbit, male and female)	> 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 GLP: yes
LD50 Oral (rat, male and female)	> 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 GLP: yes
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male NOAEL: < 500 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 4 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 500 or 2000 mg/kg/day Symptoms: nephropathy 64742-89-8: Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 1402 Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Test atmosphere: vapour Exposure time: 13 weeks Number of exposures: 6 hours/day, 5 days/week Material Safety Data Sheet VM&P Naphtha Version 1.2 Revision Date: 08/11/2014 MSDS Number: 100000002744 30 / 44 VM&P Naphtha Dose: 322, 1402, 9869 mg/m3 GLP: yes Target Organs: Kidney Symptoms: Nasal and ocular discharge.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: vapour Dose: 0, 5000, 10000, 20000 mg/m³ Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: > 20,000 mg/m³ General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: > 20,000 mg/m³ Symptoms: No adverse effects. Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 GLP: yes Effects on foetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 2653, 7960, 23900 mg/m³ Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 23,900 mg/m³ Embryo-foetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 23,900 mg/m³ Symptoms: No malformations were observed. Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 GLP: yes
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Test Type: Buehler Test Species: guinea pig Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization. Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. GLP: yes Remarks: not sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Not irritating to eyes Exposure time: 1 - 2 s Classification: Not irritating to eyes GLP: yes Remarks: No eye irritation
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 4 h Classification: Irritating to skin Result: Irritating to skin GLP: yes
STOT - repeated exposure	No data available.
STOT - single exposure	Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Central nervous system Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Xylene(1330-20-7)	
Acute dermal toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate, 4631 ppm Exposure time, 4 h Test atmosphere: gas Method; Calculation method.
Acute toxicity Product	Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 3,523 mg/kg Method: Calculation method.
Aspiration Toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Dose: 0, 500 or 1000 mg/kg Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.32. Result: did not display carcinogenic properties GLP: No data available, Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in virto. Test Species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic Activation: With and without metabolic activation. Method Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: Negative. Test Type: Sistrer chromatic exchange assay in mammalian cells.
Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment	Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat, male) Inhalation	6700 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.2. GLP: No data available Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation. Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 4
LC50 (rat, male) Oral	3,523 mg/kg Method: EU Method B.1 (Acute Toxicity, Oral) Target Organs: Kidney, Bladder GLP: no
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 250 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 0, 250 or 500 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 25, 100 and 500 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: > 500 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: > 500 ppm Early Embryonic Development: NOAEC: > 500 ppm Result: No reproductive effects. Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000 or 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 14 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: > 2,000 Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 100 ppm Result: No teratogenic effects., Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility. Damage to fetus not classifiable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 24 h Result: Irritating to skin Remarks: Skin irritation, Category 2
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aliphatic Solvent(64742-47-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 (Daphnia Magna) Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	1.4 mg/l - 48 h, - Daphnia magna (Water flea), (OECD Test Guideline 202)
LC50 (Rainbow trout) Toxicity to fish	2.9 mg/l - 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life. No data available.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.
Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Inert material.
EC50 - Daphnia - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	>10,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna (Water flea) (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 - Fish - Toxicity to fish	>10,000 mg/l, Fish
Mobility in soil	Inert material.
NOEC - Toxicity to algae	>0.004 mg/l, 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Other adverse effects	None known.
Persistence and degradability	Non-degradable
Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional ecological information	General notes: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
Bioaccumulative potential	No further revelent information available.
EC50 - Algae	>10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (72 h) (OCED 201) comparable substance
EC50 - Daphnia magna	>1000 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (24 h) (OCED 202)
LCO - Zebra fish	10000 mg/l (zebra fish) (96 h) (static) (OCED203)
Mobility in soil	No further revelent information available.
Persistence and degrability	The product is chemically and biologically inert. By the insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process.
BENZENE(71-43-2)	
Additional ecological information	Toxic to aquatic life. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.
EC50	10 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) static test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Ecotoxicology Assessment	Acute aquatic toxicity Benzene : Toxic to aquatic life. Chronic aquatic toxicity Benzene : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
ErC50	100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
LC50	5.3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) flow-through test substance: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Results of PBT assessment	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
Behavior in water treatment plants	Activated sludge, EC0 (3 h) > 800 mg/L. DEV L3 (TTC test)

Bioaccumulation Potential	Potential bioaccumulation is not expected because of the physicochemical properties of the substance
EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
EC50 Daphnia magna (waterflea)	>5600 mg/l (24 h) OECD (Guideline 202)
Environmental fate	Carbon black is an inert solid, stable and insoluble in water or organic solvents. Its vapour pressure is negligible. Based on these properties it is expected that carbon black will not occur in air or water in relevant amounts. Also potential for distribution via water or air can be dismissed. The deposition in soil or sediments is therefore the most relevant compartment of fate in the environment.
LC50 Brachydanio reio (zebrafish)	>1000 mg/l (96 h) OECD (Guideline 203)
NOEC 50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
Cumene(98-82-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 - Daphnia (water flea) - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	2.14 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202), Daphnia (water flea)
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - Toxicity to algae	2.60 mg/l - 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Toxicity to fish	4.8 mg/l - 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability Result: - According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether(111-76-2)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.83
EC50 (Algee)	911 mg/l End point: Biomass Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 GLP: no
EC50 (Daphnia)	1,800 mg/l(48 h; Daphnia magna (Water flea)): Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 GLP: no
LC50 (fish)	1,474 mg/l Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow))Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test, Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 GLP: no
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available
Persistence and degradability	aerobic Inoculum: Activated sludge, domestic, adaption not specified, Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 90.4 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B GLP: no
Product	Regulation: 40CFR Protection of Environment, Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class 1 Substances:
Formaldehyde(50-00-0)	
EC50 Daphnia - Toxicity to Water Flea	11.3-18 mg/l (48 h), Daphnia magna
LC50 Oncorhynchus - Toxicity to fish	100-136 mg/l, (96 h), Oncorhynchus mykiss
Toxicity to Algae	Not available.
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)	
Chronic	No data available.
Degradability / Persistence; Biological / A biological Degradation	Evaluation: Not readliy biodegradable (by OECD criteria).
EC50 - Aquatic Plants	>100 mg/l (72 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.

EC50 - Daphnia - Acute	>100 mg/l (48 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
LC50 - Fish - Acute	>100 mg/l (96 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Microorganisms	Toxicity to microorganisms: bacteria EC10 (17 h): >750 mg/l. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Meta-Xylene(108-38-3)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected.
LC50 (Fish)	11.23 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.
Toxicity to algae	Remarks: No data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Remarks: No data available.
Methyl Alcohol(67-56-1)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 °C - 5 mg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.0
EC50 - Daphnia magna -	> 10,000.00 mg/l - 48 h Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates, Daphnia magna (Water flea)
EC50 - Scenedesmus capricornutum - Toxicity to algae	22,000.0 mg/l - 96 h, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)
IC50 Activated sludge - Toxicity to bacteria	>1,000 mg/l, Exposure 3 h, Test type Static, Method OECD Test Guideline 209.
LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus - Toxicity to Fish	15,400.0 mg/l - 96 h, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Mobility in soil	Will not adsorb on soil.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 5 d Result: 72 % - rapidly biodegradable Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 600 - 1,120 mg/g Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) 1,420 mg/g Theoretical oxygen demand 1,500 mg/g
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)	
Aquatic invertebrates	No data available.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity (Fish)	No data available.
ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum)	98.2 mg/l, 72 h
LC50 (Fathead Minnow) Acute toxicity	131 mg/l , (96 h)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	69 % (28 d, Ready Biodegradability - CO2 in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)). Biological Oxygen Demand BOD-5: 1,770 mg/g BOD-20: 2,000 mg/g , Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2,420 mg/g, BOD/COD ratio No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone(78-93-3)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 2.49
EC50 (Algae)	2029 mg/l (48 h; Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green Algae))
EC50 (Daphnia)	308 mg/l (48 h; Daphnia magna (Water flea))
LC50 (fish)	2993 mg/l (96 h; Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow))
Mobility in soil	No data available
Other adverse effects	No data available
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: Concentration: 2mg/l; Result: Readily biodegradation: 98%; Exposure 28 d;
Product	Regulation: 40CFR Protection of Environment, Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - CAA Section 602 Class 1 Substances:
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone(108-10-1)	

Deactivating Chemicals: None required.	None required.
Disposal of Packaging	Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapour) and can be dangerous. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. Do not expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not dispose of package until thoroughly washed out.
EC50 (Daphnia Magna)	>200 mg/l (48 h)
Ecotoxicity	Low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.
Environmental Fate	Can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: This product is biodegradable. This product does not bioaccumulate in aquatic or terrestrial food chains.
LC50 (Fathead Minnow)	>179 mg/l (96 h)
Safe Handling of Residues	See "Waste Disposal Methods"
Waste Disposal Methods	. Reevaluation of the product may be required by the user at the time of disposal since the product uses, transformations, mixtures and processes may influence waste classification. Dispose of waste material at an approved (hazardous) waste treatment/disposal facility in accordance with applicable local, provincial and federal regulations. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage, or to sewer systems.
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy(64742-82-1)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
LC50 - other fish - Toxicity to fish	<100 mg/l - 96h - other fish.
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 77.05 % - Readily biodegradable.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.
O-Xylene(95-47-6)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus - Toxicity	16.10 mg/l, 96 h, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 69.67 % - Not readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301F) Remarks: The 10 day time window criterion is not fulfilled.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aquatic invertebrates	NOEC (daphnia, 21 d): >= 100 mg/l EC-50 (daphnia, 21 d): > 100 mg/l
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Biological Oxygen Demand	363 mg/g 1,050 mg/g
Chemical Oxygen Demand	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity Fish	LC-50 (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 63.5 mg/l NOEC (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 47.5 mg/l
LC50 - Daphnoid - Aquatic invertebrates	408 mg/l (48 h)
LC50 - Fathead Minnow - Toxicity to Fish	161 mg/l (96 h)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation - 90 % (28 d, Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test) Readily biodegradable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants	EC-50 (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): > 1,000 mg/l NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): >= 1,000 mg/l
Para-Xylene(106-42-3)	

Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 - Daphnia magna - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	35.50 - 63.10 mg/l - 48 h, Daphnia magna (Water flea)
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Toxicity to algae	3.20 - 4040 mg/l - 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)
LC50 - Carassius auratus - Toxicity to fish	18.00 mg/l - 24 h, Carassius auratus (goldfish)
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Toxicity to fish	2.60 mg/l - 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability Result: 87.8 % - Readily biodegradable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Pentraerythritol tetrakis(6683-19-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 Daphnia magna - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	>86 mg/l - 24 h, Daphnia magna (Water flea), (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus - Toxicity to algae	>100 mg/l - 72 h, Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus)
IC50 Sludge treatment - Toxicity to bacteria	>100 mg/l - 3 h, Respiration inhibition - Sludge Treatment.
LC50 Danio rerio- Toxicity to fish	>100 mg/l - 96 h, Danio rerio (zebra fish), (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 5 % - Not biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B)
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.92
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	1.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	5.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: Static GLP: yes
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 22 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 28 d GLP: yes
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	(Daphnia): 3.6 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria : GLP: Remarks: No data available Ecotoxicology Assessment Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Pseudocumene(95-63-6)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - Toxicity to daphnia and other	3.6 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202), Daphnia magna (Water flea)

aquatic invertebrates static test	
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - Toxicity to fish	7.72 mg/l - 96.0 h, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
LC50 fish	Fathead minnow 96 h >1000 mg/l
Toluene(108-88-3)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.73
EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia)	3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Renewal
EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae))	134 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: static test
IC50 (Bacteria)	84 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h, Test Type: Static Ecotoxicology Assessment Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life. Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	5.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: flow-through test
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: Sewage Biodegradation: 100 % Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Tris Phosphate(31570-04-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 Daphnia magna - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	510 mg/l - 24 h, Daphnia magna (Water flea), (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus - Toxicity to algae	75 mg/l - 72 h, Desmodesmus subspicatus (Scenedesmus subspicatus)
IC50 Sludge treatment - Toxicity to bacteria	>100 mg/l - 3 h, Respiration inhibition - Sludge Treatment.
LC0 Danio rerio- Toxicity to fish	>100 mg/l - 96 h, Danio rerio (zebra fish), (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 6 % - Not biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B)
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
VM&P Naphtha(64742-89-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water: log POW: 2.13 - 4.85 (25 °C)
EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Immobilization Analytical monitoring: yes Test substance: Naphtha GLP: yes
EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))	3.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes GLP: yes. Ecotoxicology Assessment Acute aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic organisms.
LL50 (Fish)	8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test Analytical monitoring: yes GLP: yes
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Concentration: 49.2 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 77 % Testing period: 2 d Exposure time: 28 d GLP: yes
Xylene(1330-20-7)	

Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.77 - 3.15
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	4.36 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 73 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes
IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	1 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 GLP
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 GLP: No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 72 % Exposure time: 20 d

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

GENERAL INFORMATION : No data available.
DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations. Mix with compatible chemical which is less flammable and incenerate. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind or weld or near this container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

***CHECK WITH YOUR CARRIER FOR ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT MAY APPLY.**

USDOT GROUND
DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME (DOT) : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IATA (AIR)
DOT (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IMDG (OCEAN)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

MARINE POLLUTANT : No
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS : P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P235 Keep cool.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS
All ingredients in Section #3 are TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) listed.

OSHA HAZARDS : Flammable liquid, Moderate skin irritant, Moderate eye irritant, Carcinogen.
EPCRA - Emergency
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
VM&P Naphtha	64742-89-8
Xylene	1330-20-7

Phenylethane	100-41-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity : This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.
SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)
SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
SARA 313 :

This product contains:	**Chemical CAS#**
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
VM&P Naphtha	64742-89-8
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1

CLEAN AIR ACT :

This product contains:	**Chemical CAS#**
Toluene	108-88-3
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Meta-Xylene	108-38-3
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
Para-Xylene	106-42-3
O-Xylene	95-47-6
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Benzene	71-43-2
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Cumene	98-82-8

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) :

Flam. Liq. Cat 2;	H226
Aspir. Haz. Cat. 1;	H304
Skin Irrit. Cat. 2;	H315
Eye Damage Cat. 1;	H318
Eye Irrit. Cat. 2A;	H319
Acute Tox. Cat. 3;	H332
STOT SE, Resp. Cat. 3;	H335
STOT SE, Inhalation, Cat. 3;	H336
Carc. Cat. 2;	H351
Reprod. Tox. Cat. 2;	H361
STOT RE Resp. Cat.2;	H373

STOT RE Inhal. Cat.2; H373
Aquatic Acute 2; H401
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

NATIONAL REGULATIONS

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
~Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
~Phenylethane	100-41-4
~Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1

IARC KEY
~ Indicates a chemical listed by IARC as a possible carcinogen.
^ Indicates a chemical listed by IARC as a carcinogen.

STATE REGULATIONS
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
+Toluene	108-88-3
*Phenylethane	100-41-4
*Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8
#Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1
+Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1
*Formaldehyde	50-00-0
#Benzene	71-43-2
*Cumene	98-82-8

PROPOSTION 65 KEY

* **WARNING** Cancer – www P65Warnings.ca.gov

**WARNING** Reproductive Harm – www P65Warnings.ca.gov

+ **WARNING** Cancer and Reproductive Harm – www P65Warnings.ca.gov

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8
Para-Xylene	106-42-3
O-Xylene	95-47-6
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1
Pseudocumene	95-63-6
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Benzene	71-43-2
Cumene	98-82-8

Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product contains	**Chemical CAS#**
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8
Pentraerythritol tetrakis	6683-19-8
Para-Xylene	106-42-3
O-Xylene	95-47-6
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1
Pseudocumene	95-63-6
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Tris Phosphate	31570-04-4
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
P.M. Acetate	108-65-6
Cumene	98-82-8
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2

New Jersey Right to Know

This product contains	**Chemical CAS#**
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8
Pentraerythritol tetrakis	6683-19-8
Para-Xylene	106-42-3
O-Xylene	95-47-6
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1
Pseudocumene	95-63-6
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Tris Phosphate	31570-04-4
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
P.M. Acetate	108-65-6

Cumene	98-82-8
Ethylene glycol mono butyl ether	111-76-2

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Product Information

% Volatile by Volume: 39.87
% Solids by volume: 60.13
% Exempt by Volume: 0.00

% Volatile by Weight: 26.31
% Solids by Weight: 73.69
% Exempt by Weight: 0.00

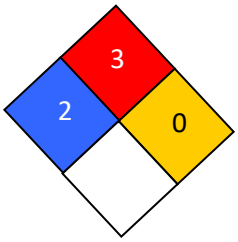
VOC CONTENT:

Excluding Exempt VOC: 326
Including Exempt VOC: 326

HMIS RATING

Health :	2*
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	H

NFPA CODES



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