



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product ID:** PS5011  
**Product Name:** Montana Big Sky 2K 2.1 VOC Urethane Primer White  
**Revision Date:** Aug 09, 2022 **Date Printed:** Sep 30, 2022  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Supplier's Name:** Axalta Coating Systems LLC  
**Address:** Applied Corporate Center  
50 Applied Bank Boulevard, Suite 300 Glenn Mills, PA, US, 19342  
**Emergency Phone:** CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 1-855-6-AXALTA  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Industrial Applications

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 3  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.
- P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see First-Aid on this label).
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

- P405 - Store locked up.
- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products 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.

#### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None

Acute toxicity of 8.4101% of the mixture is unknown

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	15% - 21%
0000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	13% - 17%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	9% - 12%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	7% - 9%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.0% - 1%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.9% - 1%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 0.9%

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

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store clothing under water and wash clothing before re-use (or discard). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure. 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 flushing duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

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

No data available.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. 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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jets.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Can form explosive air mixtures.

Containers can explode in a fire. Highly flammable with toxic fumes. Give off toxic fumes at high temperatures.

Vapors are heavier than air and may settle in low places or spread a long distance to source of ignition and flash back.

### 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.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

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

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

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

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

### Recommended Equipment

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

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Contain and collect spilled materials with non-combustible, absorbent material and place in a container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same physical hazards as the product.

Use non-sparking tools.

## 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 container 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.

Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

## 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.

Use NIOSH approved air supplier full face piece or head covering respirator suitable for organic vapors/particulates as required.

### 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 (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250
BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-		2.5			1			
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE	590				250		500	
BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-						2.5		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	6							
STODDARD SOLVENT	350				100	[(L)]; [5 (I)];		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10		
XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ACETONE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	A4	A4; BEI	Bone dam; fluorosis
SILICA, AMORPHOUS			
STODDARD SOLVENT	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	A4	A4	LRT irr
XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, NIOSH TWA (mg/m3), NIOSH STEL (ppm), NIOSH STEL (mg/m3), NIOSH Carcinogen, ACGIH TWA (ppm), ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (ppm), ACGIH STEL (mg/m3), OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA STEL (ppm), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA Carcinogen, NIOSH TWA (ppm) regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	1,490.94 g/l
% Solids By Weight	62.10%
Density VOC	167.25 g/l
% VOC	11.22%
Specific Gravity	1.49
Material VOC (g/l)	167.25 g/l
Coating VOC(g/l)	271.66 g/l

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Appearance	White Liquid
Odor Description	Pungent
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	>35 °C
Flash Point	>23 °C
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Viscosity	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Prone to ignite by static.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available.

### Incompatible Materials

Keep away from: explosives, toxic gases, oxidizing substances, organic peroxides, poisonous (toxic) substance, infectious substances (biohazards).

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, eye contact, skin absorption.

### **Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Causes skin irritation.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

### **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

### **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. ( Short-term exposure).

### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Acute Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

### **Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

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.

0000098-56-6 BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.

#### 0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

#### 0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

### Chronic Exposure

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

#### 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)

#### 0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)

LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (1300 ppm) (2)

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

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Other Adverse Effect

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

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

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
<b>UN number:</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	Paint	Paint	Paint
<b>Hazard class:</b>	3	3	3
<b>Packaging group:</b>	III	III	III
<b>Hazardous substance (RQ):</b>	No Data Available		
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	
<b>Note / Special Provision:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
<b>Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:</b>	No Data Available		

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	15% - 21%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	13% - 17%	SARA312,VOC_exempt,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,TSCA12B,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	9% - 12%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC_exempt,TS CA
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	7% - 9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	1% - 2%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.0% - 1%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.9% - 1%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS CA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 0.9%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0% - 0.00371656%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0007439-92-1	LEAD	0% - 1.22278e-005%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens,TSCA,TSCA12B,SARA 313_PBT - SARA313_Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals ,REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern,REACH_SVHC_ToxicForRe production - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Toxic for Reproduction,REACH_SVHC_CMV - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or toxic for Reproduction ,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxi

ty\_Male -  
 CA\_Proposition65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Male, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Female  
 -  
 CA\_Proposition65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Female

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS, CA\_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer - CA\_Proposition65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer, CERCLA, DHS\_COI - DHS\_Chemical Of Interest, IARC Carcinogen, NTP\_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, SARA312, TSCA, TSCA\_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, TSCA12B, VOC regulatory values, if they are present at less than 100%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	1

(\* ) - 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

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