



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product ID:** BD50  
**Product Name:** Montana Big Sky System 50 Binder  
**Revision Date:** Mar 10, 2020 **Date Printed:** Mar 10, 2020  
**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 2  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly 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.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### 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.
- P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

### 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 less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS          | Chemical Name                           | % By Weight |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 0000123-86-4 | BUTYL ACETATE                           | 22% - 51%   |
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE                                 | 10% - 14%   |
| 0000067-63-0 | ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                       | 4% - 5%     |
| 0064742-49-0 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 2% - 2%     |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE                            | 1% - 1%     |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE                                 | 0.0% - 0.3% |

## 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 |
| BUTYL ACETATE                           | 150                  | 710  |                        |  | 1   |  |  | 150 |
| ETHYLBENZENE                            | 100                  | 435  |                        |  | 1   |  |  | 100 |
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                       | 400                  | 980  |                        |  | 1   |  |  | 400 |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 500                  | 2000 |                        |  | 1   |  |  |     |
| TOLUENE                                 | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2  | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) |  | 1,2 |  |  | 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              |                    |
| BUTYL ACETATE                           | 710               | 200              | 950                |                  | 50              |                   | 150              |                    |
| ETHYLBENZENE                            | 435               | 125              | 545                |                  | 20              |                   |                  |                    |
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                       | 980               | 500              | 1225               |                  | 200             |                   | 400              |                    |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 350               |                  |                    |                  | (L)             | [(L)]; [5 (I)];   |                  |                    |
| TOLUENE                                 | 375               | 150              | 560                |                  | 20              |                   |                  |                    |

| Chemical Name                           | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH Notations | ACGIH TLV Basis                                    |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--|
| ACETONE                                 | A4               | A4; BEI         | URT & eye irr; CNS impair                          |
| BUTYL ACETATE                           |                  |                 | Eye & URT irr                                      |
| ETHYLBENZENE                            | A3               | A3; BEI         | URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair |
| ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                       | A4               | A4; BEI         | Eye & URT irr; CNS impair                          |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light | [A2]; [A4];      | [A2]; [A4];     | URT irr  |
| TOLUENE                                 | A4               | A4; BEI         | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss        |

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant ACGIH Carcinogen, ACGIH Notations, ACGIH TLV Basis, NIOSH TWA (mg/m3), NIOSH STEL (ppm), NIOSH STEL (mg/m3), ACGIH TWA (ppm), ACGIH TWA (mg/m3), ACGIH STEL (ppm), OSHA TWA (ppm), OSHA TWA (mg/m3), OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3), OSHA Skin designation, 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              | 7.71 lb/gal |
| % Solids By Weight   | 32.12%      |
| Density VOC          | 2.63 lb/gal |
| % VOC                | 34.14%      |
| Specific Gravity     | 0.92        |
| Material VOC(lb/gal) | 2.63 lb/gal |
| Coating VOC(lb/gal)  | 5.00 lb/gal |

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|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Appearance                | Viscous 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               | <-18 °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

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

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

Causes serious eye irritation.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

### **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

No data available.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

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

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated exposure affects the nervous system

### Aspiration Hazard

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration)

### Acute Toxicity

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

### Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE



0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (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)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Toxicity

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Expected to be readily biodegradable

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Has the potential to bioaccumulate

**Mobility in soil**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

**Other Adverse Effect**

No data available.

**Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment**

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

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**

|                                  | <b>IATA Information</b> | <b>IMDG Information</b> | <b>U.S. DOT Information</b> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <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>          | II                      | II                      | II                          |
| <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**

| <b>CAS</b>   | <b>Chemical Name</b> | <b>% By Weight</b> | <b>Regulation List</b>  |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 0000123-86-4 | BUTYL ACETATE        | 22% - 51%          | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA |

|              |  |             |   |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE                                    | 10% - 14%   | CERCLA,SARA312,VOC_exempt,TS<br>CA  |
| 0001330-20-7 | XYLENE                                     | 6% - 8%     | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin<br>ogen,TSCA  |
| 0000067-63-0 | ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL                          | 4% - 5%     | SARA313,<br>SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS<br>CA   |
| 0064742-49-0 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated<br>light | 2% - 2%     | SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TS<br>CA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL<br>SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR<br>VARIABLE COMPOSITION,<br>COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS<br>AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS  |
| 0000100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE                               | 1% - 1%     | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin<br>ogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California<br>Proposition<br>65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance<br>r -<br>CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca<br>ncer  |
| 0000095-63-6 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE                     | 0.9% - 1%   | SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0000071-36-3 | N-BUTYL ALCOHOL                            | 0.1% - 0.9% | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |
| 0000098-82-8 | CUMENE                                     | 0.0% - 0.3% | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin<br>ogen,NTP_Carcinogen - National<br>Toxicology Program<br>Carcinogens,TSCA,CA_Prop65 -<br>California Proposition<br>65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cance<br>r -<br>CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Ca<br>ncer |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE                                    | 0.0% - 0.3% | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcin<br>ogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California<br>Proposition<br>65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Devel<br>op -<br>CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_De<br>velopmental  |
| 0000108-31-6 | MALEIC ANHYDRIDE                           | 0 - 0.1 %   | SARA313,<br>CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA   |

The information in this Section does not list components that might have relevant COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS, CERCLA, IARCCarcinogen, SARA312, TSCA, TSCA\_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, 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        | 4   |
| 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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