SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER’S IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product ID:</th>
<th>SG1/SG4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Name:</td>
<td>Sealer - Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Date:</td>
<td>July 13, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier’s Name:</td>
<td>Aftermarket Auto Parts Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>2706 Treble Creek, San Antonio, Texas 78258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Phone:</td>
<td>InfoTrac: 1-800-535-5053, 210-408-4315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person:</td>
<td>Justin Hebert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Phone Number:</td>
<td>General Assistance 210-492-4868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:product@alliance1.com">product@alliance1.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product/Recommended Uses:</td>
<td>A paint or paint constituent product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
- Skin Irritation - Category 3
- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
- Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
- Flammable Liquids - Category 2
- Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

Pictograms

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
None

Signal Word
Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Causes mild skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- Suspected of causing cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Harmful if swallowed.

**Hazardous Statements - Physical**
Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental**
Harmful to aquatic life.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Keep container tightly closed.
Wash thoroughly/hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid release to the environment.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharges.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Precautionary Statements - Response**
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
In case of fire: Use carbon-dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**
Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**
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.
SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000067-64-1</td>
<td>ACETONE</td>
<td>25% - 58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000123-86-4</td>
<td>BUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>7% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000763-69-9</td>
<td>ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE</td>
<td>7% - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0027138-31-4</td>
<td>Propanol, oxybis- , dibenzoate</td>
<td>3% - 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001330-20-7</td>
<td>XYLENE</td>
<td>3% - 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000108-88-3</td>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>3% - 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000110-43-0</td>
<td>METHYL N-AMYL KETONE</td>
<td>2% - 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0013463-67-7</td>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>2% - 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000108-10-1</td>
<td>METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</td>
<td>0.1% - 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001333-86-4</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK</td>
<td>0.1% - 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000100-41-4</td>
<td>ETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>0.1% - 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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**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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSHA TWA (ppm)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA TWA (mg/m3)</td>
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<td>NIOSH Carcinogen</td>
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<th>OSHA STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (mg/m3)</th>
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<th>OSHA Carcinogen</th>
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### SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Ceiling Limit</th>
<th>Inhalable Fraction</th>
<th>Animal Carcinogen</th>
<th>BEI</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
<th>Identification</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>BUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Eye &amp; URT irr</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>A3</td>
<td>A3; BEI</td>
<td>URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>A3; BEI</td>
<td>URT irr; dizziness; headache</td>
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<td>233</td>
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<td>Eye &amp; skin irr</td>
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<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
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<td>A4</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>LRT irr</td>
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<td>TOLUENE</td>
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<td>A4; BEI</td>
<td>Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss</td>
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<td>434</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>A4; BEI</td>
<td>URT &amp; eye irr; CNS impair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) - Ceiling limit, (I) - Inhalable fraction, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

**Physical and Chemical Properties**

- **Density**: 8.12 lb/gal
- **% Solids By Weight**: 32.25%
- **Density VOC**: 0.00 lb/gal
- **% VOC**: 0.00%
- **Specific Gravity**: 0.97
- **Appearance**: Liquid
- **Odor Threshold**: N/A
- **Odor Description**: N/A
- **Water Solubility**: Appreciable
- **Flammability**: N/A
- **Flash Point**: 50 °F
- **Viscosity**: N/A
- **Lower Explosion Level**: 1%
- **Upper Explosion Level**: 12.8%
- **Vapor Pressure**: N/A
- **Vapor Density**: of principal solvent (Air=1) 2
- **Freezing Point**: N/A
- **Melting Point**: 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.

Aspiration Hazard
No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization
No Data Available

Acute Toxicity
Harmful if swallowed.

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Causes mild skin irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

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 (inhalaion, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1, 3, 5, 10)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4.72 g/kg (3, 5, 7, 8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0001330-20-7 XYLANE

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) (3)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 17000 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

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)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m³ (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

000067-64-1 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)

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

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

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

0001330-20-7 XYLANE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.
Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0001333-86-4  CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

**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.

0000100-41-4  ETHYLENEDIAMINE

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.

0000108-10-1  METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

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.

0000763-69-9  ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001330-20-7  XYLENE

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

0001333-86-4  CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0013463-67-7  TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m3 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/m3 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.'

**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**
Persistence and Degradability
No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential
No data available.

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Other Adverse Effect
No data available.

Toxicity
Harmful to aquatic life.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE
Does not bioaccumulate

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE
91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

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

UN number: UN1263
Proper shipping name: Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available
Marine Pollutant: No Data Available
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IMDG Information
UN number: UN1263
Proper shipping name: Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Marine Pollutant: No Data Available
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

IATA Information
UN number: UN1263
Hazard class: 3
Packaging group: II
Proper shipping name: Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
<th>Regulation List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000067-64-1</td>
<td>ACETONE</td>
<td>25% - 58%</td>
<td>SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000123-86-4</td>
<td>BUTYL ACETATE</td>
<td>7% - 10%</td>
<td>SARA312,VOC,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000763-69-9</td>
<td>ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE</td>
<td>7% - 10%</td>
<td>SARA312,VOC,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0027138-31-4</td>
<td>Propanol, oxybis-, dibenzoate</td>
<td>3% - 5%</td>
<td>SARA312,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001330-20-7</td>
<td>XYLENE</td>
<td>3% - 3%</td>
<td>SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000108-88-3</td>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>3% - 3%</td>
<td>SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Development - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000110-43-0</td>
<td>METHYL N-AMYL KETONE</td>
<td>2% - 3%</td>
<td>SARA312,VOC,TSCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0013463-67-7</td>
<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
<td>2% - 2%</td>
<td>SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000108-10-1</td>
<td>METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE</td>
<td>0.1% - 2%</td>
<td>SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001333-86-4</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK</td>
<td>0.1% - 1%</td>
<td>SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,TSOC_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000100-41-4</td>
<td>ETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>0.1% - 1%</td>
<td>SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary
ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDGCanadian 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
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