

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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**Product ID:** IX-7905XX, IX-790515, IX-790525, IX-790540, IX-790550  
**Product Name:** EnviroLac P Precat  
**Revision Date:** Sep 08, 2015 **Date Printed:** Oct 29, 2015  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Ceramic Industrial Coatings  
**Address:** 325 Highway 81 Osseo, MN, US, 55369  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 763-424-2044  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Paint

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids Category 2  
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Acute toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4  
Acute toxicity, Oral - Category 4

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health:

May cause respiratory irritation  
Causes skin irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation  
Harmful if swallowed  
Harmful if inhaled

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

Harmful to aquatic life

### Precautionary Statements - General:

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

Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- 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.
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- Specific treatment (see details on this label).
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- In case of fire: Use material listed in SDS section 5 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 in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

- Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center.
- Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.
- See recommendations in section 7 for handling and disposal of contaminated articles.

**Acute toxicity of 16.71% of the mixture is unknown**

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**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	23% - 38%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	18% - 29%
0066070-62-0	ALKYD RESIN	11% - 22%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	6% - 12%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	4.5% - 9%
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	4.5% - 9%
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	0.2% - 2.0%
0068002-25-5	1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4,6-TRIAMINE, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, BUTYLATED	0.2% - 1.6%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	0.0% - 0.5%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.4%

0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.3%
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.0% - 0.2%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILO	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace
0000136-53-8	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation:

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

### Skin Contact:

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

### Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Not available.

### 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 so safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

### Special Protective Actions:

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

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Use water to keep fire-exposed containers and the surroundings cool.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Emergency Procedure:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers.

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

**Environmental Precautions:**

Do not flush to sewer or waterways. Prevent release to the environment if possible.

**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 process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

**Storage Room Requirements:**

- Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.
- 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 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Eye Protection:**

Dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

**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. To prevent skin contact wear protective clothing covering all exposed areas. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

**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.

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)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25	125			
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250	590			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150	710	200	950	
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			1000	1900			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	5	24			
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.016b				1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			1			400	980	500	1225	

MESITYLENE								25	125			
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100	465			1			100	465			
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1							
N-PROPYL ACETATE	200	840			1			200	840	250	1050	
PHENOL	5	19			1		1	5	19			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1				350			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE							
ACETONE	500	1188	750	1782	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS impair; hematologic eff
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9							
BUTYL ACETATE	150	713	200	950			Eye & URT irr
ETHYL ALCOHOL			1000		A3	A3	URT irr
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	20	97			A3	A3; BEI	Eye & URT irr
FORMALDEHYDE			C 0.3		A2	SEN; A2	URT & eye irr
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	200		400		A4	A4;BEI	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
MESITYLENE							
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	50	233					Eye & skin irr
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	20						Eye & URT irr
N-PROPYL ACETATE	200	835	250	1040			Eye & URT irr
PHENOL	5	19			A4	Skin; A4; BEI	URT irr; lung dam; CNS impair
STODDARD SOLVENT	100	572					Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.91065 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	24.15540%
% VOC	62.39372%

Appearance	Liquid
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Odor Description	Solvent
Odor Threshold	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	-4 °F
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.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability:

Stable under normal conditions and use.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid temperature above maximum storage temperature.

Avoid great heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials:

Not available.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

No data available.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No Data Available

### Carcinogenicity:

No Data Available

### Reproductive Toxicity:

No Data Available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

May cause respiratory irritation

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

No Data Available

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No Data Available

**Acute Toxicity:**

No Data Available

0000050-00-0            FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000064-17-5            ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-63-0            ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

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

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

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

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

0000071-36-3            N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)\*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)\*    \*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

0000123-86-4            BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9)    Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested wa

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)

0000095-63-6            1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1)

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

0000111-76-2            ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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

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

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

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)

0000108-95-2            PHENOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 340 mg/kg (20% solution) (16)

LD50 (oral, rat): 530 mg/kg (2 and 5% solutions) (16)

LD50 (oral, rat): 320 mg/kg (cited as 0.30 cc/kg) (17)

LD50 (dermal, pig): 500 mg/kg (liquefied phenol (45 deg C)) (2/3 animals died) (18)

LD50 (derm

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)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

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)

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8700 mg/kg; cited as 9.8 mL/kg (4)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 8300 mg/kg (5)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 6600 mg/kg; cited as 65 mmols/kg (6)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 17700 mg/kg; cited as 20 mL/kg (4)

**Chronic Exposure**

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

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

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

0009004-70-0 NITROCELLULOSE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: liver disease, kidney disorders.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.



The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity:**

No data available.

Harmful to aquatic life

**Persistence and Degradability:**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:**

No data available.

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

**Persistence and Degradability**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal:**

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

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

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT Information:**

Shipping Name: Paint related material  
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard Class:3 Packing Group: II  
Required Label(s): Flammable  
Placards: Combustible

**IMDG Information:**

Shipping Name: Paint related material  
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard:3 Packing Group: II  
Required Label(s): Combustible

**IATA Information:**

Shipping Name: Paint related material  
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard:3 Packing Group: II  
Required Label(s): Combustible

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**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	23% - 38%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	18% - 29%	SARA312,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0066070-62-0	ALKYD RESIN	11% - 22%	SARA312,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	6% - 12%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	4.5% - 9%	SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	4.5% - 9%	SARA312,TSCA
0068002-19-7	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde, butylated	0.2% - 2.0%	SARA312,TSCA
0068002-25-5	1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4,6-TRIAMINE, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE, BUTYLATED	0.2% - 1.6%	SARA312,TSCA
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	0.0% - 0.5%	SARA312,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.0% - 0.4%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA
0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.3%	SARA312,TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.0% - 0.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTET RASILO	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_PBT_vPvB - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern - Persistent, Bio-accumulative, Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent, very Bio-accumulative (vPvB)
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0000136-53-8	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	SARA312,TSCA
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA

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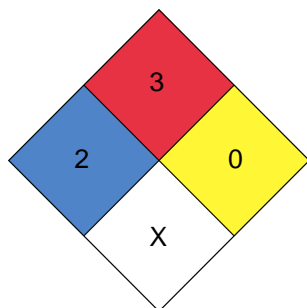
**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS**


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**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  
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  
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



Chronic : 

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