

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 0321-8CAB-XX13
Product Name: AEROSOL CAN LACQUER - WHITE C.A.B. "ALL SHEENS"
Revision Date: Apr 09, 2018 **Date Printed:** Apr 09, 2018
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS
Address: 4372 Providence Mill Rd Maiden, NC, US, 28650
Emergency Phone: 1-800-535-5053 | International : 1-352-323-3500
Information Phone Number: 1-828-428-9094
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Product/Recommended Uses: Touch up and repair

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4
Aerosols Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

2.1 Classification

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

Extremely flammable aerosol
Pressurised container: May burst if heated
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health

Harmful if inhaled
May cause cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects.
Causes skin irritation
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

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.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wash with water and soap thoroughly after handling.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Keep container tightly closed.

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 exposed or concerned: 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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

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.

Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	38.23%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	11.98%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	8.02%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7.81%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	5.08%
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	3.17%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	3.15%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	2.20%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.72%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1.52%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	1.48%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	1.37%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1.25%
0000628-63-7	AMYL ACETATE	1.02%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0.92%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.29%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.29%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	0.29%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJSTR 56705700001-5384P	0.23%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.22%
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.14%
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.14%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.11%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.09%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	0.05%

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

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.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

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.

Important symptoms and effects, both acute and chronic

High concentrations of this product may lead to central nervous system effects (drowsiness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness and even death). High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Special hazards in case of fire

Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperature at or above the flash point.

Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface.

Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Toxic gases, Hydrogen cyanide, & Nitrogen containing gases.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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.

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.

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.

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

Cover spills with suitable inert absorbent like granulated clay and place in sealed chemical waste containers.

Recommended Equipment

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

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 containers 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.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not expose containers to heat, sparks, flame or other sources of ignition.

Ground and bond containers when transferring materials. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

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.

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 (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	2400	1000				1		590	250			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	2000	500				1						

AMYL ACETATE	525	100				1		525	100			
BUTYL ACETATE	710	150				1		710	150	950	200	
ETHYL ACETATE	1400	400				1		1400	400			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1900	1000				1		1900	1000			
ETHYLBENZENE	435	100				1		435	100	545	125	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	240	50				1	1	24	5			
ISOBUTANE								1900	800			
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	700	150				1		700	150			
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	300	100				1		150	50			
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	980	400				1		980	400	1225	500	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	590	200				1		590	200	885	300	
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	465	100				1		465	100			
N-PROPYL ACETATE	840	200				1		840	200	1050	250	
PROPANE	1800	1000				1		1800	1000			
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								360	100	540	150	
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2	20 (b)				1,3		6				
STODDARD SOLVENT	2900	500				1		350				
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	15					1			b			1
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a)/300 ceiling			500ppm /10 minutes (a)	1,2		375	100	560	150	
XYLENE	435	100				1		435	100	655	150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations
ACETONE		250		500	A4	CNS impair; URT & eye irr	A4; BEI
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
AMYL ACETATE	266	50	532	100		URT irr	
BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr	
ETHYL ACETATE	1440	400				URT & eye irr	
ETHYL ALCOHOL				1000	A3	URT irr	A3
ETHYLBENZENE		20			A3	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy);	A3; BEI

						Cochlear impair	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	97	20			A3	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI
ISOBUTANE		1000				CNS impair	
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE		50		150		Eye & URT irr	
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	152	50				Skin & eye irr	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		200		400	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4;BEI
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	590	200	885	300		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	233	50				Eye & skin irr	
N-PROPYL ACETATE	835	200	1040	250		Eye & URT irr	
PROPANE		See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content				Card sens; CNS impair	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		50		100	A4	Eye & URT irr	A4
SILICA, AMORPHOUS							
STODDARD SOLVENT	572	100				Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10				A4	LRT irr	A4
TOLUENE	0.2	20			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI
XYLENE	434	100	651	150	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI

(C) - Ceiling limit, (R) - Respirable 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, card - cardiac, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, repro - reproductive, sens - sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Summary

See below

Physical and Chemical Properties

% Solids by Vol

Density

7.63 lb/gal

Density HAPS	0.23 lb/gal
Density VHAPS	0.23 lb/gal
Density VOC	5.62 lb/gal
lb HAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb HAPS/lb Solid	0.16 lb/lb
lb VHAPS/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VHAPS/lb Solid	0.16 lb/lb
lb VOC/gal Solid	lb/gal
lb VOC/lb Solid	3.98 lb/lb
Specific Gravity	0.91
% HAPS	3.00%
% Solids By Weight	18.51%
% VHAPS	3.00%
% VOC	73.65%

Appearance	N/A
Odor Description	Viscous liquid with an odr characteristic of the solvents listed in Section 2.
Odor Threshold	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	156 °F
Lower Explosion Level	2.2
Upper Explosion Level	12.8
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Vapor Density (Air =1)	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of carbon, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen containing gases.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid flame, spark, heat and contact with incompatible materials.

Stability

Stable in normal conditions

Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, alkalies and amines.

Strong oxidizing agents. Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl alcohol, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen

peroxide, peroxymonosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, and thioglycol.

Hazardous reactions/polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Can be absorbed through the skin but exposure must be extensive before adverse health effects occur.

Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin, which may result in skin dermatitis and irritation.

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion of this product may cause central nervous system effects, which may include dizziness, loss of balance/coordination, unconsciousness, coma, and even death.

Harmful if inhaled

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.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with

preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

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.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

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.

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.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

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

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.

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 XYLENE

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

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

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (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)

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)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

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)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)

LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

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)

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)

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

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)

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)

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)

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)
LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m³ (3-hour exposure) (8)
LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 m

0000628-63-7 AMYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 16.6 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 6.5 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 17.5 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (4)
LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): 8.3 g/kg (mixed amyl acetate) (10)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m³ (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m³ (1300 ppm) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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

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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

IMDG Information

Marine Pollutant: No data available.

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

IATA Information

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, ERG GUIDE 128

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Compressed Gas, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.1, UN 1950 (CONTAINS)

* See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	38.23%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	11.98%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	8.02%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Carcinogen
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7.81%	SARA312,TSCA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	5.08%	SARA312.VOC.TSCA

0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	3.17%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	3.15%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	2.20%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	1.72%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1.52%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	1.48%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	1.37%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1.25%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX
0000628-63-7	AMYL ACETATE	1.02%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	0.92%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.29%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_TOX
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.29%	SARA312,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.22%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.14%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.14%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.11%	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.09%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	0.05%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER

Part 1: The information contained in this MSDS was obtained from current and reliable sources, however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy.

Part 2: Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of Touch-Up Solutions LLC. Touch-Up Solutions LLC will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use.

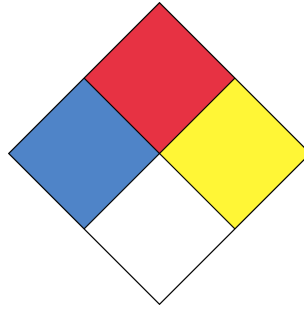
Part 3: No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this MSDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this MSDS.

Part 4: Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this MSDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.

HMIS

Health	1 / 2
FLAMMABILITY	4
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

NFPA



(*) - 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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