SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE ISSUED :	4/26/2016
SDS REF. No :	6M00 SERIES

6M00-SERIES H/S POLYURETHANE MARINE COATING

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 6M00 SERIES H/S POLYURETHANE MARINE COATING

PRODUCT CODE: 6M00 SERIES
PRODUCT USE: Industrial Solventborne Paint

MANUFACTURER
Cardinal Industrial Finishes
1329 Potrero Ave

S. El Monte, CA,
626 444-9274

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800)424-9300
CHEMTREC (International Transportation) : 1(202)483-7616
WEB: WWW.CARDINALPAINT.COM

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PICTOGRAMS

SIGNAL WORD : DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS :
H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS :
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501 Dispose of in accordance with Local, Regional, State, Federal and International Regulations.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	
Methyl Amyl Ketone	5% - 10%	110-43-0	
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	5% - 10%	763-69-9	
n-Butyl Acetate	5% - 10%	123-86-4	

Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate	1% - 5%	88917-22-0	

The follow substances may be present in varying quantities depending on color.

Titanium Dioxide	0% - 60%	13463-67-7	
Carbon Black	0% - 40%	1333-86-4	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures.

EYES CONTACT : Flush with large quantities of water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Keep eyes wide open while rising. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT : Wash exposed area with mild soap and water for 15 to 30 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.

INGESTION : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep victim warm and seek immediate attention.

INHALATION : Remove to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable to breath. Call a doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed. Symptoms/injuries: Eye irritation
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Cause serious eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
If medical advise is needed, have product container or label on hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA : In the event of a fire, use specifically suitable extinguishing agents. Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, alcohol resistant foam, CO2, water fog. Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use heavy water stream. A heavy water stream my spread burning liquid.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE : Firefighting instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting: Firefighters should wear full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure modes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD : Fire hazard: Highly flammable/liquid or vapor.
Explosive hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES :
General measures: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No smoking.

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL :
For non-Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS :
Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS :
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP :
Collect damaged aerosols and use absorbent and/or inert material, then place in suitable container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING : Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Precautions for safe handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when you are leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.
Hygiene measures: Wash Skin thoroughly after handling.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING INCOMPATIBILITIES : Storage conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place away from: Heat sources. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible products: Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials: Source of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat Sources.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS\PERSONAL PROTECTION

Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) TWA	10 mg/m3 (Total dust), 3 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
USA OSHA	OSHA (PEL) TWA	15 mg/m3 (Tptal dust), 5 mg/m3 (Respirable fraction)
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)	3.0 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	3.5 mg/m3
Dibutyltin Dilaurate(77-58-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	0.2 mg/m3
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	0.1 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL	0.1 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Table Z-1)	0.1 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1A)	0.1 mg/m3
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate(88917-22-0)		
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL (ppm, mg/m3)	150 ppm, 1,164 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (ppm, mg/m3)	100 ppm, 776 mg/m3
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL	100 ppm, 300 mg/m3
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV TWA	50 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Table Z-1)	100 ppm, 465 mg/m3
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	200 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	150 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Table Z-1)	150 ppm, 710 mg/m3
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)		
USA AIHA	AIAH (WEEL) TWA	50 ppm
Phenylethane(100-41-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	125 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	20 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ST)	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA STEL	125 ppm, 545 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 ppm, 435 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)		
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)	OSHA TWA	15 mg/m3
TLV	ACGIH TWA	10 mg/m3
Xylene(1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA TWA (Table Z-1)	100 PPM, 435 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION : If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH approved dust respirator is advised in absence of environmental control. OSHA Regulations also permit other NIOSH dust respirators under specified conditions. (See your Safety Equipment Supplier) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

HAND PROTECTION REMARKS : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

EYES PROTECTION : Eye wash bottle with pure water.
Tightly fitting safety goggles.
Where face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION : Wear impervious clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	**:**	Liquid
Color	**:**	Various colors depending on the pigmentation.
Odor	**:**	Characteristic. Sweet. Mint like.
Odor threshold	**:**	No data available.
Ph	**:**	N/A – See Technical Data Sheet
Evaporation rate	**:**	Slower Than Ether
Melting point	**:**	-94.7 C (-138.46 F)
Freezing point	**:**	No data available.
Boiling point	**:**	226.0 deg F TO 408.0 deg F
Flash point	**:**	79.00 deg F
Lower explosion limit	**:**	1.05
Upper explosion limit	**:**	9.8
Vapor pressure	**:**	185 mm Hg
Vapor density	**:**	Heavier than air
Relative density	**:**	No data available.
Density	**:**	11.4661
Solubility	**:**	No data available.
Partion coefficient: n-octanol/water	**:**	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	**:**	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	**:**	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY : Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID : Heat, flames and sparks. Extremely high temperatures and direct sunlight.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), dense black smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)	
Additional Information	RTECS: BD0940000 Nausea, Vomiting, and Constipation.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Mouse lymphocyte Result- negative Mutagenicity (micronucleus test) Rat - male Result: negative
Inhalation	No data available.
LD50 Oral - Rat - female - Acute toxicity	>5,000 mg/kg, Oral - Rat - female

Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Maximization Test (GPMT) - Guinea pig Result- Does not cause skin sensitization.(OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional toxicological information	The product is not subject to classification according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations: When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and information provided to us.
Irritant of skin	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 404)
Irritatant of eyes	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 405)
LC0 - Inhalative	>140->2000 mg/m3 / 4 h (Rat) (OCED 403)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LD50 - Oral - Rat	>5000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 401)
Other information - Oral	=> 1340 mg/kg/day
Sensitization	Not sensitizating (guinea pig) (OCED 406)
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
ACGIH	ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies carbon black as A4, Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity Classification	GHS- Not a hazardous substance or preparation according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS).
Human Epidemiology	Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small decrements in lung function, as measured by FEV1. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 mL decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested an exposure to 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working-lifetime will result in a 48 mL decline in FEV1. In contrast, normal age related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml. The relationship between symptoms and exposure to carbon black is less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the drawing of definitive conclusions about symptoms.
Human Epidemiology - cont	Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney 17-18) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington 16).
Human Epidemiology - cont.	Morfeld and McCunney 19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received before being hired in the carbon black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006. Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the carbon black production industries show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black. No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to carbon black.
Human Epidemiology - cont.	This study, however, indicated a link between carbon black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function. A study on carbon black production workers in the UK 10) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant 11-14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study 10), found no association with carbon black exposure. In contrast, a large US study 15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers. Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate 1) .l
IARC	IARC In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This

	conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
LD50 (Rat)	>8000 mg/kg
Mutagenic Effects and Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.
NIOSH	NIOSH The U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 1978 criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with PAH contaminant levels greater than 0.1% require the measurement of PAHs in air. As some PAHs are possible human carcinogens, NIOSH recommends an exposure limit of 0.1 mg/m3 for PAHs in air, measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction.
NTP	NTP Carbon black is not designated a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the European Union (EU).
Reproductive and Teratogenic Effects	No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to fetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.
Sensitization	No animal data is available. No cases in humans have been reported.
STOT- repeated exposure	Therefore, no STOT, Repeated exposure classification is made.
STOT- single exposure	Inhalation studies with the rat showed lung effects (see Section 11.2 and 11.3), these effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" 1 and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made
Dibutyltin Dilaurate(77-58-7)	
Chronic Health Hazard	Dibutyltin compounds have shown reproductive and immunotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Abnormalities noted at necropsy of animals treated with 2000 mg/kg of dibutyltin dilaurate were hemorrhagic lungs, dark liver, dark kidneys, hemorrhage of gastric mucosa, hemorrhage of the large and small intestines, enlarged bile duct and behavioral and central nervous system effects. Decreased fertility was seen in hens following dietary administration equal to 78 mg/kg.
Eye irritation/corrosion	Severe eye irritation.
Inhalation	No data is available on the product itself.
LD50 - Rabbit (Dermal)	> 2,000 mg/kg, Method : Estimated.
LD50 - Rat (Ingestion)	> 2,000 mg/kg
Skin irritation/corrosion	Severe skin irritation. Corrosive to the skin of a rabbit.
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate(88917-22-0)	
Additional information	RTECS: Not available. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC., ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No Data available.
LC50 Inhalation	No Data available.
LD50 Dermal	No Data available.
LD50 Oral	No Data available.
Other information on acute toxicity	No Data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No Data available
Respiratory or skin sensitsation	No Data available.
Serious eye	No Data available.

damage/eye irritation	
Skin corrosion/irritation	No Data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.
Teratogenicity	No Data available.
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate(763-69-9)	
Additional Information	Repeated dose toxicity - Rat - male and female - Oral - No observed adverse effect level - 1,000 mg/kg RTECS: UF3325000 Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, Central nervous system depression, Dizziness Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence (Formaldehyde).
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	S. typhimurium Result: negative
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male	> 998 ppm, Rat - male - 6 h - (OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - female	4,680 mg/kg, Rabbit - female - (OECD Test Guideline 402)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - male	4,080 mg/kg, Rabbit - male - (OECD Test Guideline 402)
LD50 Oral - Rat - female	4,309 mg/kg, Rat - female - (OECD Test Guideline 401)
LD50 Oral - Rat - male - Acute Toxicity	> 5,000 mg/kg, Rat - Male, (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Guinea pig Result: Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation - 24 h (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)	
Carcinogenicity Data:	The ingredient(s) of this product is (are) not classified as carcinogenic by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA or NTP.
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	8000 ppm; (4 h)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit	3400 mg/kg
LD50 Oral - Rat (Acute Toxicity)	2460 mg/kg
Mutagenicity Data:	No adverse mutagenicity effects are anticipated.
Reproductive Data:	No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitization Data:	None known.
Synergistic Materials:	Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (example - carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane), dithiocarbamates (example - disulfiram), dimethylnitrosamine and thioacetamide.
Tetragenicity Data:	No adverse Tetragenicity effects are anticipated.
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)	
Aspiration hazard	May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
LD50 Dermal - (Rat)	>2,000 mg/kg
LD50 Inhalation - (Rat)	>16.7 mg/l (4 h)
LD-50 Oral - (Rat)	1,600 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro, No data available., In vivo, No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.

Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Mouse) - non-sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): slight.
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): moderate.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
Inhalation	No data available.
LD-50 Dermal - (Rabbit)	> 16ml/kg
LD-50 Oral - (Rat)	14,130 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro: No data available. In vivo: No data available.
Other adverse effects:	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): none
Skin corrosion/irritation	(Rabbit, 24 h): none
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Narcotic effect.
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
LC50 - Inhalation Rat	>4345 ppm (Rat, 6 h)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg
LD50 - Oral - Rat	6,190 mg/kg
Mutagenicity	In vitro: No data available. In vivo: No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Repeated dose toxicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity.	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sensitization:, (Guinea Pig) - non-sensitizing
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Rabbit): very slight
Skin corrosion/irritation	Specified substance(s) 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate (Rabbit, 4 h): none (Rabbit, 24 h): none.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available.
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 103 wk Activity duration: 6 h Dose: 0, 75, 250, 750 ppm Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week NOAEL: 250 ppm Method: OECD Test Guideline 453 Result: evidence of carcinogenic activity Symptoms: increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms, increase incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas GLP: yes Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Carcinogenicity classification not possible from current data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genotoxicity in vitro, Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method: OECD

	Test Guideline 473 Result: negative GLP: no : Test Type: Mammalian cell gene mutation assay Test species: mouse lymphoma cells Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation Method : OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative GLP: yes Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test species: mouse (male) Application Route: Oral Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative GLP: yes Test Type: DNA damage and/or repair Test species: mouse (male and female)Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 486 Result: negative GLP: yes Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment : In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects
LC50 (Mouse, Male)	10 mg/l Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after short term inhalation.
LD50 (rabbit)	15,433 mg/kg
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 75 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 28 d Dose: 75, 250 and 750 mg/kg bw/day Method: OECD Test Guideline 407 GLP: yes Symptoms: Increased kidney and liver weights
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: One generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500 and 1000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 1,000 ppm General Toxicity F1: NOAEC: 100 ppm Symptoms: Reduced fetal weight. Reduced offspring weight gain. Method: OECD Test Guideline 415 Result: No reproductive effects. GLP: yes Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000, 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 15 d General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: 2,000 ppm Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 500 ppm Symptoms: Reduced body weight Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels GLP: No data available Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : No toxicity to reproduction Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation Remarks: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Auditory system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure., The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
Carcinogenicity	In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, 250 mg/m3 of respirable Ti02.
Dermal ALD (rabbit)	>10000 mg/m3
Eye irritation	slight irritation
Inhalation 4 h ALC	>6.82 mg/l
ORAL ALD (rat)	>2400 mg/kg
Sensitsation	Did not cause sensitsation on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	slight irritation
Xylene(1330-20-7)	
Acute dermal toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate : 1,100 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Acute toxicity estimate, 4631 ppm Exposure time, 4 h Test atmosphere: gas Method; Calculation method.
Acute toxicity Product	Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate : 3,523 mg/kg Method: Calculation method.
Aspiration Toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	Species: mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Dose: 0, 500 or 1000 mg/kg Frequency of Treatment: 5 days/week Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.32. Result: did not display carcinogenic properties GLP: No data available, Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in virto. Test Species: Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) Metabolic Activation: With and without metabolic activation. Method Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test) Result: Negative. Test Type: Sistrer chromatic exchange assay in mammalian cells.
Germ cell mutagenicity Assessment	Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
LC50 (rat, male) Inhalation	6700 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.2. GLP: No data available Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation. Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 4
LC50 (rat, male) Oral	3,523 mg/kg Method: EU Method B.1 (Acute Toxicity, Oral) Target Organs: Kidney, Bladder GLP: no
Repeated dose toxicity	Species: rat, male and female NOAEL: 250 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 103 wk Number of exposures: 5 d/wk Dose: 0, 250 or 500 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure, category 2.
Reproductive toxicity	Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study Species: rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 25, 100 and 500 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 6 h Frequency of Treatment: 7 days/week General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: > 500 ppm General Toxicity F1:

	NOAEC: > 500 ppm Early Embryonic Development: NOAEC: > 500 ppm Result: No reproductive effects. Effects on fetal development : Species: rat Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 100, 500, 1000 or 2000 ppm Duration of Single Treatment: 14 d Frequency of Treatment: 6 hr/day General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEC: 500 ppm Teratogenicity: NOAEC: > 2,000 Developmental Toxicity: NOAEC: 100 ppm Result: No teratogenic effects., Developmental toxicity occurred at maternal toxicity dose levels Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility. Damage to fetus not classifiable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Remarks: No data available
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Species: rabbit Result: Mild eye irritation
Skin corrosion/irritation	Species: rabbit Exposure time: 24 h Result: Irritating to skin Remarks: Skin irritation, Category 2
STOT - repeated exposure	Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT - single exposure	No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aluminum Hydroxide(21645-51-2)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Inert material.
EC50 - Daphnia - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	>10,000 mg/l, Daphnia magna (Water flea) (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 - Fish - Toxicity to fish	>10,000 mg/l, Fish
Mobility in soil	Inert material.
NOEC - Toxicity to algae	>0.004 mg/l, 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Other adverse effects	None known.
Persistence and degradability	Non-degradable
Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional ecological information	General notes: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
Bioaccumulative potential	No further revelent information available.
EC50 - Algae	>10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (72 h) (OCED 201) comparable substance
EC50 - Daphnia magna	>1000 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (24 h) (OCED 202)
LCO - Zebra fish	10000 mg/l (zebra fish) (96 h) (static) (OCED203)
Mobility in soil	No further revelent information available.
Persistence and degrability	The product is chemically and biologically inert. By the insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process.
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
Behavior in water treatment plants	Activated sludge, EC0 (3 h) > 800 mg/L. DEV L3 (TTC test)
Bioaccumulation Potential	Potential bioaccumulation is not expected because of the physicochemical properties of the substance
EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
EC50 Daphnia magna (waterflea)	>5600 mg/l (24 h) OECD (Guideline 202)
Environmental fate	Carbon black is an inert solid, stable and insoluble in water or organic solvents. Its vapor pressure is negligible. Based on these properties it is expected that carbon black will not occur in air or water in relevant amounts. Also potential for distribution via water or air can be dismissed. The deposition in soil or sediments is therefore the most relevant compartment of fate in the environment.
LC50 Brachydanio reio (zebrafish)	>1000 mg/l (96 h) OECD (Guideline 203)
NOEC 50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
Dibutyltin Dilaurate(77-58-7)	
Aquatic toxicity	No data is available on the product itself.
Bioaccumulation	No data is available on the product itself.
EC50 - Daphnia	2.28 mg/l, Species : Daphnia magna.

LC50 - Fish	2 mg/l, Species : Fish.
Mobility	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : No data is available on the product itself.
Toxicity to other organisms	No data available.
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate(88917-22-0)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No Data available.
Mobility in soil	No Data available.
Other adverse effects	No Data available.
PBT and vPvB assessment	No Data available.
Persistence and degradability	No Data available.
Toxicity	No Data available.
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate(763-69-9)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
EC50 - Daphnia magna	785 mg/l - 48 h, Daphnia magna (Water flea) - (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 - Daphnia magna - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates Immobilization	>479.7 mg/l - 48 h, Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates Immobilization - (OECD Test Guideline 202)
EC50 - Selenastrum capricornutum - Toxicity to algae	>114.86 mg/l - 72 h, Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
IC50 - other microorganisms - Toxicity to bacteria	>5,000 mg/l - 16 h, other microorganisms
LC50 - Pimephales promelas	45.3 mg/l - 96 h, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - (OECD Test Guideline 203)
LC50 - Pimephales promelas - Toxicity to fish	55.3 mg/l - 96 h, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.
Isobutyl Alcohol(78-83-1)	
Chronic	No data available.
Degradability / Persistence; Biological / A biological Degradation	Evaluation: Not readily biodegradable (by OECD criteria).
EC50 - Aquatic Plants	>100 mg/l (72 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
EC50 - Daphnia - Acute	>100 mg/l (48 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
LC50 - Fish - Acute	>100 mg/l (96 h) The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Microorganisms	Toxicity to microorganisms: bacteria EC10 (17 h): >750 mg/l. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from properties of the individual components.
Methyl Amyl Ketone(110-43-0)	
Aquatic invertebrates	No data available.
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity (Fish)	No data available.
ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum)	98.2 mg/l, 72 h
LC50 (Fathead Minnow) Acute toxicity	131 mg/l , (96 h)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	69 % (28 d, Ready Biodegradability - CO2 in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)). Biological Oxygen Demand BOD-5: 1,770 mg/g BOD-20: 2,000 mg/g , Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2,420

	mg/g, BOD/COD ratio No data available.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
n-Butyl Acetate(123-86-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity	Fish: No data available. Aquatic invertebrates: No data available. Toxicity to Aquatic Plants: No data available.
LC-50 (Fathead Minnow) Acute Toxicity	18 mg/l, (96 h)
LC-50 (Water Flea) Aquatic invertebrates	44 mg/l , (48 h)
Mobility in soil	Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments: No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	83 % (28 d), Biological Oxygen Demand:BOD-5: 730 mg/g, Chemical Oxygen Demand:1,010 mg/g, BOD/COD ratio:72 %.
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
P.M. Acetate(108-65-6)	
Aquatic invertebrates	NOEC (daphnia, 21 d): >= 100 mg/l EC-50 (daphnia, 21 d): > 100 mg/l
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Biological Oxygen Demand	363 mg/g 1,050 mg/g
Chemical Oxygen Demand	No data available.
Chronic Toxicity Fish	LC-50 (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 63.5 mg/l NOEC (Oryzias latipes, 14 d): 47.5 mg/l
LC50 - Daphnoid - Aquatic invertebrates	408 mg/l (48 h)
LC50 - Fathead Minnow - Toxicity to Fish	161 mg/l (96 h)
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation - 90 % (28 d, Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test) Readily biodegradable
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
Toxicity to Aquatic Plants	EC-50 (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): > 1,000 mg/l NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum, 96 h): >= 1,000 mg/l
Phenylethane(100-41-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.92
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea))	1.8 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	5.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes Method: Static GLP: yes
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Other adverse effects	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge Concentration: 22 mg/l Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 % Exposure time: 28 d GLP: yes
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	(Daphnia): 3.6 mg/l Toxicity to bacteria : GLP: Remarks: No data available Ecotoxicology Assessment Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
LC50 fish	Fathead minnow 96 h >1000 mg/l
Xylene(1330-20-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Partition coefficient: noctanol/water : log Pow: 2.77 - 3.15
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	4.36 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 73 h Test Type: static test Analytical monitoring: yes
IC50 (Daphnia magna	1 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: static test Test substance: Information given is based on

(Water flea))	data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 GLP
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))	2.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances. Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 GLP: No data available
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability : Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 72 % Exposure time: 20 d

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

GENERAL INFORMATION : No data available.
DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations. Mix with compatible chemical which is less flammable and incenerate. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, grind or weld or near this container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

***CHECK WITH YOUR CARRIER FOR ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS THAT MAY APPLY.**

USDOT GROUND
DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME (DOT) : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IATA (AIR)
DOT (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

IMDG (OCEAN)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : Paint
HAZARDS CLASS : 3
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1263
PACKING GROUP : PG II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : 128

MARINE POLLUTANT : No
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS : P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P235 Keep cool.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS
All ingredients in Section #3 are TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) listed.

OSHA HAZARDS : Flammable liquid, Moderate skin irritant, Moderate eye irritant, Carcinogen.
EPCRA - Emergency
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity : This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.
SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)
SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
SARA 313 :

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate	88917-22-0
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

CLEAN AIR ACT :

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Phenylethane	100-41-4

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) :
Flam. Liq. Cat. 2; H226
Eye Irrit. Cat. 2; H319
STOT SE 3 H336

NATIONAL REGULATIONS

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
#Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
#Carbon Black	1333-86-4

# Indicates a chemical listed by IARC as a possible carcinogen.

STATE REGULATIONS
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
*Phenylethane	100-41-4

*****This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.
#This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to be carcinogenic.
+This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
P.M. Acetate	108-65-6
Dibutyltin Dilaurate	77-58-7
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

New Jersey Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4
P.M. Acetate	108-65-6
Dibutyltin Dilaurate	77-58-7
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1
Xylene	1330-20-7
Phenylethane	100-41-4

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Product Information

% Volatile by Volume: 39.84
% Solids by volume: 60.16
% Exempt by Volume: 0.00

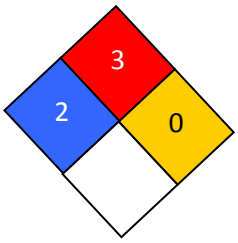
% Volatile by Weight: 25.65
% Solids by Weight: 74.35
% Exempt by Weight: 0.00

VOC CONTENT: Excluding Exempt VOC: 352
Including Exempt VOC: 352

HMIS RATING

Health :	2*
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	H

NFPA CODES



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