



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

*For Spraylat Liquid Coatings and Associated Liquid Materials*

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**Version:** 5.1

**Supersedes:** All Previous

### I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name: LACRYL 20 SERIES** (B-20-01, B-20-02, B-20-80, B-20-81, B-20-100, B-20-102, B-20-104, B-20-114, B-20-124, B-20-130, B-20-132, B-20-134, B-20-142, B-20-148, B-20-156, B-20-312, B-20-313, B-20-313E, B-2030-91, B-20-BU, B-20-CY, B-20-LB, B-20-MO, B-20-MY, B-20-PG, B-20-PY, B-20-QR, B-20-QV, B-20-RO, B-20-WH, B-20-YO, B-20-PB, B-20-CL)

### II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - (EXPOSURE LIMITS - SEE SECTION VIII)

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS #	%
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	< 30
Toluene	108-88-3	< 30
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 25
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	< 10
Methoxypropanol acetate	108-65-6	< 10
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	< 10
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	< 5
Ethyl-3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	< 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 5

THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT CONTAINED IN MOST COLORS. SEE TABLE STARTING ON PAGE 4 TO DETERMINE WHICH COLORS CONTAIN THESE INGREDIENTS AND % WT.

Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	-
Antimony Trioxide	1309-64-4	-
Crystalline Silica (Respirable)	14808-60-7	-
Lead Chromate	7758-97-6	-
Lead (II) Sulfate	7446-14-2	-
Lead Molybdate	10190-55-3	-
Talc	14807-96-6	-
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	-

### III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HMIS
HEALTH	2 *
FLAMMABILITY	3
REACTIVITY	0

0 = Least    1 = Slight    2 = Moderate    3 = High    4 = Extreme    \* = Chronic Health Effects

**Routes of Entry:**  
**Medical Conditions**  
**Aggravated:**

Eye contact, Inhalation, Skin contact, Ingestion, Absorption.  
Skin disease including eczema and sensitization, Kidney disease, Skin allergies, Eye disease, Liver disease, Digestive tract disease, Respiratory disease including asthma and bronchitis.

**Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:**

**Inhalation:**

Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Exposure to high levels of airborne or ingested lead may produce symptoms of anemia, insomnia, weakness, constipation, nausea and abdominal pain. Overexposure may cause damage to blood-forming, nervous, reproductive, intestinal and urinary systems. Toxic. Can cause systemic damage, see target organs below. Respiratory failure is possible at high doses.

**Skin Contact:**

Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Can cause moderate injury (reddening and swelling). Can be absorbed through the skin to cause kidney and liver damage. Continued or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Can cause severe irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Irritation effects may last for hours or days but will not likely result in permanent damage.

**Eye Contact:**

Can cause moderate irritation, tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Contact may cause eye irritation and transient corneal damage.

**Skin Absorption:**

Harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Can be absorbed through the skin to cause kidney and liver damage.

**Ingestion:**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Toxic if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. May cause target organ failure and/or death. Large exposure may be fatal. Muscular weakness Tremors Loss of appetite Anemia Insomnia Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.

**Target Organ Acute Toxicity:**

Nervous System, Skin, Eyes, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Digestive Tract, Nose, Lungs.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can affect the following additional Target Organs: Reproductive System, Gingival Tissue, Lymphoid System.

**Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects:**

**Inhalation:**

Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Respiratory tract sensitization, characterized by asthma-like symptoms such as tightness in the chest, difficulty breathing, and wheezing may result from prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust/processing fumes of this product. Pulmonary edema (fluid buildup in the lungs) Ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum

**Skin Contact:**

Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: May cause sensitization. Upon prolonged or repeated contact, may lead to a metallic taste in mouth. Skin rashes.

**Eye Contact:**

Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause moderate to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result in tearing and reddening, but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary vision impairment (cloudy or blurred vision) is possible.

**Skin Absorption:**

Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause minor systemic damage.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause severe irritation and systemic damage.

**Ingestion:**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can cause the following additional effects: Harmful if swallowed. May cause systemic poisoning.

**Carcinogenicity:**

See Table, page 4.

**Target Organ Chronic Toxicity:**

Respiratory System, Nervous System, Skin, Eyes, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Tract, Nose, Lungs.

B-20-124, B-20-CY and B-20-MO contain Lead, which can affect the following additional Target Organs: Reproductive System, Gingival Tissue, Lymphoid System.

NOTICE - Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to high concentrations of ethylbenzene (750 ppm) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney, lung and liver tumors. Testicular adenomas were increased as were thyroid effects in rats at 750 ppm. Pituitary effects were observed in female mice at 250 ppm. These effects were absent when exposure was below 75 ppm ethylbenzene. The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans.

Product B-20-BU contains Crystalline Silica (see Additional Ingredients, page 4): Cutting, sanding or grinding dried or cured material may release particles of crystalline silica (quartz). Exposure to airborne particles may cause lung damage including a risk of cancer. Chronic exposure may result in chest pain, difficulty breathing, lung damage and silicosis. (Silicosis is the permanent deposition of silica in lung tissue that results in lung damage.) There may exist a relationship between silicosis and certain cancers.

IARC has recently re-evaluated titanium dioxide as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on animal studies. However, human studies available to date do not suggest that occupational exposure to titanium dioxide increases cancer risk. The ACGIH classifies titanium dioxide as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). NTP does not classify it as carcinogenic. IARC's evaluation shows inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, but sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. The evidence shows that high concentrations of powdered and ultrafine titanium dioxide dust caused respiratory tract cancer in rats exposed by either natural inhalation or direct introduction into the lungs. However, the same results are observed in people working in dusty environments. Therefore, IARC extended this idea to workers with exposures to titanium dioxide dust, if there are insufficient dust control measures in place. Based on the IARC decision, Canadian officials have agreed that titanium dioxide is classifiable as WHMIS D2A (carcinogen), and that it is not necessary to wait for release of the full monograph. OSHA requires the status on US MSDSs to change within 90 days of publication in the IARC monograph volume 93.

## ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS OF LACRYL 20 SERIES

			WEIGHT PERCENT									
SERIES 20 PRODUCT #	DENSITY LBS/GL	V.O.C. LBS/GL	TALC	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	LEAD CHROMATE	LEAD SULFATE	LEAD MOLYBDATE	ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE	CARBON BLACK	ALUMINUM FLAKE/OX	SILICA QUARTZ	ETHYL- BENZENE
B-20-01	8.3	5.5		<15								2.6
B-20-02	8.6	5.4	<10	<15								2.7
B-20-80	7.6	5.8							1.1			2.4
B-20-81	7.8	5.7	<10						0.7			2.7
B-20-100	8.0	5.3										3.7
B-20-102	8.1	5.4										4.6
B-20-104	7.7	5.4										4.6
B-20-114	7.8	5.5							0.2			4.5
B-20-124	8.0	5.4			5	0.4						2.9
B-20-130	7.9	5.4		< 5								2.8
B-20-132	8.1	5.3		< 5								2.8
B-20-134	8.1	5.4		< 5								2.8
B-20-142	7.8	5.5		< 5								2.8
B-20-148	7.8	5.5										2.9
B-20-156	7.7	5.4										2.6
B-20-312	8.1	5.4	<10						0.1	< 5		3.4
B-20-313	8.1	5.6	<10						0.5			2.6
B-20-313E	8.1	5.5	<10						0.5			2.6
B-2030-91	8.4	5.5										3.4
B-20-BU	7.8	5.6									0.3	3.0
B-20-CY	8.8	5.4			15.8							2.5
B-20-LB	7.6	5.7							0.4			3.1
B-20-MO	8.8	5.4			18.2	1.5	1.5	0.5				2.5
B-20-MY	7.8	5.4		< 5								2.8
B-20-PG	7.7	5.6										2.8
B-20-PY	7.6	5.4										2.8
B-20-QR	7.7	5.5										2.8
B-20-QV	7.6	5.5										2.8
B-20-RO	8.2	5.5										2.9
B-20-WH	8.6	5.5		<15								2.7
B-20-YO	8.1	5.4										2.7
B-20-PB	7.6	5.6										2.9
B-20-CL	7.6	5.7										3.3

Carcinogenicity:	IARC	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	NTP	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
	OSHA	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

## IV. FIRST AID

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have a trained individual administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and have a trained individual administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Eyes:</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of luke warm water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Seek medical advice immediately. Provide ingredients information from Section II of this MSDS to the medical care provider. Contact your local Poison Control Center (listed in the telephone book), or dial the local "Emergency" (911) number for additional information. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician or other competent medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<b>Notes to M.D.</b>	Acute massive exposure to toluene can cause transient hematuria and albuminuria. Cardiac arrhythmias can occur after massive inhalation.

## V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability Summary:</b>	<b>Extremely Flammable</b>
<b>Flash Point:</b>	-9 ° C; 16 ° F
<b>Autoignition Temperature:</b>	226 ° C; 439 ° F

**Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 1.0      **Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit, % in air:** 13.1

<b>Fire Hazards:</b>	Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid, solid/sludge, or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or crush used containers. Do not expose containers or product to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Any of these actions can potentially cause an explosion that may lead to injury or death. Container may explode in heat of fire. Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. This product, when dried or cured, may support combustion when subjected to sources of ignition or heat in sufficient amount.
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishing agents. Water may be ineffective but water spray can be used to extinguish a fire if swept across the base of the flames. Water can absorb heat and keep exposed material from being damaged by fire.
<b>Fire Fighting Instructions:</b>	Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable component(s) of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Use water spray/fog for cooling.
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products:</b>	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

## VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Health Consideration for Spill Response:</b>	Exposure to the spilled material may be severely irritating or highly toxic. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this MSDS. Personal protective equipment needs must be evaluated based on information provided on this sheet and the special circumstances created by the spill including; the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, the area in which the spill occurred, and the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill. Never exceed any occupational exposure limits. Evaporation of volatile substances can lead to the displacement of air creating an environment that can cause asphyxiation.
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### Spill Mitigation Procedures:

<b>General Methods:</b>	Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment following the recommendation of Section VIII at a minimum. Dike with suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. Shut off ignition sources; including electrical equipment and flames. Do not allow smoking in the area.
<b>Air Release:</b>	Ventilate the area by opening door and/or turning on fans and blowers.

**Water Release:**

Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches that lead to waterways. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

**Land Spills:**

Do not flush to sewer.

## VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:**

Toxic or severely irritating; avoid overexposure to the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

**Storage:**

Store in a cool dry ventilated location. Isolate from incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed when not in use. Store in a cool place in original container and protect from sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store near combustible materials. Limit quantity of material stored.

## VIII. ENGINEERING CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

**Engineering Controls:**

Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are important when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Engineering controls must be designed to meet any relevant OSHA chemical specific standards in 29 CFR 1910. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used. Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash and safety shower.

**Protective Equipment:****Respiratory Tract:**

If general or local exhaust ventilation is not available or sufficient to reduce exposure to below acceptable levels, then respiratory protection may be required to avoid overexposure when handling this product. If a respirator is warranted, follow a respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements.

**Eyes:**

Wear chemically resistant safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. When the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material, wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

**Skin:**

Avoid skin contact by wearing chemically resistant gloves, an apron and other protective equipment depending upon conditions of use. Inspect gloves for chemical breakthrough and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work.

**Protective Clothing:**

Wear resistant gloves and apron. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	IDLH
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1	as Al: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (The value is for total dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica)	total dust: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; respirable fraction: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Not determined.
Carbon black	1333-86-4	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> IDLH
Crystalline Silica (Respirable)	14808-60-7	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (this TLV is for the respirable fraction of dust)	Respirable Dust: (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )/(2 + %SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Potential NIOSH carcinogen. [25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (cristobalite, tridymite); 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (quartz, tripoli)]
Ethyl-3-Ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100 ppm TWA; 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 125 ppm STEL; 543 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	800 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)
Lead Chromate	7758-97-6	As Cr: 0.012 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA; As Pb: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	As CrO <sub>3</sub> : 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8Hr-TWA; As Pb: 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> 8Hr-TWA	Not determined.
Lead (II) Sulfate	7446-14-2	As Pb: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	As Pb: 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> 8hr-TWA	Not determined.
Lead Molybdate	10190-55-3	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	As Pb: 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> 8hr-TWA; As Mo, Soluble Compounds: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8hr-TWA; As Mo, Insoluble Compounds, Total Dust: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8hr-TWA	Not determined.
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Methoxypropanol acetate	108-65-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 300 ppm STEL; 885 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	3000 ppm IDLH
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	100 ppm TWA; 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	500 ppm TWA; 2900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	20,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> IDLH
Talc	14807-96-6	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (this TLV is for the respirable fraction of dust for Talc containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)	Not containing asbestos; containing less than 1% quartz: 20 mppcf	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> IDLH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	total dust: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	Potential NIOSH carcinogen.
Toluene	108-88-3	50 ppm TWA; 188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	200 ppm TWA; C 300 ppm	500 ppm IDLH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No TLV	No PEL established	Not determined.
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA; 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 150 ppm STEL; 651 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	900 ppm IDLH

## IX. PHYSICAL DATA

<b>Appearance:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Moderate Ketone Aromatic
<b>pH:</b>	N/A
<b>Octanol/Water Coeff:</b>	Not Determined.
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Low
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Heavier than air. Vapors that evolve from this product will tend to settle and accumulate near the floor.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Slower than n-Butyl Acetate.
<b>Density:</b>	See Table, page 4.
<b>V.O.C.</b>	See Table, page 4.
<b>Initial Boiling Point</b>	80 ° C; 176 ° F
<b>Initial Freezing Point</b>	N/A

## X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability Information:</b>	Stable under normal conditions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Contamination. Sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and elevated temperatures.
<b>Chemical Incompatibility:</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, Strong alkalies.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Toxic fumes, Toxic gases.

## XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME	LD50/LC50
Acetic acid, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ester	Oral LD50 Rat: 8532 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >5 gm/kg
Benzene, ethyl-	Oral LD50 Rat: 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 17800 uL/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 18 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5 gm/kg
2-Butanone	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 23500 mg/m3/8H; Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 32 gm/m3/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 2737 mg/kg; Oral LD50 Mouse: 4050 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 6480 mg/kg
Carbon black	Oral LD50 Rat: >15400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >3 gm/kg
Lead Chromate	Oral LD50 Mouse: >12 gm/kg
Propionic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester	Oral LD50 Rat: 5 gm/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 10 mL/kg
Toluene	Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 5320 ppm/8H; Oral LD50 Rat: 5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 14 g/kg
Xylene	Inhalation LC50 Rat: 5000 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >1700 mg/kg

## XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Overview :</b>	Care should be taken to minimize releases of any industrial chemicals to the environment.
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## XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Description for Spent Product:** Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste.

**Disposal Methods:** Information in this MSDS is provided only as a guide. Consult with competent authority to determine proper waste disposal procedures. Clean up and dispose of waste and cleanup materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

### Some Components Possibly Subjected to USEPA Land Disposal Restrictions:

When disposing of unused products or any waste, the preferred options are to send to a licensed reclaimer or to permitted incinerators. There may be some other ingredients subject to LDR categories.

Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4

## XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Agency	Basic Description and Label
DOT	Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II

### Hazardous Substance

Ethyl methyl ketone	final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg); also listed as 2-Butanone; also listed as Ethyl methyl ketone
Toluene	final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg); also listed as Benzene, methyl-
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	final RQ = 100 pounds (45.4 kg); also listed as Xylene; also listed as Xylene (mixed); also listed as Benzene, dimethyl-
Ethyl benzene	final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)
Lead sulfate	final RQ = 10 pounds (4.54 kg)
Antimony trioxide	final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)

## XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Regulation

SARA 313 Reportable:	Toluene, Xylene (mixed isomers), Lead Compounds (Inorganic), Chromium Compounds (Chromium VI), .. Ethyl benzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Antimony Compounds.
TSCA Inventory:	All components of this product are listed in, or exempt from, the TSCA 8(b) Inventory.
M.S.D.S. Reportable HAP(s):	Toluene, Xylenes (isomers and mixture), Ethyl benzene.
California Proposition 65:	The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm."

## XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Major References:** VENDOR'S MSDS's, PAINT & COATINGS HANDBOOK, EPA's LIST OF LISTS, AND OTHER PUBLISHED MATERIALS.

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