


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Section 1. Identification

Product identifier	: NUF4502
Product name	: AMARIUM CONVERSION LACQUER – SATIN
Other means of identification	: 2070000078543; 2070000078550; 2070000078567; 2070000086623; 2070000091092; 2070000114005; 2070000114012; 2070000114029
Date of issue	: 6/12/2024
Version	: 16
<b><u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u></b>	
Identified uses	: Coating component.
Uses advised against	: Not for sale to or use by consumers.
Supplier's details	: Axalta Coating Systems, LLC 50 Applied Bank Blvd. Suite 300 Glen Mills, PA 19342 USA
Product information	: 855-6AXALTA
Emergency telephone number	: (CHEMTREC) - 800-424-9300

### Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	:  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

#### GHS label elements




Hazard pictograms



Signal word


: Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard statements</b>	:  H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 - Causes serious eye damage. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350 - May cause cancer. H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b><u>Precautionary statements</u></b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	:  P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. P242 - Use non-sparking tools. P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges. P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
<b>Response</b>	:  P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. P305 + P351 + P338, P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
<b>Storage</b>	: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
 butyl acetate	123-86-4	≥10 - ≤25
ethanol	64-17-5	≥10 - ≤25
acetone	67-64-1	≤10
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	≤10
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	≤5
Normal butyl alcohol	71-36-3	≤3.5
2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	≤3
XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤1.6
toluene	108-88-3	≤1.6
Trade Secret Additive	-	≤1
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Formaldehyde	50-00-0	≤0.3
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Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.


### Section 4. First aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** :  May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
- Storage code** : IA

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>  TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b>  TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours.  TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.  STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>  TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.  TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Butyl acetates]</b>  STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p><b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b>  STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethanol

TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

acetone

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**STEL: 1780 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.

C: 3000 ppm

TWA: 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

None.

Isopropyl alcohol

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

butan-1-ol

TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
 STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.  
 TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**  
 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.**  
 CEIL: 50 ppm  
 CEIL: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Absorbed through skin.**  
 CEIL: 50 ppm  
 CEIL: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). Absorbed through skin.**  
 C: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 C: 50 ppm

2-methylpropan-1-ol

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).**  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 152 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**  
 TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.  
 TWA: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
 TWA: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

XYLENE

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)]**  
 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes]**  
 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [xylene]**  
 STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 C: 300 ppm  
 TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

toluene

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).** [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).**

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.

CEIL: 300 ppm

AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).** Ototoxicant.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

C: 500 ppm

TWA: 37 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

Trade Secret Additive

None.

ethylbenzene

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).** Ototoxicant.

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**

STEL: 130 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

STEL: 30 ppm 15 minutes.

TWA: 22 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

TWA: 5 ppm 8 hours.

Formaldehyde, solution

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023).** Skin sensitizer.  
 Inhalation sensitizer.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

STEL: 0.3 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 0.1 ppm 8 hours.  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.  
STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.  
**OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).**  
TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.  
STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.  
**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**  
TWA: 0.016 ppm 10 hours.  
CEIL: 0.1 ppm 15 minutes.  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.  
STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.  
**CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).**  
STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.  
TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Clear.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Technically not possible to measure
- Boiling point** : 56 to 148.9°C (132.8 to 300°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -0.556°C (31°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.9%  
Upper: 20%
- Vapor pressure** : 4 kPa (29.7 mm Hg)
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Density** : 0.915 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 280°C (536°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat - Male, Female	37.5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
butan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
XYLENE	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	5001 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5001 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Dermal	Rat	26.4 mg/kg	-
Trade Secret Additive	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>10 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>10 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Formaldehyde, solution	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	250 ppm	4 hours

## Section 11. Toxicological information

	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667 minutes 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
acetone	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
butan-1-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Cornea opacity	Rabbit	2.11	-	7 days
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 MI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
XYLENE	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
toluene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
Formaldehyde, solution	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	6 minutes 1 ppm	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	750 ug	-
	Eyes - Visible necrosis	Rabbit	-	18 hours	18 hours
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 150 ug I	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	540 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 mg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	0.01 %	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.8 %	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Visible necrosis	Rabbit	-	20 hours	24 hours

### Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Formaldehyde, solution	skin	Mouse	Sensitizing

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Isopropyl alcohol	-	3	-
XYLENE	-	3	-
toluene	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
Formaldehyde, solution	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Isopropyl alcohol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
butan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
XYLENE	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Formaldehyde, solution	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
XYLENE	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : ☒ May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oral	16813.69 mg/kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Dermal	13551.12 mg/kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation (gases)	353039.61 ppm

## Section 12. Ecological information






There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses waterways.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.



## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

**DOT Classification** : **Reportable quantity** 7060.7 lbs / 3205.5 kg [925.48 gal / 3503.3 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

The actual shipping description for this product may vary based several factors including, but not limited to, the volume of material, size of the container, mode of transport and use of exemptions or exceptions found in the applicable regulations. The information provided in Section 14 is one possible shipping description for this product. Consult your shipping specialist or supplier for appropriate assignment information.


## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed

### SARA 304 RQ

**SARA 304 RQ** : 88105.7 lbs / 40000 kg [11548.5 gal / 43715.8 L]

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** :  **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS** - Category 2  
**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE** - Category 1  
**SKIN SENSITIZATION** - Category 1  
**CARCINOGENICITY** - Category 1A  
**TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION** - Category 2  
**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)** (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)** - Category 2

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	butan-1-ol	71-36-3	≤3.5
	XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤1.6
	toluene	108-88-3	≤1.6
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1
	Formaldehyde, solution	50-00-0	≤0.3
Supplier notification	butan-1-ol	71-36-3	≤3.5
	XYLENE	1330-20-7	≤1.6
	toluene	108-88-3	≤1.6
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1
	Formaldehyde, solution	50-00-0	≤0.3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### Inventory list

Canada : All components are listed or exempted.  
 United States : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

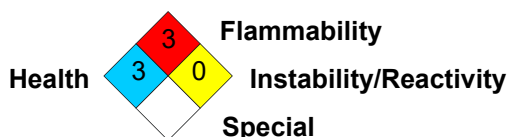
### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

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. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### History

Date of issue : 6/12/2024  
 Version : 16  
 Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.

## Section 16. Other information

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973  
as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

This product is intended for industrial use only.

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