

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier	: DTP6017
Product name	: POLARIS DTP GEN II STEALTH BLACK
Date of issue	: 7/19/2023
Version	: 13
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
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	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370 - Causes damage to organs.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Precautionary statements

- Prevention** : 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.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : P308 + P311 - IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
methyl acetate	79-20-9	≥10 - ≤25
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	≥10 - ≤25
heptan-2-one	110-43-0	≤10
acetone	67-64-1	≤10
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	≤10
heptane (mixture of isomers)	142-82-5	≤5
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	≤5
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	≤3
xylene	1330-20-7	≤2.3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	≤3
carbon black, non respirable	1333-86-4	≤1
Methyl isoamyl ketone	110-12-3	<1
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- Inhalation** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or 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 irritation.
- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

Section 4. First aid measures

- 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:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen 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.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

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. Avoid breathing 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

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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
methyl acetate	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 760 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 760 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
n-butyl acetate	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Butyl acetates] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>
heptan-2-one	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

acetone	<p>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 233 mg/m³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 465 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 465 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 465 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). 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/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2400 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	None.
heptane (mixture of isomers)	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Heptane] TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1600 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2000 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Trimethyl benzene] TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 125 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 125 mg/m³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Isopropyl alcohol

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).

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/m³ 8 hours.
 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.
 TWA: 980 mg/m³ 10 hours.
 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours.

xylene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [xylene]

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). [Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)]

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes]

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
 carbon black, non respirable

None.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).

TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

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

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 10 hours.
 TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm³ 10 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).

TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.

5-methylhexan-2-one

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 93 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 234 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

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

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 240 mg/m³ 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethylbenzene	<p>TWA: 240 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 475 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
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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. 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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
- 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** : Black.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : 55 to 200°C (131 to 392°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -6.667°C (20°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 16%
- Vapor pressure** : 6.9 kPa (51.4 mm Hg)
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Density** : 0.911 g/cm³
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
Cold water	Soluble

- 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
methyl acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
heptan-2-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16.8 mg/l	4 hours
acetone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10332 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	21 mg/l	4 hours
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3492 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
heptane (mixture of isomers)	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	103 g/m ³	4 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat - Male, Female	37.5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-

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xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
carbon black, non respirable	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
5-methylhexan-2-one	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	11.11 mg/l	4 hours
ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
methyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
heptan-2-one	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 mg	-
acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
Isopropyl alcohol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
xylene	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Isopropyl alcohol	-	3	-
xylene	-	3	-
carbon black, non respirable	-	2B	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl acetate	Category 1	-	-
n-butyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
heptan-2-one	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
heptane (mixture of isomers)	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Isopropyl alcohol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

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

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
heptane (mixture of isomers)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed. 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 or irritation
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:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
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

- 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing 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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- 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	14568.58 mg/kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Dermal	13115.54 mg/kg
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation (gases)	248420.88 ppm
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation (vapors)	103.99 mg/l











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					
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

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

IATA : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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 : 1104554.2 lbs / 501467.6 kg [145415.7 gal / 550458.4 L]

SARA 311/312

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

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	≤5
	xylene	1330-20-7	≤2.3
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1
Supplier notification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	≤5
	xylene	1330-20-7	≤2.3
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1

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 : At least one component is not listed.

United States : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	4
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 : 7/19/2023

Version : 13

Product stewardship and regulatory compliance.

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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Section 16. Other information

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