

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

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**Product ID:** 8845S8.001.X  
**Product Name:** 3.5 VOC 2K Acrylic Clearcoat Gloss  
**Revision Date:** Feb 03, 2010 **Date Printed:** Feb 21, 2017  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** NANO CHEM  
**Address:** 1203 KENT STREET, ELKHART, IN, 46514  
**Emergency Phone:** (800) 424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 574-970-2436  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:**

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 5  
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health:

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H340 - May cause genetic defects  
H350 - May cause cancer  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin  
H331 - Toxic if inhaled

**Hazardous Statements - Physical:**

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

**Precautionary Statements - General:**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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/attention.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P311 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

**Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):**

None

**Acute toxicity of 32.82% of the mixture is unknown**

**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000540-88-5	TERT-BUTYL ACETATE	17% - 29%
Not hazardous	Acrylic polymer(s)	10% - 23%
NA-ERAEnviro	Non Hazardous Solid	10% - 22%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	8% - 19%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 15%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	4% - 10%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	3% - 7%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	2% - 5%
0000110-12-3	METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	1% - 3%
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.0% - 0.2%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%
0000077-58-7	DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE	Trace
0000075-65-0	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace
0000107-39-1	DIISOBUTYLENE	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace

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

**SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES****Inhalation:**

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If unwell, or exposed and concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Take off immediately contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Ingestion:**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If exposed or concerned : Get medical advice/attention.

**Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed:**

Exposure to liquid may cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, and redness of eyes, irritation of nose, throat, respiratory tract. Swallowing in large amounts of product may be harmful. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

**Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:**

No data available.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

No data available

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Flammable. Risk of ignition. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Hazardous combustion products include oxides of carbon.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

### Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment:

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

### Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

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. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

WARNING: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressures, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use impervious, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE											25	125
ACETONE	1		1000	2400			250		500		250	590
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1		500	2000								
BUTYL ACETATE	1		150	710			50		150		150	710
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE								2 (IFV)				10
DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE	1			0.1 (a)				0.1		0.2		
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	1		150	700			50		150		150	700
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	1		200	590			200	590	300	885	200	590
METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	1		100	475			20		50		50	240
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	1		500	2000								
STODDARD SOLVENT	1		500	2900			100	572				350
TERT-BUTYL ACETATE	1		200	950			50		150		200	950
TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	1		100	300			100	303			100	300

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE						
ACETONE			A4		CNS impair; URT & eye irr	A4; BEI
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9						
BUTYL ACETATE	200	950			Eye & URT irr	
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE			A4		URT irr	A4
DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE			A4			Skin; A4
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE					Eye & URT irr	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	300	885			URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI
METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE					CNS impair; URT irr	
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED						
STODDARD SOLVENT					Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair	
TERT-BUTYL ACETATE					Eye & URT irr	
TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	150	450	A4		CNS impair	A4

(IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity	0.92920
Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	-4 °F
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level (%)	1.05
Upper Explosion Level (%)	13
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density (Air=1)	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.

Low Boiling Point	131 °F
High Boiling Point	302 °F
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability:

This product is stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

### Incompatible Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases and reducing agents. Acetone reacts violently with phosphorous oxychloride.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Heating to decomposition, as in a fire or welding, may produce hazardous fumes. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of carbon.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Likely Routes of Exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes mild skin irritation

Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects

### Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer

### Reproductive Toxicity:

No Data Available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

### Aspiration Hazard:

No Data Available

### Acute Toxicity:

Harmful if swallowed

May be harmful in contact with skin

Toxic if inhaled

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)  
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.  
LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT

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

0000110-19-0 ISO-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)  
LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)  
LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

0000110-12-3 METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE

LD50 (oral, rat): 3870 mg/kg (cited as 4.76 mL/kg) (9)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 8130 mg/kg (cited as 10.0 mL/kg) (9)

0000075-65-0 TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 3,500 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3,600 mg/kg (1)

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000110-12-3 METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE

Extremely high oral doses in laboratory animals have shown weight changes in various organs such as the liver, kidney and adrenal gland. In addition liver injury was observed.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000540-88-5 TERT-BUTYL ACETATE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, gastrointestinal system, liver, skin.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life

### Mobility in soil:

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential:

No Data Available.

### Persistence and Degradability:

No Data Available.

### Other Adverse Effect:

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.S. DOT Information:

UN number: UN1263  
Proper shipping name: Paint  
Hazard class: 3  
Packaging group: II  
Hazardous substance (RQ): No data available  
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No data available  
Marine Pollutant: No data available  
Note / Special Provision: No data available

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000540-88-5	TERT-BUTYL ACETATE	17% - 29%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
NA-ERAEnviro	Non Hazardous Solid	10% - 22%	SARA312
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	8% - 19%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	7% - 15%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA,RCRA
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	4% - 10%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	3% - 7%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	2% - 5%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000110-12-3	METHYL ISOAMYL KETONE	1% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-82-1	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULFURIZED	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000077-58-7	DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000075-65-0	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL	Trace	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-39-1	DIISOBUTYLENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA

**SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION****Glossary:**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG-Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

