SAFETY DATA SHEET

K07904000

Section 1. Identification **Product name** : KRYLON® Industrial IRON GUARD® Latex Enamel **OSHA** Yellow : K07904000 **Product code** Other means of : Not available. identification Product type : Aerosol. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Paint or paint related material. Manufacturer : Krylon Products Group 101 Prospect Avenue NW Cleveland, OH 44115 **Emergency telephone** : US/Canada: (216) 566-2917 number of the company Mexico: CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531. Available 24 hours and 365 days per year **Product Information** : US/Canada: (800) 247-3266 Mexico: Not Available **Telephone Number Regulatory Information** US/Canada: (216) 566-2902 **Telephone Number** Mexico: Not Available **Transportation Emergency** : US/Canada: (800) 424-9300 Mexico: SETIQ 01-800-00-214-00 / (52) 55-5559-1588 24 hours / 365 days a year **Telephone Number**

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 AEROSOLS - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
	Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown oral toxicity: 37% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown dermal toxicity: 37% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown inhalation toxicity: 7%
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	 Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements	

Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response	: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage	 Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal	 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.
	Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of	: Not available.
identification	

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Dimethyl Ether	≥25 - ≤50	115-10-6
2-Butoxyethanol	<10	111-76-2
2-Propanol	≤5	67-63-0
Titanium Dioxide	≤3	13463-67-7
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	<1	64742-94-5

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 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. 			
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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.			

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Section 4. First aid measures

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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. 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

most important sympt	oms/enects, deute and delayed
Potential acute health	<u>n effects</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Over-exposure signs	/symptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: No specific data.
Ingestion	: No specific data.

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. 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 an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Extremely flammable aerosol. 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. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

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.	t.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breath apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.	ing

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. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. 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). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. 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. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
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Section 7. Handling and storage

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 away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Dimethyl Ether	AIHA WEEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
2-Butoxyethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).
	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).
	Absorbed through skin.
	TWA: 5 ppm 10 hours.
	TWA: 24 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	Absorbed through skin.
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 240 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
2-Propanol	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).
	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
	STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).
	TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.
	TWA: 980 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
	STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
	STEL: 1225 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
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Titanium Dioxide	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018).
	TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	None.

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient	name			Exposure limi	its	
Ethylene gl	ycol monobutyl e	ther		8 hrs OEL: 97 8 hrs OEL: 20 CA British Col 6/2017). TWA: 20 ppm CA Ontario Pr TWA: 20 ppm CA Quebec Pr TWAEV: 20 p	Iumbia Provincial (Cana o 8 hours. ovincial (Canada, 1/2018 o 8 hours. ovincial (Canada, 1/2014	da, 3).
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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Isopropyl alcohol	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 30 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009). 15 min OEL: 984 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 492 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 400 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 1230 mg/m³ 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Titanium dioxide	 CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017). TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009). 8 hrs OEL: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 1/2018). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 20 mg/m³ 15 minutes. TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2-Butoxyethanol	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).
	Absorbed through skin.
	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
2-Propanol	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).
	TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
	STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls	: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, 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.

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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: 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 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 are and be abould be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static clectricity, wear anti- static protective clothing. For the greatest protection measures should be approved by a specialist before thandling this product.Body protection: Ap	Individual protection measures	<u>b</u>
Skin protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.Skin 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 protectionBody protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition 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: 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	Hygiene measures :	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
 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. 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 antistatic 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. Based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be selected based on the task being entities of the gloves. 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. 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 	Eye/face protection :	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
 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 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 antistatic 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 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 	Skin protection	
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 	Hand protection :	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
 based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. 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 	Body protection :	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
appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important	Other skin protection :	based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a
	Respiratory protection :	appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Date of issue/Date of revision K07904000 KRYLON® Industr		ersion : 12 7/13 HW-85-NA-GHS-US
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.205 cm ² /s (>20.5 cSt)	
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.	
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.	
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Not available.	
Solubility	: Not available.	
Relative density	: 0.85	
Vapor density	: 1 [Air = 1]	
Vapor pressure	: 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg) [at 20°C]	
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 1.1% Upper: 27%	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.	
Evaporation rate	: 1.44 (butyl acetate = 1)	
Flash point	: Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]	
Boiling point/boiling range	: Not available.	
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.	
pH	9.2	
Odor Odor threshold	: Not available. : Not available.	
Color	: Not available.	
Physical state	: Liquid.	
Appearance		

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: Not applicable
Aerosol product	
Type of aerosol	: Spray
Heat of combustion	: 13.248 kJ/g

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).
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
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
Dimethyl Ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
-	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	309 g/m ³	4 hours
2-Butoxyethanol	LCLo Inhalation Vapor	Guinea pig	>3.1 mg/l	1 hours
,	LD50 Dermal	Guinea pig	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1300 mg/kg	-
2-Propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2-Butoxyethanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
2-Propanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
Titanium Dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms	-
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	Intermittent 24 hours 500 microliters	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
2-Butoxyethanol	-	3	-
2-Propanol	-	3	-
Titanium Dioxide	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-Butoxyethanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
2-Propanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	 Route of exposure	Target organs
2-Butoxyethanol 2-Propanol	 	Not determined Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the routes of exposite	
Potential acute h	ealth effects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eye contact	 to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	 Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: No specific data.
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Ingestion

: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate ef	fects 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 e	ffects
Not available.	
General	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral Dermal	11503.7 mg/kg 11903.3 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	188.9 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

<u>Toxicity</u>

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-Butoxyethanol	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 800000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
2-Propanol	Acute LC50 1250000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Menidia beryllina	96 hours
	Acute EC50 10100 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Titanium Dioxide	Acute LC50 1400000 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha	96 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000000 μg/l Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2-Butoxyethanol 2-Propanol	-	-	Readily Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	-	99 to 5780	high

Mobility in soil

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Section 12. Ecological information

Soil/water	partition
coefficient	(Koc)

: Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

				-	
	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ΙΑΤΑ	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2. 13-2.17 (Class 2).	-	_	<u>Emergency</u> <u>schedules</u> F-D, S- U
	ERG No.	ERG No.	ERG No.		
	126	126	126		

Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according : Not available. to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Proper shipping name

: Not available.

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Section 14. Transport information

Ship type

: Not available.

Pollution category

: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313

SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.45) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations

International lists	: Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.
	China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
	Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.
	Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
	Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined.
	Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
	Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
	Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.
	Thailand inventory: Not determined.
	Turkey inventory: Not determined.
	Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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



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.

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.

Procedure used to derive the classification

	Justification	
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2		On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method
<u>History</u>		
Date of printing	: 1/21/2019	
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Version	: 12

Version : 12 SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
	BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
	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

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.