SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE ISSUED :	8/28/2015
SDS REF. No :	3200 SERIES

3200 SERIES GL.1K W/B URETHANE

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 3200 SERIES GL.1K W/B URETHANE

PRODUCT CODE: 3200 SERIES
PRODUCT USE: Industrial Waterborne Paint

MANUFACTURER
Cardinal Industrial Finishes
1329 Potrero Ave

S. El Monte, CA,
626 444-9274

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
CHEMTREC (US Transportation): (800)424-9300
CHEMTREC (International Transportation) : 1(202)483-7616
WEB: WWW.CARDINALPAINT.COM

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PICTOGRAMS

SIGNAL WORD : WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS : P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.
P501 Dispose of in accordance with Local, Regional, State, Federal, and International Regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	5% - 10%	34590-94-8	

The follow substances may be present in varying quantities depending on color.

Titanium Dioxide	0% - 60%	13463-67-7	
Carbon Black	0% - 40%	1333-86-4	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first and measures.

EYES CONTACT : EYE CONTACT: Moderate irritation, tearing or blurred vision.

SKIN CONTACT : SKIN CONTACT: Moderate irritation possible from prolonged exposure; defatting and dermatitis.

INGESTION : INGESTION: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and weakness.

INHALATION : INHALATION: May cause nasal irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness or vomiting. Loss of consciousness.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed. Symptoms/injuries: Eye irritation
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Cause serious eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.
If medical advise is needed, have product container or label on hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA : Foam, alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE : Firefighting instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting: Firefighters should wear full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure modes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD : Fire hazard: Highly flammable/liquid or vapor.
Explosive hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES :
General measures: Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No smoking.

FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL :
For non-Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS :
Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.

ENVIROMENTAL PRECAUTIONS :
Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP :
Collect damaged aerosols and use absorbent and/or inert material, then place in suitable container.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING : Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
Precautions for safe handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when you are leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume, vapors.
Hygiene measures: Wash Skin thoroughly after handling.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING INCOMPATIBILITIES : Storage conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place away from: Heat sources. Direct sunlight.

Incompatible products: Strong bases. Strong acids.

Incompatible materials: Source of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat Sources.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS\PERSONAL PROTECTION

Carbon Black(1333-86-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3)	3.0 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (mg/m3)	3.5 mg/m3
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether(34590-94-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV STEL	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TLV TWA	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH ST	150 ppm , 900 mg/m3
USA NIOSH	NIOSH TWA	100 ppm , 600 mg/m3
USA OSHA	OSHA Table Z-1 TWA	1000 ppm , 600 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)		
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)	OSHA TWA	15 mg/m3
TLV	ACGIH TWA	10 mg/m3
Triethylamine(121-44-8)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV) STEL	3 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH (TLV)TWA	1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA (OEL) TWA Table Z-1	25 ppm, 100 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION : If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH approved Air Supplied Respirator is advised in absence of environmental control. OSHA Regulations also permit other NIOSH Respirators under specified conditions. (See your Safety Equipment Supplier) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

HAND PROTECTION REMARKS : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

EYES PROTECTION : Do not get in eyes. Solvent resistant safety eyewear with splash guards or side shields is recommended.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION : Prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with GB Protective Handcream, wear impervious clothing and chemical resistant boots.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: BP_WH

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	**:**	Liquid
Color	**:**	Various colors depending on the pigmentation.
Odor	**:**	Chartistic. Sweet. Mint like.
Odor threshold	**:**	No data available.
Ph	**:**	N/A – See Technical Data Sheet
Evaporation rate	**:**	Slower Than Ether
Melting point	**:**	-94.7 C (-138.46 F)
Freezing point	**:**	No data available.
Boiling point	**:**	374.0 'F TO 374.0 'F
Flash point	**:**	Above 212 deg F
Lower explosion limit	**:**	1.1
Upper explosion limit	**:**	14.0
Vapour pressure	**:**	185 mm Hg
Vapour density	**:**	Heavier than air
Relative density	**:**	No data available.
Density	**:**	9.8213
Solubility	**:**	No data available.
Partion coefficient: n-octanol/water	**:**	No data available.
Autoignition temperature	**:**	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	**:**	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

CHEMICAL STABILITY : Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID : Extremely high temperatures, poor ventilation and excessive aging.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hazardous decomposition may produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional toxicological information	The product is not subject to classification according to internally approved calculation methods for preparations: When used and handled according to specifications, the product does not have any harmful effects according to our experience and information provided to us.
Irritant of skin	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 404)
Irritatant of eyes	Not irritating (rabbit) (OCED 405)
LC0 - Inhalative	>140->2000 mg/m3 / 4 h (Rat) (OCED 403)
LD50 - Dermal - Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LD50 - Oral - Rat	>5000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 401)
Other information - Oral	=> 1340 mg/kg/day
Sensitization	Not sensitizating (guinea pig) (OCED 406)
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
ACGIH	ACGIH The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies carbon black as A4, Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.
Carcinogenicity Classification	GHS- Not a hazardous substance or preparation according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS).
Human Epidemiology	Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small decrements in lung function, as measured by FEV1. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 mL decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older European investigation suggested an exposure to 1 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working-lifetime will result in a 48 mL decline in FEV1. In contrast, normal age related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml. The relationship between symptoms and exposure to carbon black is less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the drawing of definitive conclusions about symptoms.
Human Epidemiology - cont	Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington 16) re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney 17-18) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington 16).
Human Epidemiology - cont.	Morfeld and McCunney 19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received before being hired in the carbon black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk. Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006. Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the carbon black production industries show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black. No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to carbon black.
Human Epidemiology - cont.	This study, however, indicated a link between carbon black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function. A study on carbon black production workers in the UK 10) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant 11-14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study 10), found no association with carbon black exposure. In contrast, a large US study 15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers. Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate 1) .l
IARC	IARC In 1995 IARC concluded, "There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." Based on rat inhalation studies IARC concluded that there is, "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black," IARC's overall evaluation was that, "Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which require such a classification if one species

	exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more studies. IARC performed another review in 2006, and again classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). In its 1987 review IARC concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts." Carbon black extracts are classified as, possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
LD50 (Rat)	>8000 mg/kg
Mutagenic Effects and Germ Cell Mutagenicity	In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility in aqueous solutions. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable.
NIOSH	NIOSH The U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 1978 criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with PAH contaminant levels greater than 0.1% require the measurement of PAHs in air. As some PAHs are possible human carcinogens, NIOSH recommends an exposure limit of 0.1 mg/m3 for PAHs in air, measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction.
NTP	NTP Carbon black is not designated a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the European Union (EU).
Reproductive and Teratogenic Effects	No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or foetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction or to foetal development are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.
Sensitization	No animal data is available. No cases in humans have been reported.
STOT- repeated exposure	Therefore, no STOT, Repeated exposure classification is made.
STOT- single exposure	Inhalation studies with the rat showed lung effects (see Section 11.2 and 11.3), these effects are believed to be the effects of "lung overload" 1 and these effects are believed to be specific to the species. In addition, the European CLP Regulation states that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Also, the CLP Guidance on classification and labeling states that the "lung overload" mechanism is not relevant to humans. 4) Therefore, no STOT, Repeated Exposure classification is made
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether(34590-94-8)	
Additional Information	RTECS: JM 1575000 TO the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Stomach , Irregularities , Based on Human evidence. Stomach , Irregularities , Based on Human evidence.
Aspiration Hazard	No Data Available
Carcinogenicity	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Dermal	No Data Available
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No Data Available
Inhalation	No Data Available
LD50 Oral (RAT)	5,152 mg/kg
Reproductive Toxicity	No Data Available
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No Data Available
Skin Corrosion / Irritation Serious eye damage / eye irritation (EYES , RABBIT)	24 h
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated Exposure	No Data Available
Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure	No Data Available
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
Carcinogenicity	In lifetime inhalation studies rats were exposed for 2 years to respectively 10, 50, 250 mg/m3 of

	respirable Ti02.
Dermal ALD (rabbit)	>10000 mg/m3
Eye irritation	slight irritation
Inhalation 4 h ALC	>6.82 mg/l
ORAL ALD (rat)	>2400 mg/kg
Sensitsation	Did not cause sensitsation on laboratory animals.
Skin irritation	slight irritation
Triethylamine(121-44-8)	
Additional Information	RTECS: YE0175000 Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Central nervous system - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence Central nervous system - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Aspiration hazard	No data available.
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogenicity IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.
LD50 Inhalation - Rabbit	580 mg/kg, Oral - Rabbit, (OECD Test Guideline 402)
LD50 Inhalation - Rat	7.31 mg/l, Inhalation - Rat- 4 h, (OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Oral - Rat - Acute toxicity	730 mg/kg, Oral - Rat, (OECD Test Guideline 401)
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	in vivo assay - Guinea pig Result: Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Eyes - Rabbit Result - Risk of serious damage to eyes. (OECD Test Guideline 405)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin - Rabbit Result: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue. (OECD Test Guideline 404)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Amorphous Silica(7631-86-9)	
Additional ecological information	General notes: Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
Bioaccumulative potential	No further relevant information available.
EC50 - Algae	>10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (72 h) (OCED 201) comparable substance
EC50 - Daphnia magna	>1000 mg/l (Daphnia magna) (24 h) (OCED 202)
LCO - Zebra fish	10000 mg/l (zebra fish) (96 h) (static) (OCED203)
Mobility in soil	No further relevant information available.
Persistance and degrability	The product is chemically and biologically inert. By the insolubility in water there is a seperstion at evrty filtration and sedimentation process.
Carbon Black(1333-86-4)	
Behavior in water treatment plants	Activated sludge, EC0 (3 h) > 800 mg/L. DEV L3 (TTC test)
Bioaccumulation Potential	Potential bioaccumulation is not expected because of the physicochemical properties of the substance
EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
EC50 Daphnia magna (waterflea)	>5600 mg/l (24 h) OECD (Guideline 202)
Environmental fate	Carbon black is an inert solid, stable and insoluble in water or organic solvents. Its vapour pressure is negligible. Based on these properties it is expected that carbon black will not occur in air or water in relevant amounts. Also potential for distribution via water or air can be dismissed. The deposition in soil or sediments is therefore the most relevant compartment of fate in the environment.

LC50 Brachydanio reio (zebrafish)	>1000 mg/l (96 h) OECD (Guideline 203)
NOEC 50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus)	> 10,000 mg/L, OECD (Guideline 201)
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether(34590-94-8)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	No Data Available
EC 50 Toxicity to Daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	1,919 mg/l , 48 h (Daphnia Magna)
LC 50 Toxicity to Fish	10,000 mg/l , 96 h (Pimephales promelas)
Mobility in Soil	No Data Available
Other Adverse Effects	No Data Available
Persistance and degradability	Biodegradability
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required / conducted
Titanium Dioxide(13463-67-7)	
LC50 fish	Fathead minnow 96 h >1000 mg/l
Triethylamine(121-44-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation Cyprinids carpio (Carp) - 42 d Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 0.5 (OECD Test Guideline 305C) Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate.
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Toxicity to algae	8 mg/l - 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
LC50 - Daphnia dubia - Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	17 mg/l - 48 h, Daphnia dubia (water flea)
LC50 - Oryzias latipes- Toxicity to fish	24 mg/l - 96 h, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish) - (OECD Test Guideline 203)
LC50 - Toxicity to bacteria	95 mg/l. 17 h
Mobility in soil	No data available.
NOEC - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	1.1 mg/l - 72 h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Other adverse effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 80 % - Readily biodegradable (OECD Test Guideline 301B)
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

GENERAL INFORMATION : No data available.
DISPOSAL METHOD: Recycle whenever possible or destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations. Contaminated absorbent should be incinerated or sent to an approved landfill in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

***CHECK WITH YOUR CARRIER FOR ADDITIONAL RESTRCITIONS THAT MAY APPLY.**

USDOT GROUND
DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME (DOT) : Not Regulated By D.O.T., 49 CFR
HAZARDS CLASS : Not Applicable
UN/NA NUMBER : Not Applicable
PACKING GROUP : Not Applicable
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : Not Applicable

IATA (AIR)
DOT (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : IATA, Not Applicable
HAZARDS CLASS : Not Applicable
UN/NA NUMBER : Not Applicable
PACKING GROUP : Not Applicable
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : Not Applicable

IMDG (OCEAN)
PROPER SHIPPING NAME : IMDG, Not Applicable
HAZARDS CLASS : Not Applicable
UN/NA NUMBER : Not Applicable
PACKING GROUP : Not Applicable
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) : Not Applicable

MARINE POLLUTANT : No
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS : P403 Store in a well-ventilated place. P235 Keep cool.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS
All ingredients in Section #3 are TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) listed.

OSHA HAZARDS : Flammable liquid, Moderate skin irritant, Moderate eye irritant, Carcinogen.
EPCRA - Emergency
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity : This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.
SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENRS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)
SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
SARA 313 :

CLEAN AIR ACT :

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
Triethylamine	121-44-8

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) :
Eye Irrit. 2 H319
STOT SE 3 H336

NATIONAL REGULATIONS

This product contains:	Chemical CAS#
#Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
#Carbon Black	1333-86-4

# Indicates a chemical listed by IARC as a possible carcinogen.

STATE REGULATIONS
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

*****This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.
#This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to be carcinogenic.
+This product contains (a) chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

New Jersey Right to Know

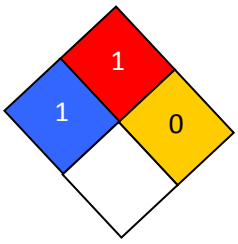
This product contains	Chemical CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATING

Health :	1
Flammability :	1
Reactivity :	0
Personal Protection :	F

NFPA CODES



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