





Safety Data Sheet

(11252)

HEMPEL'S URETHANE 5595U

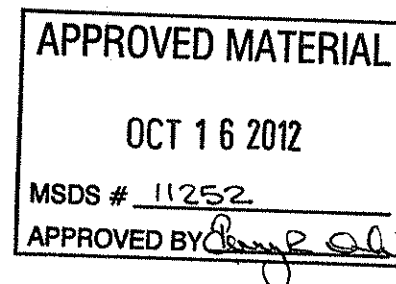
Protective Clothing	General Hazard	DOT
	Class 3: Flammable liquid. -	

Conforms to ANSI Z400.1-2010 Standard - US

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : HEMPEL'S URETHANE 5595U
 Product identity : 5595U05600
 Product type : polyurethane paint



1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Field of application : metal industry, ships and shipyards. buildings and metal industry.
 Ready-for-use mixture : 5595G = 5595U 4 vol. / 931US 1 vol.
 Identified uses : Industrial/Professional use
 TSCA : Unless otherwise stated. All components are listed or exempted.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company details : HEMPEL (USA), Inc.
 600 Conroe Park North Drive
 Conroe, Texas 77303
 Toll free: (800) 678-6641, if outside area codes 713, 281, 409, 936
 Regular phone number: (936) 523-6000
 E-mail Hempel@Hempel.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

For Transportation Emergencies : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (Toll-free in the U.S., Canada and the U.S. Virgin Islands) 703-527-3887 (24 hours)
 For calls originating elsewhere (Collect calls are accepted). Contract number: CCN10384
 To preserve the effectiveness of arrangements for providing accurate and timely emergency response information, the basic identifying information (shipper name or contract number) must be included on shipping papers.
 If the purchaser of this product is going to be shipping this product to other locations, the purchaser must arrange for its own Emergency Information Provider to respond to transport incidents. Hempel's 24 hour response contract does not cover non-Hempel shipments.
 For all other information : In USA toll free calling available: 1-800- 678-6641 or (936)-523-6000 (8 AM - 5 PM CST)
 See Section 4 of the safety data sheet (first aid measures).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : Mixture
 Physical state : Liquid.
 OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
 Emergency treatment : WARNING!
 FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT CAN CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE. POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

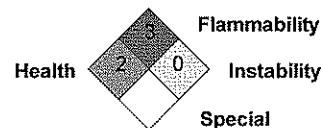
**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

Flammable liquid. Harmful by inhalation. May be harmful if swallowed. Moderately irritating to the eyes and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material that can cause target organ damage. Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

2.2 Label elements**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

Health	* 2
Fire hazard	3
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	H

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shown in this section is a suggestion. Since conditions vary from one work location to another consult the facility safety & health program. Customer or end user is responsible to evaluate worker exposure conditions at the site of application and determine the appropriate PPE suitable for workers at that particular facility or location.

GHS Classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.

Response : IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

Storage : Keep cool.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	GHS Classification
n-butyl acetate	EC: 204-658-1 CAS: 123-86-4 Index: 607-025-00-1	15 - 25	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE): INHALATION [Narcotic effects] - Category 3
titanium dioxide	EC: 236-675-5 CAS: *13463-67-7	10 - 12.5	Not classified.
heptane-2-one	EC: 203-767-1 CAS: 110-43-0 Index: 606-024-00-3	5 - 10	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY: ORAL - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY: INHALATION - Category 4
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	EC: 265-199-0 CAS: 64742-95-6 Index: 649-356-00-4	1 - 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY: INHALATION - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE): INHALATION [Respiratory tract irritation] - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	EC: 202-436-9 CAS: 95-63-6 Index: 601-043-00-3	1 - 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY: INHALATION - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE): INHALATION [Respiratory tract irritation] - Category 3

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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

AQUATIC TOXICITY (CHRONIC) - Category 2

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General :	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing is irregular, drowsiness, loss of consciousness or cramps: Call 911 and give immediate treatment (first aid).
Eye contact :	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Inhalation :	Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
Skin contact :	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
Ingestion :	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Lower the head so that vomit will not re-enter the mouth and throat.
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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Potential acute health effects**

Eye contact :	May cause eye irritation.
Inhalation :	Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Skin contact :	May cause skin irritation.
Ingestion :	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact :	No specific data.
Inhalation :	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo
Skin contact :	No specific data.
Ingestion :	No specific data.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician :	If gasses have been inhaled, from the decomposition of the product, symptoms may be delayed.
Specific treatments :	No specific treatment.



SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media : Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray.
Not to be used: waterjet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous combustion products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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. Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not release runoff from fire to drains or watercourses. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Exclude sources of ignition and be aware of explosion hazard. Ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, or sewers, inform the appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.2 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). Water polluting material.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapors in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should be used only in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. To dissipate static electricity during transfer, ground drum and connect to receiving container with bonding strap. No sparking tools should be used.

Avoid inhalation of vapour, dust and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area where this material is handled, stored and processed. Appropriate personal protective equipment: see Section 8. Always keep in containers made from the same material as the original one.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations for flammable liquids. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials and ignition sources. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep away from: Oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids. No smoking. Prevent unauthorized access. Containers that are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage****7.3 Specific end use(s)**

See separate Product Data Sheet for recommendations or industrial sector specific solutions.

This product may be applied using several application techniques and methods of handling may be different for each. Application techniques include [but are not limited to] brushing, rolling, and spray application [conventional, HPLV, airless, pleural component or aerosol can]. Avoid the breathing of vapors and, if spraying, do not breath spray mist or aerosols.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1 Control parameters**

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
n-butyl acetate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). STEL: 200 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hour(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 200 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 10 hour(s). TWA: 150 ppm 10 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hour(s).
titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 15 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
heptane-2-one	ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). TWA: 233 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 465 mg/m ³ 10 hour(s). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 465 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA Tentative: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s). NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 125 mg/m ³ 10 hour(s). TWA: 25 ppm 10 hour(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

8.2 Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Provide local exhaust and general ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA, ACGIH, and manufacturer recommended exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into work areas by controlling it at its source. Use local and general exhaust ventilation to effectively remove and prevent buildup of mists/vapors/fumes generated from the handling of this product.


Note: Local exhaust ventilation is designed to capture an emitted contaminant at or near its source, before the contaminant has a chance to disperse into the workplace air. General exhaust ventilation, also called dilution ventilation, is different from local exhaust ventilation because instead of capturing emissions at their source and removing them from the air, general exhaust ventilation allows the contaminant to be emitted into the workplace air and then dilutes the concentration of the contaminant to an acceptable level (e.g., to the PEL or below).

Individual protection measures**General :**

Gloves must be worn for all work that may result in soiling. Apron/coveralls/protective clothing must be worn when soiling is so great that regular work clothes do not adequately protect skin against contact with the product. Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure.



SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Hygiene measures :	Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.
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 or dusts.
Hand protection :	<p>Wear chemical-resistant gloves in combination with 'basic' employee training. The quality of the chemical-resistant protective gloves must be chosen as a function of the specific workplace concentrations and quantity of hazardous substances.</p> <p>Since the actual work situation is unknown. Supplier of gloves should be contacted in order to find the appropriate type. Below listed glove(s) should be regarded as generic advice:</p> <p>Recommended: Silver Shield / 4H gloves, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton® May be used: nitrile rubber, butyl rubber Not recommended: neoprene rubber, natural rubber (latex), polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</p>
Body protection :	<p>Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved handling this product.</p> <p>Wear suitable protective clothing. Always wear protective clothing when spraying.</p>
Respiratory protection :	If working areas have insufficient ventilation, wear half or totally covering mask equipped with gas filter of type Organic Vapor, when grinding use particle filter of type P95, P99 or P100. When spraying use a combined filter (organic vapor / HEPA or organic vapor / P100 type). Be sure to use approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Always wear an air-fed respirator when spraying in a continuous and prolonged work situation (e.g. hood with supply of fresh or compressed air or a full face, powered air purifying filter).
Protective clothing (pictograms) :	 <p>Note: Application of paint products by spraying requires additional safety precautions: Full body suit, Full face respirator with air supplied.</p>

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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state :	Liquid.
Odor :	Solvent-like
pH :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Melting point/freezing point :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Boiling point/boiling range :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flash point :	Closed cup: 33°C (91.4°F)
Evaporation rate :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Flammability :	<p>Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.</p> <p>Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat and oxidizing materials.</p> <p>Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: reducing materials.</p>
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits :	0.5 - 8 vol %
Vapor pressure :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Vapor density :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Relative density :	1.125 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies) :	<p>Easily soluble in the following materials: diethyl ether and acetone.</p> <p>Soluble in the following materials: methanol and n-octanol.</p> <p>Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.</p>
Partition coefficient (LogKow) :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Auto-ignition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.



SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Decomposition temperature :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Viscosity :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.
Explosive properties :	Slightly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Oxidizing properties :	Testing not relevant or not possible due to nature of the product.

9.2 Other information

Water % by weight :	Weighted average: 0 %
VOC content :	323 g/l
TOC Content :	Weighted average: 147 g/l
Solvent Gas :	Weighted average: 0.068 m ³ /l

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When exposed to high temperatures (i.e. in case of fire) harmful decomposition products may be formed:

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Dermal	Rat Rabbit	390 ppm >17600 mg/kg	4 hours -
heptane-2-one	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12600 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m3	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral Inhalation (vapors)	18390.8 mg/kg 90.91 mg/l

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams
heptane-2-one	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams
titanium dioxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	72 hours 300 Micrograms Intermittent
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters

Carcinogen Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
n-butyl acetate	-	-	-	None.	-	-
titanium dioxide	A4	2B	-	+	-	-
heptane-2-one	-	-	-	None.	-	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	-	-	-	None.	-	-

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1-octene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects

Sensitization : Contains bis (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate. May produce an allergic reaction.

Other information : No additional known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity**

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

When spilled, this product may act as an oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion, or sludge at or beneath the surface of a body of water. Oils of any kind can cause: (a) drowning of waterfowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility; (b) lethal effect on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration; (c) potential fish kills resulting from alteration in biochemical oxygen demand; (d) asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom; and (e) adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches.



SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 32000 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 18000 - 19000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - 31 - 32 days - 21.6 mm - 0.175 g	96 hours
heptane-2-one	Acute LC50 131000 - 137000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - 32 days - 18.4 mm - 0.095 g	96 hours
titanium dioxide	Acute EC50 5.83 mg/L Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >10 mg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5.5 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) - <24 hours	48 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 >1000000 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4910 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectinicus - Adult	48 hours
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute LC50 7720 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - 34 days	96 hours
	Acute EC50 19 mg/l	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.14 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9.22 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 hours

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	>70 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	-	Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
heptane-2-one	1.98	-	low
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	0.47	-	low
1-octene	3.5 - 4.6	-	high

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : No known data available in our database.
 Mobility : No known data available in our database.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Refer to Section 7 and Section 8 for additional handling information and protection of employees.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.






Packaging

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport may take place according to national regulation or DOT for transport by road and by train, IMDG for transport by sea, IATA for Air shipment. Refer to specific Dangerous Goods Transport requirements under 49CFR, ICAO and IATA.

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

	14.1 UN no.	14.2 Proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 PG*	14.5 Env*	Additional information
DOT Class.	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	ERG : 128 -
TDG Class.	UN1263	PEINTURE	3 	III	Non.	-
SCT Class.	UN1263	PINTURA	3 	III	No.	-
IMDG Class.	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	<u>Emergency schedules (EmS)</u> F-E,S-E
IATA Class.	UN1263	PAINT	3 	III	No.	-

PG* : Packing group
Env.* : Environmental hazards

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not available.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

HCS Classification :
 Flammable liquid
 Toxic material
 Irritating material
 Carcinogen
 Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : All components are listed or exempted.



SECTION 15: Regulatory information

TSCA 5(a)2 proposed significant new use rules: pentane-2,4-dione
TSCA 8(a) PAIR: 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate; naphthalene; pentane-2,4-dione
TSCA 8(a) IUR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: n-butyl acetate; solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; titanium dioxide; organic pigments; nitrogen; heptane-2-one
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: n-butyl acetate: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.: Fire hazard; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene: Fire hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; titanium dioxide: Immediate (acute) health hazard; organic pigments: Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; nitrogen: Immediate (acute) health hazard; heptane-2-one: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: naphthalene; xylene; ethylbenzene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: n-butyl acetate; styrene; isobutyl acetate; naphthalene; xylene; ethylbenzene

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

SARA 313 :

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

Form R - Reporting requirements	Product/ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1 - 3

Supplier notification	Product/ingredient name	CAS number	Concentration
	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1 - 3

State regulations :

Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: None of the components are listed.
Florida substances: None of the components are listed.
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: None of the components are listed.
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: None of the components are listed.
Louisiana Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Louisiana Spill: None of the components are listed.
Massachusetts Spill: None of the components are listed.
Massachusetts Substances: The following components are listed: BUTYL ACETATE; METHYL (N-AMYL) KETONE; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; PSEUDOCUMENE
Michigan Critical Material: None of the components are listed.
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: n-BUTYL ACETATE; ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; METHYL n-AMYL KETONE; 2-HEPTANONE; TITANIUM DIOXIDE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO2); PSEUDOCUMENE; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE
New Jersey Spill: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: None of the components are listed.
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: Butyl acetate
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: The following components are listed: ACETIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER; 2-HEPTANONE; TITANIUM OXIDE (TiO2); PSEUDOCUMENE
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65 PFF :

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Product/ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level

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titanium dioxide	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
1-ethyl-2-methylbenzene	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Cumen	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
naphthalene	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
respirable quartz	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Remarks : Note: In USA, consult Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Labor, Parts 1910 and 1915 concerning occupational safety and health standards and regulations, as well as any other applicable Federal, State or local regulations that apply to safe practices in coating operations.
Warning! If you scrape, sand, or remove old paint, you may release lead dust. LEAD is TOXIC.

Validation : Validated by US - HSE Products Coordinator on 9/6/2012.

Abbreviations and acronyms :

ANSI = American National Standards Institute
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
OSHA = United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
HCS = Hazardous Communication System
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
IARC = International Agency of Research on Cancer
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
NTP = National Toxicology Program
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

CFR = Code of federal Regulations
DOT = United States Department of Transportation
ERG = Emergency Response Guide
TDG = Transport of Dangerous Goods, Canada
SCT = Transportation & Communications Ministry, Mexico
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA = International Air Transport Association
SARA = Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.