

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

C14419

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : MAGNALAC® Precatalyzed Lacquer  
Gloss

**Product code** : C14419

**Other means of identification** : Not available.

**Product type** : Liquid.

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**  
Not applicable.

**Manufacturer** : M. L. CAMPBELL  
101 Prospect Ave. N.W.  
Cleveland, OH 44115

**Emergency telephone number of the company** : (216) 566-2917

**Product Information Telephone Number** : (800) 364-1359

**Regulatory Information Telephone Number** : (216) 566-2902

**Transportation Emergency Telephone Number** : (800) 424-9300

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 12.4%

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Hazard statements</b>	: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	: 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. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
<b>Response</b>	: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: 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.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	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. Contains Formaldehyde - a potential cancer hazard.  Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Mixture
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.
<b>CAS number/other identifiers</b>	

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
2-Propanol	20.34	67-63-0
n-Butyl Acetate	19.11	123-86-4
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	12.42	64742-89-8
Heptane	5.43	142-82-5
Ethyl Acetate	4.18	141-78-6
1-Butanol	4.09	71-36-3
Dibutyl Phthalate	2.87	84-74-2
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	2.87	107-98-2
Ethanol	1.15	64-17-5
Epoxy Polymer	0.3	25085-99-8
Toluene	0.18	108-88-3
Formaldehyde (max.)	0.01 - 0.1	50-00-0

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 it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### 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  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

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

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Contains a formaldehyde-based resin which, under certain conditions of use, may release formaldehyde. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe the vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2-Propanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
n-Butyl Acetate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Heptane	<p>None.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b></p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ethyl Acetate	<p>TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
1-Butanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> CEIL: 50 ppm CEIL: 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Dibutyl Phthalate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 184 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 369 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 360 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 540 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p>
Ethanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Epoxy Polymer Toluene	<p>None. <b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Formaldehyde (max.)	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.</b></p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	<p>C: 0.3 ppm C: 0.37 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> TWA: 0.016 ppm 10 hours. CEIL: 0.1 ppm 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 0.75 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 2 ppm 15 minutes.</p>
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### Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
2-Propanol	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> 15 min OEL: 984 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 492 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 983 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 1230 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p>
n-Butyl Acetate	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> 15 min OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 150 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEV: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b> STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Dibutyl Phthalate	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).**

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).**

TWAEV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**

STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Not available.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: 72°C (161.6°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: 8°C (46.4°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate	: 3.91 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 19%
Vapor pressure	: 11 kPa (82.659 mm Hg) [at 20°C]
Vapor density	: 1.5 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.91
Solubility	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (room temperature): <0.205 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt) Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt)
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.
<b>Aerosol product</b>	
Heat of combustion	: 24.51 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). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-Propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
n-Butyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
Heptane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	103 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Ethyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
1-Butanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
Dibutyl Phthalate	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7499 mg/kg	-
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-
Ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
Formaldehyde (max.)	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	250 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	270 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2-Propanol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
n-Butyl Acetate	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
1-Butanol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.005 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethanol	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.06666667 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 microliters	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 0.5 minutes 100	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 870	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	Micrograms 24 hours 2	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	milligrams 24 hours 250	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	microliters 435	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 24 hours 20	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 500	-
Formaldehyde (max.)	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	milligrams 6 minutes 1	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	parts per million 24 hours 750	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	Micrograms 750	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	Micrograms 72 hours 150	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Human	-	Micrograms Intermittent	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.01 Percent 540	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 24 hours 50	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 24 hours 2	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
2-Propanol	-	3	-
Ethanol	-	1	-
Toluene	-	3	-
Formaldehyde (max.)	+	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-Propanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Heptane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
1-Butanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Ethanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Toluene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Formaldehyde (max.)	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-Propanol	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Heptane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
1-Butanol	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Ethanol	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Toluene	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Formaldehyde (max.)	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Heptane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : May damage the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

<b>Route</b>	<b>ATE value</b>
Oral	9472.6 mg/kg
Dermal	72774.4 mg/kg

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure	
2-Propanol  n-Butyl Acetate Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent Heptane Ethyl Acetate	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 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours	
	Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours	
	Acute LC50 375000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours	
	Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis	96 hours	
	Chronic NOEC 2400 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days	
Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	32 days		
1-Butanol	Acute EC50 1983000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours	
	Dibutyl Phthalate	Acute EC50 3.4 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Gymnodinium breve	96 hours
		Acute EC50 2990 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
Ethanol	Acute LC50 480 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours	
	Chronic NOEC 210 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours	
	Chronic NOEC 500 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days	
	Chronic NOEC 25 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Danio rerio - Embryo	5 weeks	
	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days	
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours	
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days	
Toluene	Chronic NOEC 0.375 µl/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae	12 weeks	
	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours	
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours	
Formaldehyde (max.)	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry	96 hours	
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days	
	Acute EC50 3.48 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours	
	Acute EC50 0.788 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 12.98 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute EC50 5800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex - Neonate	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 1.41 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours	
Chronic NOEC 0.005 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Isochrysis galbana - Exponential growth phase	96 hours		
Chronic NOEC 953.9 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus tshawytscha - Egg	43 days		

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2-Propanol	-	-	Readily
n-Butyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
Ethyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
1-Butanol	-	-	Readily
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	-	-	Readily
Ethanol	-	-	Readily
Toluene	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	high
Heptane	-	552	high
Ethyl Acetate	-	30	low
Dibutyl Phthalate	-	165.96	low
Toluene	-	90	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : 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. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.






## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
<b>UN number</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 6/4/2016 **Date of previous issue** : 6/3/2016 **Version** : 3 16/19



## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3 	3 	3 	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	II	II	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Additional information</b>	-  <b>ERG No.</b> 128	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3). <b>ERG No.</b> 128	-  <b>ERG No.</b> 128	-	<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, S-E

**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 to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code :** Not available.

**Proper shipping name :** Not available.  
**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.

## Section 16. Other information

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

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

**The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.**

## Section 16. Other information

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 are not required on SDSs 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 mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

#### Classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

#### Justification

### History

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**Version** : 3

**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 Sherwin-Williams, including but not limited to the incorporation of non Sherwin-Williams products or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by Sherwin-Williams. 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.

