

Dux Paint LLC

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: Acrylic Clear Coat Satin or Gloss

Issue Date: 05/21/2015

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Dux Paint LLC. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Acrylic Clear Coat Satin or Gloss

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Coatings product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dux Paint LLC.
18 Mill Street
Lodi, NJ 07644
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

973-472-2376

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Inhalation

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

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

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Acrylic polymer solvent based

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Acrylic polymer(s)	Not hazardous	>= 24.0 - 25.0 %

Individual residual monomers	Not Required	<= 9,500.0 PPM
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	>= 54.0 - 56.0 %
Toluene	108-88-3	< 1.0 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0.1 - < 1.0 %
Nonane	111-84-2	>= 1.0 - < 5.0 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	>= 1.0 - < 5.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Consult a physician.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Do not take clothing home to be laundered.

Eye contact: Rinse with plenty of water. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. IMMEDIATELY see a physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Product contains a petroleum distillate that may cause CNS symptoms.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: no data available

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Heated material can form flammable or explosive vapors with air. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases and/or fumes may be generated during combustion or decomposition.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: EXPLOSION HAZARD. Fight advanced fires from a protected location. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Remain upwind. Avoid breathing smoke.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Appropriate protective equipment must be worn when handling a spill of this material. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, for recommendations. If exposed to material during clean-up operations, see SECTION 4, First Aid Measures, for actions to follow.

Environmental precautions: WARNING: KEEP SPILLS AND CLEANING RUNOFFS OUT OF MUNICIPAL SEWERS AND OPEN BODIES OF WATER.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate the area. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid breathing vapor. NOTE: Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, for types of ventilation required. Use non-sparking tools and grounding cables when transferring. Wash after handling and shower at end of work period. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all MSDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Conditions for safe storage: Avoid temperature extremes during storage; ambient temperature preferred. Store away from excessive heat (e.g. steampipes, radiators), from sources of ignition and from reactive materials. Material can burn; limit indoor storage to approved areas equipped with automatic sprinklers. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool place. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Avoid all ignition sources. Ground all metal containers during storage and handling.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Mineral Spirits	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,900 mg/m3 500 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	525 mg/m3 100 ppm
Toluene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm

	OSHA Z-2	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	OSHA Z-2	CEIL	300 ppm
	OSHA Z-2	Peak	500 ppm
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
Nonane	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use explosion-proof local exhaust ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 ft/min (0.5 m/sec) at the point of vapor evolution. Refer to the current edition of Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists for information on the design, installation, use, and maintenance of exhaust systems.

Protective measures: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves should be worn whenever this material is handled. The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. (Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection): Nitrile rubber. Butyl-rubber. Solvent-resistant gloves. Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water.

Other protection: Use chemically resistant apron or other impervious clothing to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g. acid suit) and boots are required.

Respiratory protection: A respiratory protection program meeting OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or equivalent must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. None required if airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limit listed in Exposure Limit Information. Up to 10 times the exposure limit: Wear a properly fitted NIOSH approved (or equivalent) half-mask, air-purifying respirator. Up to 1000 ppm organic vapor: Wear a properly fitted NIOSH approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece, air-purifying respirator, OR full-facepiece, airline respirator in the pressure demand mode. Above 1000 ppm organic vapor or Unknown: Wear a properly fitted NIOSH approved (or equivalent) self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, OR full-facepiece, airline respirator in the pressure demand mode with emergency escape provision. Air-purifying respirators should be equipped with NIOSH approved (or equivalent) organic vapor cartridges and N95 filters. If oil mist is present, use R95 or P95 filters.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	colourless clear
Odor	Sweet odor
Odor Threshold	no data available
pH	no data available
Melting point/range	no data available
Freezing point	no data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg) Flash point	158.00 °C (316.40 °F) Initial Pensky-Martens closed cup 37 °C (99 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1.00
Flammability (solid, gas) Lower explosion limit	Not Applicable 0.90 % vol estimated
Upper explosion limit	6.00 % vol estimated
Vapor Pressure	1.000000 mmHg at 20.00 °C (68.00 °F) estimated
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	>1.0000
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.8900
Water solubility	practically insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Dynamic Viscosity	800 - 1,600 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	0.88 g/cm ³
Molecular weight	no data available
Percent volatility	54.00 - 56.00 %

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions: This material is considered stable. However, avoid contact with ignition sources (e.g. sparks, open flame, heated surfaces).
Product will not undergo polymerization.

Conditions to avoid: no data available

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with the following: Strong oxidizing agents Strong acids and strong bases

Hazardous decomposition products: There are no known hazardous decomposition products for this material.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Product test data not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

slight irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

slight irritation

Sensitization

Product test data not available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Product test data not available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Product test data not available.

Carcinogenicity

Product test data not available.

Teratogenicity

Product test data not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Product test data not available.

Mutagenicity

Product test data not available.

Aspiration Hazard

Product test data not available.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Acrylic polymer(s)

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Mineral Spirits

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system effects.

LC50, Rat, vapour, > 14 mg/l

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Bone Marrow

Liver

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

central nervous system damage

Kidney.

Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Carcinogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Teratogenicity

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toluene

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 20 mg/l

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

central nervous system (CNS) effects

Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms.

Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations.

Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

The majority and most reliable of the many genetic toxicity studies on toluene, both in vitro and in animals, indicate that it is not genetically toxic.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Ethylbenzene

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l/4000 ppm

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

May cause hearing loss based on animal data.

Kidney.

Liver.

Lung.

Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect.

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

Teratogenicity

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy.

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, 17 mg/l

Sensitization

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

No relevant data found.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

No relevant data found.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 18 mg/l

Sensitization

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Respiratory tract.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Carcinogenicity

Component

Ethylbenzene

List

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

General Information

There is no data available for this product.

Toxicity

Acrylic polymer(s)

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Mineral Spirits

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, crustacean *Chaetogammarus marinus*, 96 Hour, 3.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 1.2 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, 0.1 mg/l

Toluene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L).

LC50, Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 5.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 29 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Fish., flow-through, 40 day, growth, 1.4 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 day, number of offspring, 2 mg/l

NOEC, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 150 - 280 mg/kg

Ethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 1 d, 2.2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm²

Nonane**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 0.2 mg/l

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.6 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Acrylic polymer(s)**

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Mineral Spirits

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Toluene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.13 mg/mg Calculated.

Ethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 6 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Nonane

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 25 d

Method: Other guidelines

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 4 - 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.641 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Acrylic polymer(s)

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mineral Spirits

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.01 Measured

Toluene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.73 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 13.2 - 90 Freshwater fish Measured

Ethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish. Measured

Nonane

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.46 Method Not Specified.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 105 Estimated.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 3.63

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

Mobility in soil**Mineral Spirits**

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 1700 Estimated.

Toluene

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 37 - 178 Estimated.

Ethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 518 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Incinerate liquid and contaminated solids in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

(See 40 CFR 268)

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Resin solution
UN number	UN 1866
Class	3
Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION
UN number	UN 1866
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Mineral spirits
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Resin solution
UN number	UN 1866
Class	3
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product does not contain a chemical which is listed in Section 313 at or above de minimis concentrations.

Pennsylvania

Any material listed as "Not Hazardous" in the CAS REG NO. column of SECTION 2, Composition/Information On Ingredients, of this MSDS is a trade secret under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act.

California (Proposition 65)

This product contains a component or components known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm:

Components

Toluene

CASRN

108-88-3

California (Proposition 65)

This product contains a component or components known to the state of California to cause cancer:

Components

Ethylbenzene

CASRN

100-41-4

California (Proposition 65)

This product contains trace levels of a component or components known to the state of California to cause cancer:

Components

Naphthalene

CASRN

91-20-3

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System**HMIS**

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
1	3	0

Revision

Identification Number: 101082598 / A001 / Issue Date: 05/21/2015 / Version: 6.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
CEIL	Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000

OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
Peak	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
STEL	Short term exposure limit

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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