



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 -- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER

DI-DTM-Q

HMIS CODES

Health 2
Flammability 3
Reactivity 1

PRODUCT NAME

2.1 VOC Direct to Metal Primer

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Distinctive Image
Dutch Square Industrial Park
6423 Amsterdam Way
Wilmington, NC 28405

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

CHEMTREC:
800-424-9300 (Within USA)
001-703-527-3887 (Outside the USA)
INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.
(313) 531-1111

Section 2 -- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredient
% by weight

CAS Number

Vapor Pressure

Xylene
5 - 20%

1330-20-7

8

ACGIH TLV 100
ACGIH STEL 150
OSHA PEL 100
OSHA STEL
NIOSH STEL 150
NIOSH REL 100

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl
0.1 - 1%

108-65-6

3.8

ACGIH TLV N/E
ACGIH STEL N/E
OSHA PEL N/E
OSHA STEL N/E

Acetone
5 - 20%

67-64-1

231

ACGIH TLV 500 ppm
ACGIH STEL 750 ppm
OSHA PEL 1000
OSHA STEL N/E

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|------------|---------------|
| | | | NIOSH | REL 250 ppm |
| | | | NIOSH | REL 590 mg/m3 |
| | | | NIOSH | IDLH 2500 |
| Aluminum Hydroxide | | | | |
| 0.1 - 1% | 21645-51-2 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Titanium Dioxide | | | | |
| 5 - 20% | 13463-67-7 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Talc | | | | |
| 5 - 20% | 14807-96-6 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Crystalline Quartz | | | | |
| 1 - 5% | 14808-60-7 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Amorphous Silica | | | | |
| 0.1 - 1% | 7631-86-9 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Barium Sulfate | | | | |
| 5 - 20% | 7727-43-7 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Chlorite-group minerals | | | | |
| 0.1 - 1% | 1318-59-8 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Silicon dioxide | | | | |
| 0.1 - 1% | 112945-52-5 | | N/A | |
| | | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| parachlorobenzotriflouride | | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 5 - 20% | 98-56-6 | 7.62 | |
| | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Acrylic Polymer | | | |
| 5 - 20% | 25035-81-8 | 12.4 | |
| | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Quaternary Ammonium Compounds | | | |
| 1 - 5% | 71011-24-0 | N/A | |
| | | ACGIH TLV | N/E |
| | | ACGIH STEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA PEL | N/E |
| | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| Tremolite (Non-asbestiform) | | | |
| 0.1 - 1% | 14567-73-8 | 10 | |
| | | ACGIH TLV | 150 |
| | | ACGIH STEL | 200 |
| | | OSHA PEL | 150 |
| | | OSHA STEL | N/E |
| | | NIOSH | REL-150 |
| | | NIOSH | STEL: 200 |
| | | NIOSH | IDLH 1700 |

Section 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION:

FOR COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF TOXICOLOGY DATA REFER TO SECTION 11.

Section 4 -- FIRST AID MEASURES

If INHALED:

If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN:

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED:

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 -- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| FLASH POINT | LEL | UEL |
|-------------|-----|------|
| -1 F | 0.1 | 13.0 |

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Class B extinguishers (carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or universal aqueous film forming foam) designed to extinguish NFPA Class IB flammable liquid fires. Water spray may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Provide maximum ventilation. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory, skin, and eye protection should be permitted in the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Take up spilled material with sand, vermiculite, or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in clean, empty containers for disposal. Only the spilled material and the absorbent should be placed in this container.

Section 7 -- HANDLING RELEASE MEASURES

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved bonding and grounding procedures. Do not expose to temperature above 120F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Wash hands after using. This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dust are ACGIII TLV 10 mg/m³ (total dust), 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m³ (total dust), 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping, or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead.

VENTILATION:

Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108, and complete an industrial hygiene study to analyze specific working conditions.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in section 2. When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.



PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

None required for normal application of these products where minimal skin contact is expected. For prolonged repeated contact, wear chemical resistant gloves.



EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety spectacles with unperforated side shields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| HEALTH | * | 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | | 3 |
| PHYSICAL HAZARD | | 1 |
| PERSONAL PROTECTION | | |

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Section 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| PRODUCT WEIGHT | 11.939 lb/gal | 1431 g/l |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.430 | |
| BOILING POINT | 133 - 401 F | |
| 56 - 205 C | | |
| VOLATILES | 41.9 % by wt | 61.2 % by vol |
| EVAPORATION RATE | Same as ether | |
| VAPOR DENSITY | Heavier than air | |
| REGULATORY VOC | 2.25 lb/gal | 269 g/l |
| ACTUAL VOC | 1.20 lb/gal | 144 g/l |

Section 10 -- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

This product is normally stable and will not undergo hazardous reactions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

None Known.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, or strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, oxides of barium, lowers molecular weight polymer fractions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

None Known.

Section 11 -- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No. Ingredient Name

1330-20-7 Xylene

IARC Classification Group 3
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Rat: 4.300 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg

108-65-6 Propylene Glycol Monomethyl

IARC Classification Not Established

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral:

Rat: 8,532 MG/KG BWT

LD50 Skin:

Rat: >5,000 MG/KG

Irritation:

Skin: May be irritating to the skin.

Eyes: May irritate eyes.

Target organs: Eyes, Skin.

Repeated dose toxicity:

No known chronic health effects.

67-64-1

Acetone

IARC Classification Not Established

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 67-64-1:

Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = >9400 uL/kg;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg Severe;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg/24H Moderate;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 uL Mild;

Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Mild;

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 44 gm/m³/4H;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 50100 mg/m³/8H;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3 gm/kg;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 5340 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 5800 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 67-64-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: In a series of studies, no statistically significant differences in causes of death or clinical laboratory results were observed in 948 employees exposed to up to 1070 ppm acetone over 23 years.

Teratogenicity: Animal studies have only shown harmful effects in the offspring of animals exposed to doses which also produced significant maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Effects: During the Stewart et al. study: four adult female volunteers were exposed 7.5 hours to acetone vapor at a nominal concentration of 1000 ppm. Three of the four women experienced premature menstrual periods which were attributed to the acetone exposure.

Mutagenicity: Sex chromosome loss and nondisjunction (Yeast - *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) = 47600 ppm; Cytogenetic analysis (Rodent - hamster Fibroblast) = 40 gm/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies: No information found

21645-51-2 Aluminum Hydroxide

IARC Classification Not Established

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion

Toxicity to Animals: LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available

Chronic Effects on Human: Not Available

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available

Special remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Acute Potential Health Effects: May cause mild skin, eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation: May affect bones (osteomalacia), metabolism, blood, behavior (muscle concentration, spasticity, change in motor activity), liver.

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide

IARC Classification Group 2B

No data available.

14807-96-6 Talc

IARC Classification Group 2B

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

No data available

Inhalation LC50

Dermal LD50

No data available

Other information on acute toxicity

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Human - Mild skin irritation - 3 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity - rat - Inhalation

Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Bronchiogenic carcinoma.

Endocrine: Tumors.

Carcinogenicity - rat - Inhalation

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Tumors.

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Hydrous magnesium silicate)

1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Hydrous magnesium silicate)

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Hydrous magnesium silicate)

1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Hydrous magnesium silicate)

NTP: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No components of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Teratogenicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Potential health effects

Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled- May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

Skin: May be harmful if absorbed through skin- May cause skin irritation.

Eyes: May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Prolonged inhalation of crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis characterized by fibrotic changes and miliary nodules in the lungs, a dry cough, shortness of breath, emphysema, decreased chest expansion, and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis.

Advanced stages; Loss of appetite, pleuritic pain, and total incapacity to work. Advanced silicosis may result in death due to cardiac failure or destruction of lung tissue. Crystalline silica is classified as group 1 "known to be carcinogenic to humans" by IARC and "sufficient evidence" of carcinogenicity by the NTP., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: WW2710000

14808-60-7 Crystalline Quartz

IARC Classification Group 1

LD50/LC50:

Not available.

Not available.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 7782-42-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

California: carcinogen (airborne particles of respirable size) - initial date 10/1/88

NIOSH: occupational carcinogen

NTP: Suspect carcinogen
OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen
IARC: Group 1 carcinogen
Epidemiology: No data available.
Teratogenicity: No data available.
Reproductive Effects: No data available.
Neurotoxicity: No data available.
Mutagenicity: No data available.
Other Studies: No data available.

7631-86-9 Amorphous Silica

IARC Classification Group 3
LD50/LC50:
CAS# 7631-86-9:
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 25 mg/24H Mild;

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 7631-86-9: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: See carcinogenicity
Teratogenicity: No information available.
Reproductive Effects: No information available.
Mutagenicity: Please refer to RTECS for specific information.
Neurotoxicity: No information available.
Other Studies: No information available.

7727-43-7 Barium Sulfate

IARC Classification Not Established
No information available.

1318-59-8 Chlorite-group minerals

IARC Classification Not Established
Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid: None.

Incompatibility: None identified.

Hazardous Decomposition: None identified.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide

IARC Classification Not Established
Product Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Rat: > 10000 mg/kg
Method: literature

Product Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 Rat: 0.139 mg/l 4 h
Method: literature
(Maximum concentration attainable in experiments)
No deaths occurred.

Product Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 Rabbit: >5000 mg/kg
Method: literature

Product Skin irritation: Rabbit Not irritating.
Method: literature

Product Eye irritation: Rabbit Not irritating.
Method: literature

Product Repeated dose toxicity: Oral no negative effects.
Inhalation: No irreversible changes and no indication on silicosis.

Product Mutagenicity assessment: No evidence of mutagenic effects reported in literature.

Product Carcinogenicity: No negative effects.

Product Toxicity to reproduction: No negative effects.

Product Human experience: Silicosis or other specific illnesses of the respiratory tract have not been reported.

98-56-6 parachlorobenzotriflouride

IARC Classification Not Established
Acute oral toxicity-
No data available

Acute oral toxicity- Components
p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:
LD50: 13,000 mg/kg
Species: Rat

Acute inhalation toxicity-

No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:

LD50: 33 mg/l

Exposed time: 4 h

Species: Rat

Acute dermal toxicity-

No data available

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)-

No data available

25035-81-8 Acrylic Polymer

IARC Classification Not Established

Acute toxicity:

LD 50(oral, rat)

LD 50(dermal, rabbit)

Further toxicological information:

After inhalation: Vapor at high concentrations causes irritation of nose, throat and air passages.

After Skin contact: Brief or occasional contact with the liquid has little or no effect although some irritation will occur if exposure is repeated or prolonged. No significant skin absorption occurs and animal studies have effectively demonstrated a low potential to cause skin sensitization.

After eye contact: Liquid will cause slight irritation.

After swallowing: If ingested it will cause irritation of mouth, throat and digestive tract. Significant ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbance.

71011-24-0 Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

IARC Classification Not Established

Local effects: Contact may irritate or burn eyes.

Chronic effects Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However in making the overall evaluation, IARC noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances studied. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." (IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, silica, silicates dust and organic fibers, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.) In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore, preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003) According to the current state of the art, worker protection against silicosis can be consistently assured by respecting the existing regulatory occupational exposure

limits. Occupational exposure to respirable dust and respirable crystalline silica should be monitored and controlled.

Carcinogenicity: Hazardous by OSHA criteria- Cancer hazard. Risk of cancer cannot be excluded with prolonged exposure.

IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents: Overall evaluation

Quartz (14808-60-7) 1 Human carcinogen

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: A2 carcinogen

Quartz (14808-60-7) Group A2 Suspected human carcinogen

US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen

Quartz (14808-60-7) Known carcinogen

14567-73-8 Tremolite (Non-asbestiform)

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| IARC Classification | Not Established |
| Acute oral toxicity: | LD50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg |
| Acute inhalation toxicity: | LC50 Rat: 160mh/l, 4h |
| Acute dermal toxicity: | LD50 Rabbit: 17,600 mg/kg |

IARC Reference

IARC Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans*

This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than *sufficient* but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

IARC Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used when there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.

IARC Group 2B: The agent is *possibly carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used for agents for which there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.

IARC Group 3: The agent is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.*

This category is used most commonly for agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans and *inadequate* or *limited* in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans but *sufficient* in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category. An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.

IARC Group 4: The agent is *probably not carcinogenic to humans.*

This category is used for agents for which there is *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.

Section 12 -- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No. Ingredient Name

1330-20-7 Xylene

Biodegradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation: No data available

Ecotoxicity effects:

Toxicity to fish: 96h LC50 Flathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*); 23.53-29.97 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic Invertebrates: 24h LC50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*): > 100.00 - <1,000.00 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

Toxicity to algae: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria: No data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): No data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): No data available

Additional ecological information: No data available

108-65-6 Propylene Glycol Monomethyl

Ecotoxicity:

No Data Available.

Acute Fish toxicity:

LC50/96 HOURS *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish) > 100 mg/l

NOEC/96 HOURS *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish) 556 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50/48 HOURS *Daphnia magna* (water flea) 373 mg/l

NOEC/48 HOURS *Daphnia magna* (water flea) 278 mg/l

Environmental fate and pathways:

It may enter soil and water.

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradation: Expected to be biodegradable.

67-64-1

Acetone

Ecotoxicity:

Fish: Rainbow trout: 5540 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50

Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 8300 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50 No data available.

Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil.

Terrestrial fate: If released on soil, acetone will both volatilize and leach into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that it biodegrades fairly rapidly in soils.

Aquatic fate: If released into water, acetones will probably biodegrade. It is readily biodegradable in screening tests, although data from natural water are lacking. It will also be lost due to volatilization (estimated half-life 20 hr from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant.

Physical:

Atmospheric fate: In the atmosphere, acetone will be lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half-life estimates from these combined processes are 79 and 13 days in January and June, respectively, for an overall annual average of 22 days. Therefore considerable dispersion should occur. Being miscible in water, wash out by rain should be an important removal process. This process has been confirmed around Lake Shinsei-ko in Japan. There acetone was found in the air and rain as well as the lake.

Other: No information available.

21645-51-2

Aluminum Hydroxide

Ecotoxicity: Not available

BOD5 and COD: Not available

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: This product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available

13463-67-7 Titanium Dioxide

Ecotoxicity:

Daphnia: Daphnia: LC50 = 32-32.5 mg/L; 30D;
EC50 Bacteria: EC50 = 5 g/L
Pseudomonas fluorescens: EC50 = > 10000 mg/L / 24H
Pseudomonas fluorescens: EC50 = > 5000 mg/L / 24H
Fish:
Phoxinus phoxinus: LC50 = > 1000 mg/L / 30D
Coregonus autumnalis migratorius G: LC50 = 3mg/L / 30D
Cyprinodon variegatus: LC50 = <370 >240 mg/L / 96H
Opossum shrimp: Mysidopsis almyra: LC50 = <400 >300 mg/L / 96H
Environmental: No information available.
Physical: No information available.
Other: No information available.

14807-96-6 Talc

No data available.

14808-60-7 Crystalline Quartz

Ecotoxicity: Not available.
Environmental Fate: Not available.
Physical/Chemical: Not available.
Other: Not available.

7631-86-9 Amorphous Silica

No information available.

7727-43-7 Barium Sulfate

No information available.

1318-59-8 Chlorite-group minerals

No information available for this product.

112945-52-5 Silicon dioxide

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Brachydanio rerio): > 10,000 mg/l
96 H (Method: OECD 203)

Toxicity to daphnia: EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 10,000 mg/l
24 H (Method: OECD 202)

98-56-6

parachlorobenzotrifluoride

Biodegradability- Product:

64% Test substance: 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

Biodegradability- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:

Anaerobic 64%

Bioaccumulation- Product:

No data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish- Product:

No data available

Toxicity to fish- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride:

LC50: 5.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates- Product:

No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride

Remarks:

No data available

Toxicity to algae- Product:

No data available

Toxicity to algae- Components

p-Trifluoromethylphenyl chloride

Remarks:

No data available

Toxicity to bacteria- Product:

No data available

25035-81-8 Acrylic Polymer

No information available.

71011-24-0 Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Ecotoxicity This product has no known eco-toxicological effects.
Persistence and degradability: Not available.

14567-73-8 Tremolite (Non-asbestiform)

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: No data available

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: No data available

Environmental fate and pathways: No data available

Section 13 -- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate. Depressurize container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity

NOS Technical Name: ORM-D

Hazard Class: N/A

UN Number: N/A

Packing Group: N/A

Section 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Regulations:

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): <

All substances in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

US Regulations:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

SARA 313:

| CAS No. WT | CHEMICAL/COMPOUND | % by |
|---------------|-------------------|------|
| ----- | | |
| --- | | |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene | 8.9 |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 16.8 |

| PROP 65 CAS No. WT | CHEMICAL COMPOUND | % by |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------|
| ----- | | |
| --- | | |
| None | | |

TSCA CERTIFICATION:

U.S. TSCA: This product and/or all of its components are listed on the U.S. TSCA Inventory or is otherwise exempt from TSCA Inventory reporting requirements.

Section 16 -- OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

Do not handle until the manufacturer's safety precautions have been read and understood. Regulations require that all employees be trained on Material Safety Data Sheets for all products with which they come in contact. While we believe that the data contained herein is accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which we assume legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations.