

DI-ARF Fast Acrylic Enamel Reducer 616766

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTITY: DI-ARF Fast Acrylic Enamel Reducer  
MANUFACTURED FOR: ABI/Autobody Brands International  
A Division of IAMG/International Autobody Marketing Group  
COMPANY ADDRESS: 1505 N. Hayden Road, Ste. 111  
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257  
COMPANY PHONE: 1-87-REFINISH  
CHEMTREC PHONE: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hrs.)  
PREPARER NAME: MSDS Coordinator

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid

WARNING! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

#### Potential Health Effects

##### **Exposure routes**

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

##### **Eye contact**

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

##### **Skin contact**

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

##### **Ingestion**

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

##### **Inhalation**

Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

##### **Aggravated Medical Condition**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material; Upper respiratory tract, Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, kidney, pancreas, Central nervous system, blood-forming system, Heart, male reproductive system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

##### **Symptoms**

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), Difficulty in breathing, runny nose, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, Blurred vision, Weakness, Lack of coordination, Shortness of breath, temporary changes in mood and behavior, effects on memory, muscle cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower

back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), confusion, irregular heartbeat, discomfort in the chest, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, blood abnormalities

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(breakage of red blood cells), Bloody urine, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), kidney damage, liver damage, visual impairment (including blindness), coma

**Target Organs**

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen, and lung., Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:., mild, reversible spleen effects, blood abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, effects on hearing, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:., central nervous system effects, visual impairment, kidney damage, effects on hearing

**Carcinogenicity**

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

**Reproductive hazard**

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain., Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=30-<40%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	>=20-<30%
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=15-<20%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	>=5-<10%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	>=1.5-<5%
METHANOL	67-56-1	>=1.5-<5%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	>=1-<1.5%

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air.

Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

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Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

#### **Ingestion**

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

#### **Inhalation**

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

#### **Notes to physician**

**Hazards:** Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

**Treatment:** No information available.

### **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

#### **Hazardous combustion products**

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons

#### **Precautions for fire-fighting**

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

### **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

#### **Methods for cleaning up**

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

#### **Other information**

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down)

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 gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

### Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Guidelines

<u>TOLUENE</u>		<u>108-88-3</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL) :	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Permissible exposure limit	500 mg/m3
<u>ACETONE</u>		<u>67-64-1</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	500 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	750 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	250 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,000 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,400 ppm
<u>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</u>		<u>111-76-2</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	5 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	24 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	50 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	240 mg/m3
<u>XYLENE</u>		<u>1330-20-7</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	655 mg/m3
<u>METHANOL</u>		<u>67-56-1</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm

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NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

<u>ETHYL BENZENE</u>		<u>100-41-4</u>
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	260 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	250 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	260 mg/m3

**General advice**

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

**Exposure controls**

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

**Eye protection**

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

**Skin and body protection**

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

**Respiratory protection**

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air- purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air- purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>Form</b>	No data
<b>Color</b>	No data

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<b>Odor</b>		No data
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>		No data
<b>pH</b>		No data
<b>Flash point</b>		(>.) -20.00 °C Tag closed cup
<b>Evaporation rate</b>		No data
<b>Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit</b>		No data
<b>Vapor pressure</b>		No data
<b>Vapor density</b>		No data
<b>Density</b>		0.809 g/cm <sup>3</sup> >=6.74 lb/gal @ 68 °F / 20 °C
<b>Solubility</b>		No data
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>		No data
<b>log Pow</b>		no data available
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>		No data

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability**

Stable.

**Conditions to avoid**

heat

**Incompatible products**

Strong oxidizing agents, Acids, alkalis, Reducing agents, aluminum, salts of strong bases, calcium hypochlorite, hypochlorites, Peroxides, sodium, strong bases, Zinc

**Hazardous decomposition products**

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, ketones, Organic acids

**Hazardous reactions**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Thermal decomposition** No

data

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute oral toxicity**

TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg
ACETONE:	LD 50 Rat: 5,800 mg/kg

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:	LD 50 Guinea pig: 1,200 mg/kg
XYLENE:	LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg
METHANOL:	LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg
ETHYL BENZENE:	LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

TOLUENE:	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h
ACETONE:	LC 50 Rat: > 16000 ppm, 4 h
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:	LC 50 Guinea pig: > 633 ppm, 1 h
XYLENE:	no data available
METHANOL:	LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h
ETHYL BENZENE :	LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm, 4 h

**Acute dermal toxicity**

TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg
ACETONE:	LD 50 Rabbit: > 20,000 mg/kg
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:	LD 50 Guinea pig: > 2,000 mg/kg
XYLENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg
METHANOL:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg

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ETHYL BENZENE:

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LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Biodegradability

TOLUENE: no data available  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
ACETONE: no data available  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: no data available  
XYLENE: no data available  
METHANOL: no data available  
ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

### Bioaccumulation

TOLUENE: Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)  
Exposure time: 3 d  
Dose: 0.05 mg/l  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94  
Method: Not reported  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
ACETONE: no data available  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: no data available  
XYLENE: no data available  
METHANOL: Species: Green algae (*Chlorella fusca vacuolata*)  
Exposure time: 24 h  
Dose: 0.05 mg/l  
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 28,400  
Method: Static  
ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

### Ecotoxicity effects

#### Toxicity to fish

TOLUENE: 96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout  
(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 5.80 mg/l  
Method: Renewal  
Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 12.60 mg/l  
Method: Static Mortality  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
ACETONE: 96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout  
(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 4,740.00 - 6,330.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Mortality 96 h LC 50 Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*):  
8,300.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 8,733.00 - 9,482.00 mg/l  
Method: Flow. through  
Mortality  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: no data available  
XYLENE: 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*):  
23.53 - 29.97 mg/l  
Method: Static

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METHANOL:  
ETHYL BENZENE:

Mortality  
no data available  
96 h static test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 9.10 - 15.60 mg/l  
Mortality 96 h Renewal LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4.20 mg/l  
Mortality

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.**  
TOLUENE:

48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 6.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Intoxication

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:  
ACETONE:  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:  
XYLENE:

no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 100.00 - < 1,000.00mg/l  
Method: Static  
Mortality

METHANOL:

48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Intoxication

ETHYL BENZENE:

48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.37 - 4.40 mg/l  
Intoxication

**Toxicity to algae**

TOLUENE:  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:  
ACETONE:  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:  
XYLENE:  
METHANOL:  
ETHYL BENZENE:

no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
96 h Growth inhibition Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): 3.60 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

TOLUENE:  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:  
ACETONE:  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER :  
XYLENE:  
ETHANOL:  
ETHYL BENZENE:

no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)**

TOLUENE:  
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:  
ACETONE:  
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:  
XYLENE:  
METHANOL:  
ETHYL BENZENE:

no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available  
no data available

**Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**



DI-ARF Fast Acrylic Enamel Reducer 616766  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ACETONE: no data available  
 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 METHANOL: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**Additional ecological information**

TOLUENE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ACETONE: no data available  
 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER : no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 METHANOL: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste disposal methods**  
 No data

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**REGULATION**

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT /LTD. QTY.
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**U.S. DOT - ROAD**

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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**U.S. DOT - RAIL**

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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**U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS**

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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**TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD**

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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**TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL**

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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**TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS**

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS**

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO**

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER**

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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**MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES**

UN	1263 PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA 3			II	
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\*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

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Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied.  
 Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**California Prop. 65**

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TOLUENE  
 BENZENE

**SARA Hazard Classification**

Fire Hazard  
 Acute Health Hazard  
 Chronic Health Hazard

**SARA 313 Component(s)**

TOLUENE	38.33 %
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	8.82 %
XYLENE	4.11 %
METHANOL	2.93%
ETHYL BENZENE	1.18%

**New Jersey RTK Label Information**

TOLUENE	108-88-3
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
ACETONE	67-64-1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2
XYLENE	I330-20-7
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

**Pennsylvania RTK Label Information**

TOLUENE	108-88-3
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
ACETONE	67-64-1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2
XYLENE	I330-20-7
METHANOL	67-56-1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

**Notification status**

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).	y (positive listing)
Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

**Reportable quantity - Product**

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) 2431 lbs

**Reportable quantity-Components**

XYLENE 1330-20-7 100 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2

DI-ARF Fast Acrylic Enamel Reducer

616766

Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	--	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard		--

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

### VOC and HAP Report

VOC Content (as formulated)		83.98 %
VOC Content (SCAQMD)		809.47 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (SCAQMD)		30.75 hPa
Calculated HAP Total		46.65%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	38.33%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	4.11%
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.93%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.17%
Calculated Organic HAP Total		46.65%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	38.33%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	4.11%
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.93%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.17%

Hazardous Air Pollutants reported on this document are limited to those that are defined as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200. It is possible that there are other Hazardous Air Pollutants in this product at levels that are not reportable by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Certain air regulations require that these components be included in determinations of total HAP emissions. If you require information on the unreported Hazardous Air Pollutants, please contact your Cumberland Products Inc. account representative.

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