

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT and COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PVC TOUCH UP COMPOUND EXTERIOR GRAY PRINT DATE: May 4, 2020
PRODUCT CODE: 45-1
RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial Paint
USES ADVISED AGAINST:
MANUFACTURER: Pruettt-Schaffer Chemical Company
3327 Stafford Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15204
Phone: 412-771-2000 Fax: 412-771-2205

EMERGENCY PHONE 1-800-633-8253 (PERS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

- Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapor (Category 2), H225 (chapter 2.6)
- Health Hazards:
 - Acute toxicity -** Category 4 H302 + H312 + H332
 - Oral (chap. 3.1)
 - Dermal (chap. 3.1)
 - Inhalation (chap. 3.1)
 - Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure** Category 2 H373
 - Eye damage/irritation-** (chap. 3.3) Category 2B H320
 - Aspiration hazard -** (chap. 3.10) Category 1 H304
 - Chronic aquatic toxicity -** (chap. 4.1) Category 3 H412

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- PICTOGRAMS:



- SIGNAL WORD: Danger**
- HAZARD STATEMENT(S):**
 - H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 - H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:**
 - GENERAL HAZARDS:**
 - P101/P103 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Read label before use.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION – cont.

GHS CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910 – cont.

• **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – cont.:**

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. – NO SMOKING.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical equipment/lighting/ventilation equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P260	Do not breath dust/fume/gas/mist/spray/vapors.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

P308/P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P342/P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P305/P351/P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337/P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P304/P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P303/P361/P353	IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with soap and water.
P333/P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P301/P310	IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

P391/P502	Collect spillage. Refer to manufacturer for information on recovery.
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INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract, and loss of coordination.
- Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, and tearing, and blurred vision.
- Skin contact may cause irritation and redness.
- Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin, causing cracking, and in severe cases, dermatitis.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION – cont.

GHS CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910 – cont.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

- Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.
- Acute overexposure to solvent fumes during air drying of this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination.
- Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage.

SIGNIFICANT DATA ON MIBK WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMANS

In tests with laboratory animals, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) produced evidence of embryo fetal toxicity at exposure levels which were toxic to mothers, but no evidence was obtained for teratogenicity, or for embryo fetal toxicity, at levels which did not affect the mothers. Results from five mutagenicity assays with different genetic end-points indicate that MIBK does not produce activity typical of that of chemical mutagens. Additional studies have shown that MIBK is toxic if aspirated. It is known to enhance the neurotoxicity of linear 6 carbon solvents.

CARCINOGENICITY:

- NTP: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF CARBON BLACK OVEREXPOSURE

- The carbon black component of this formula is an IARC listed Group 2B substance, considered by IARC to be a "Possible human carcinogen". Carbon black is not designated as a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies carbon black as A4, "Not classifiable as a human carcinogen". Carbon black is not presently listed by California Proposition 65, but the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published on October 29, 1999 a Notice of Intent to List "Carbon Black (airborne particles of respirable size)" as a "substance known to the State to cause cancer".

SIGNIFICANT DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMANS

This product may contain trace amounts of residual vinyl acetate. Vinyl acetate has been identified by IARC as a potential human carcinogen. Lifetime exposure to high vapor concentrations (600 ppm) of vinyl acetate caused malignant and benign tumors of the respiratory tract of rats, but not of mice; this response possibly being associated with the irritant effect. Vinyl acetate has been tested for carcinogenic potential in rats in two separate drinking water studies. In one study in which animals were exposed to concentrations up to 0.5% in water, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity. In the second study, conducted at higher concentrations (up to 1% in water), evidence of cancer in the stomach and oral cavities was observed. There is no evidence that vinyl acetate has caused cancer in humans. There should be minimal risk when used with ventilation adequate to keep the atmospheric concentration of vinyl acetate below the recommended exposure limit.

Male rats receiving vinyl acetate at high concentrations in drinking water (0.5%) for two Generations possible demonstrated a decreased ability to produce offspring.

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION – cont.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

- Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea, and vomiting.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS			CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg	@ TEMP. DEGREE F	WEIGHT PERCENT
*Methyl Isobutyl Ketone 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	ACGIH TWA8 TLV: OSHA TWA8 PEL: OSHA:	50 ppm, or 205 mg/m ³ , 75 ppm STEL. 100 ppm mg/m ³ . 50 ppm, TWA8, 205 mg/m ³ , TWA8, 75 ppm STEL, 300 mg/m ³ STEL.	108-10-1	15	68	32.43
*Toluol (methyl benzene)	ACGIH TWA TLV: OSHA PEL:	50 ppm. 200 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL.	108-88-3	26	77	24.11
Vinyl Chloride - Vinyl Acetate - Maleic Acid Polymer			9003-22-9			21.31
Titanium Dioxide, Inert pigment	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL: OTHER TLV:	10 mg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³ 10 mg TWA.	13463-67-7	0	0	6.44
Diisodecyl Phthalate			68515-49-1			5.54
Mica, inert pigment	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	3 mg/m ³ 20 Mppcf	12001-26-2	0	0	3.82
Amorphous Fused Silica	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	20 Mppcf 20 Mppcf	68909-20-6	0	0	1.95
Carbon Black Pigment	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	3.5 mg/m ³ TWA 3.5 mg/m ³ TWA	1333-86-4	0	0	1.67
Organoclay			68911-87-5			1.44
Yellow Iron Oxide Inert pigment	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	5 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³	51274-00-1	0	0	0.33
Red Iron Oxide Inert pigment	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	5 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³	1309-37-1	0	0	0.16
Acetone	ACGIH TLV: OSHA PEL:	500 ppm TWA, 750 ppm STEL (C) 1000 ppm TWA.	67-64-1	157	68	0.11
Vinyl Acetate as an impurity in raw material	ACGIH: OSHA:	10 ppm TWA8, 15 ppm STEL. 10 ppm TWA8, 20 ppm STEL.	108-05-4	0	0	0.02

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

* Indicates toxic chemical (s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

Legend:	C	Ceiling Limit	Mppcf	Million Particles per Cubic Foot
	S	Skin Limit	TWA	8 HR Time Weighted Average
	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit		

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing and seek immediate medical attention. NOTE: Use supplied-air respirator for rescue in enclosed areas. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Skin

Wash skin immediately with soap and plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothes and shoes. Avoid repeated contact with substance. If skin irritation occurs, call a physician.

Eyes

Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes, and seek medical advice. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. If aspirated, material can cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Call a physician or poison center immediately. If person is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down, and seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Instability: 1



FLASH POINT: 41 °F METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME: LOWER: 1.2 UPPER: 12.8

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires. Use alcohol type aqueous film forming foam for large fires.

Special Exposure Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture:

Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of carbon monoxide. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Oxidizing chemicals may accelerate the burning rate in a fire situation. If potential for exposure to vapors or Products of combustion exists, wear full fire-fighting turnout gear and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES – cont.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

- Pressure may build up in tightly closed containers exposed to fire which may result in rupture.
- Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition or collect in low areas.

Environmental Precautions:

Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Advice for Firefighters:

- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Wear full chemical protective clothing.
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Keep onlookers away.
- Dike runoff to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains and watercourses.
- USE CAUTION AFTER FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED, VAPORS OR LIQUID MAY REIGNITE.
- Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire.
- Notify appropriate State and Local Agencies.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

- Wear appropriate protective clothing including gloves.
- Use respirator.
- Provide ventilation.
- Only touch damaged containers or spilled material when wearing appropriate protective clothing and gloves.

Emergency Procedures

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Recover free liquid by shoveling into container using non-sparking tools or add absorbent such as sand or earth to spill and sweep up.

Environmental Precautions:

- Dike to prevent entry into sewers or surface waters.
- Notify proper authorities if spill contaminates land or waterways.

Cleanup

- Store soaked rags or absorbent material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material.
- Absorbent materials may emit flammable vapors.
- Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable Federal, State and Local governing regulations.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling

- Keep containers away from flame, heat and other ignition sources – No Smoking.
- Use non-sparking alloy tools and explosion-proof equipment for handling.
- Bond and ground equipment in accordance with OSHA 29, CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 77, when transferring from one vessel to another.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE – cont.

Handling – cont.

- Do not inhale vapors or mists.
- Use with adequate ventilation AND wear a respirator.

Other Handling Precautions

- Empty containers retain product residue and may be dangerous.
- Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or grind on or near containers whether full or empty.
- Do not reuse containers without professional reconditioning and testing.

Storage

- Store away from flame, heat, sparks or other sources of ignition.
- Store inside away from extreme temperature variations.
- Protect containers from physical damage.
- Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
- Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Do not remove warning labels from containers.

Incompatible materials or ignition sources

- Keep away from incompatible materials, especially food or animal feed.
- Keep away from flame, heat, sparks or other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Measures/Controls:

- Use good general mechanical ventilation and local exhaust adequate to reduce the concentration of vapors or mists of the listed hazardous materials to below the Threshold Limit Value (s) and the Lower Explosion Limit.
- Ventilation equipment must be explosion-proof.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Pictograms



Respiratory

- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment; Mine Safety Appliance #475217 pressure/demand air-supplied respirator or equivalent.
- Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134.
- Use Mine Safety Appliance respirator #448849 with organic vapor cartridge and mist filter, or equivalent, if air monitoring demonstrates that the concentration of listed hazardous materials exceeds the recommended TLV's.

Eye / Face

- Wear safety goggles or full face shields, as necessary.

Hands

- Wear protective gloves –chemically resistant type.

Skin / Body

- Use impervious apron or coveralls to prevent contaminating street clothes which may result in prolonged exposure. The use of head caps or helmets is recommended.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION – cont.

General Industrial Hygiene Considerations:

- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.
- Safety shower and eye wash should be available close to work areas.
- Remove saturated clothing or shoes at once; launder all used clothing before reuse.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

- Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste. Avoid release to the environment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE:	134 ° F - 241 ° F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.04
VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier than air	EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ether.
COATING VOC:	4.89 lb/gal	MATERIAL VOC:	4.88 lb/gal
ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY WEIGHT:	56.547		
ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY VOLUME:	70.911		
COATING DENSITY, LB/GAL:	8.635		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble		
APPEARANCE and ODOR:	Viscous, opaque liquid with a paint thinner-like odor.		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical Stability:

- Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

- Sources of ignition.
- Poor ventilation
- Corrosive atmosphere
- Liquids which may damage containers.

Incompatible Materials to Avoid:

- Oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:

- In case of fire, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other toxic gases may be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Target Organs: Central Nervous System (CNS)

Routes of Entry Exposure: Inhalation, Skin, Eye, Ingestion

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION – cont.

<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	NTP: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No
<u>Substances Classified by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer):</u>	CAS #9003-22-9 Polyvinyl Chloride-Polyvinyl Acetate Copolymer: 3
<u>Potential Health Effects:</u>	
<u>Inhalation</u>	
Acute (Immediate)	Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Acute over exposure to solvent fumes during air drying of this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.
Chronic (Delayed)	Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage.
<u>Skin</u>	
Acute (Immediate)	Skin contact may cause skin irritation and redness.
Chronic (Delayed)	Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin causing cracking, and in severe cases dermatitis.
<u>Eye</u>	
Acute (Immediate)	Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.
Chronic (Delayed)	No data available.
<u>Ingestion</u>	
Acute (Immediate)	Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.
Chronic (Delayed)	No data available.
<u>Medical Conditions Generally aggravated by exposure:</u>	Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea and vomiting.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(1) MIBK – CAS #108-10-1:

Toxicity to fish:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)) 96 hours: > 100 mg/l; static test. (literature value)
Toxicity to aquatic Invertebrates:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 48 hours: > 100 mg/l; static test. (literature value)
Toxicity to algae:	No data available.
Chronic toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 21 d: > 10 – 100 mg/l; semi-static test; OECD Test Guideline 211. (literature value)
Biodegradation:	Readily biodegradable. OECD Test Guideline 301F (28 d): > 60%. (literature value)
Bioaccumulation:	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (Log POW <= 4).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION – cont.

(1) MIBK – CAS #108-10-1 – cont.:

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Other adverse effects: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT).

(2) Toluol – CAS #108-88-3:

Chronic effect Carcinogenicity:

ACGIH: A4-Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA: Possible select carcinogen.

IARC: Group 3 carcinogen.

Epidemiology: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: Not available.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

Ecotoxicity: LC50 (96 hr.).

Fish: 7.3~22.8 mg/l EC50 (48 hr.).

Water flea: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.67~380.

(3) VINYL CHLORIDE – VINYL ACETATE – MALEIC ACID POLYMER – CAS #9003-22-9:

- **Persistence and Degradability:** No data available.
- **Bioaccumulative Potential:** No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ STORE soaked rags or absorbent material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material.
- ✓ Absorbent materials may emit flammable vapors. Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable local, State and Federal governing regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Additional Hazardous Material Information:

SHIPPING INFORMATION:

UN / NA ID No.: UN 1263

DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)

Packing Group: II

DOT Hazardous Material Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, Paint

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Shown here are the statutes and regulations that cover all of the components shown under Section 3 of this SDS with an asterisk.

I. UNITED STATES EPA SARA Title III: Hazardous Components

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) of 1986, also known as SARA Title III, establishes emergency planning and reporting for industry and government, and gives communities the necessary tools for planning and responding to the potential release of hazardous waste.

Definition of terms:

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) passed October 17, 1986.
SARA amends the CERCLA, or Superfund.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION – cont.

Definition of terms – cont.:

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) passed October 17, 1986.
SARA amends the CERCLA, or Superfund.

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1980 to help solve the problems of hazardous waste sites.

SARA § 302 – Extremely Hazardous Substances (**EHS**) with threshold planning quantity (**TPQ**) listed in pounds.
*indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Component EHS</u>	<u>Component TPQ</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA § 302	

SARA § 304 – **CERCLA Reportable** + § 302 with Reportable Quantity (**RQ**).
**indicates statutory RQ.

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>	<u>Component RQ</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	5,000 Lb.	100%

SARA § 110 - Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

None of the ingredients in our Sec. 3 are listed for § 110.

II. U.S. EPA SARA Title III Hazard Categories § 311/312 : Hazard Categories

The material meets the EPA ‘Hazard Categories’ defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	
MIBK	108-10-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Fire Hazard <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Reactive Hazard <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
Toluol	108-88-3	Not listed for § 311/312.
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate- Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9	Not listed for § 311/312.

SARA § 313 – Toxic Release Inventory (**TRI**): - Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	<= 100.0%
Toluol	108-88-3	Not listed for § 313.
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate- Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9	Not listed for § 313.

SARA § 355 – Extremely Hazardous Substances.

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>
No ingredients in Sec. 3 listed for § 355.		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION – cont.

III. U.S. EPA TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT of 1976 (TSCA):

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	Not listed.
Toluol	108-88-3	Not listed.
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate- Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9	Substance is listed for TSCA.

IV. COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION and LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) passed by U.S. Congress in 1980:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>	<u>Component RQ</u>
No ingredients in Sec. 3 listed			

V. OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Listed</u>
No ingredients in Sec. 3 listed		

VI. CARCINOGENIC CATEGORIES, EPA,, TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH), NIOSH-Ca, OSHA-Ca:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Listed</u>
No ingredients in Sec. 3 listed		

VII. U.S. STATE REGULATIONS:

Chemicals associated with the product which are subject to the state Right-To-Know Regulations, listed with the applicable state(s):

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	----- Listed on State Right-To-Know -----							
		<u>PA</u>	<u>NY</u>	<u>NJ</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>MN</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>FL</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	YES							
Toluol (methyl benzene)	108-88-3	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

VIII. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Listed</u>
MIBK	108-10-1	No warning shown on MIBK SDS.
Toluol	108-88-3	WARNING: This product contains Toluene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate-Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9	PVC resin contains minor amounts (< 1 ppm on average; 0.0001%) of residual vinyl chloride monomer. Vinyl chloride, CAS #75-01-4, is listed as a carcinogen under Proposition 65.
Carbon Black pigment	1333-86-4	WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION – cont.

IX. INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

A. Chemicals associated with the product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries or qualifies as an exemption:

		-----Components-----		
		MIBK	TOLUOL	VINYL CHLORIDE- VINYL ACETATE- MALEIC ACID POLYMER
		CAS #	CAS #	CAS #
		108-10-1	108-88-3	9003-22-9
Australia	Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	YES		
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	YES		
Japan	Industrial Safety & Health Law (ISHL) Inventory	YES		
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL) Inventory	YES	YES	YES
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance Listing (NDSL)	NO	YES	NO
European	Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	YES		
Philippines	Inventory of Chemicals/ Chemical Substances (PICCS)	YES		
Korea	Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	YES		

B. WHMIS Classification:

Components	CAS #	Listed
MIBK	108-10-1	Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquid Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very toxic material Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic material
Toluol	108-88-3:	
		European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives
		Hazard Symbols: XN F
		Risk Phrases : R 10 Flammable.
		R 20 Harmful by inhalation.
		Safety Phrases : S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
		S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
		S 25 Avoid contact with eyes. S 29 Do not empty into drains.
		S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION – cont.

B. WHMIS Classification – cont.:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Listed</u>
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Toluol – cont.	108-88-3:	
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WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 108-88-3: 2

United Kingdom Occupational Exposure Limits

CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, TWA 50 ppm TWA; 191 mg/m³ TWA.

CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, STEL 150 ppm STEL; 574 mg/m³ STEL.

CANADA

CAS#100-42-5 is listed on Canada’s DSL/NDSL list.

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2A (99%)/B3, D2A (100%). CAS# 105-05-5 is not listed on Canada’s Ingredient Disclosure List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS III rating:

Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 Physical Hazard: C & H

HMIS III uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of 0 means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of 4 indicates extreme danger. The HMIS III system was designed to communicate workplace hazard information to employees who handle hazardous chemicals.

SDS Prepared By: Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Corporation

Last Revision Date: May 1, 2020

Preparation Date: May 4, 2020

Disclaimer/Statement of Liability

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Key to abbreviations

NDA = No data available.