SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: 4/1 Universal Clearcoat Product Code: G-52

Genesis Refinish
10319 Vans Drive
Unit F
Frankfort, IL 60423

24 hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA 800-535-5053 (INFOTRAC)

Product Use: For professional use only.
Not recommended for: Not for sale to the general public.

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Skin sensitization	1	Skin sensitizer
Specific target organ toxicity single exposure	3	Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation
Specific target organ toxicity repeated exposure	2	Presumed to be harmful to human health- Animal studies with significant toxic effects relevant to humans at generally moderate exposure (guidance)- Human evidence in exceptional cases
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity 20.5 mm2/s at 40° C.

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

GHS Precautions

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and other equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P314	Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P321	Specific treatment (see elsewhere on this label)

P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P333+P313	If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use chemical fire extinguisher for extinction
P405	Store locked up
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with all Federal, State and local regulations

Signal Word: Danger

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Acetone	67-64-1	20.00% - 30.00%
Mixed Xylenes	1330-20-7	10.00% - 20.00%
Methyl Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	10.00% - 20.00%
Normal Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	5.00% - 10.00%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION: If inhaled: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable. If breathing is difficult, irregular, or has stopped, seek medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Rinse the affected eye continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to remove. Continue rinsing with water for a minimum of 15 minutes while holding the eye lid open. If eye irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. DO NOT use solvents, thinners to wash affected skin areas. Dispose of contaminated clothing in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations.

INGESTION: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately and have the product container or label available for the medical professionals. NO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by the attending physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches and loss of coordination.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Seek professional medical attention for all over-exposures and/or persistent problems.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -17 C (1 F)
LEL: 1.0% UEL: 14.0%

Refer to Section 9 for Flammability Limits.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical, or water spray, water fog extinguishing systems.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: High volume water jets.

UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or burst (isocyanate containers) when contaminated with water. All hazards apply to full containers, partially empty containers and fully empty containers. Combustion may generate toxic fumes.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde and other possible toxic fumes may occur. See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Highly toxic fumes may be generated by thermal decomposition. Water runoff from firefighting can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect all water used to extinguish fire. If evacuation of personnel becomes necessary, evacuate to an upwind area. Decontaminate personnel and equipment with a soap and water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firemen and emergency responders: Wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing (SCBA) to avoid skin contact and inhalation of concentrated vapors. Minimize skin exposure.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES:

Personal precautions protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors and mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. For proper personal protection equipment (PPE), see Section 8. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

Environmental Precautions:
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:
Dike spill area and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth. Sweep up and dispose of in appropriate containers in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations. Clean preferably with a detergent, avoid the use of solvents or thinners to clean spills.
SMALL SPILLS: Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

LARGE SPILLS: Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas.

Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

Safe Handling Measures:
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor and mist. Ground and bond all containers and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment when handling. Keep away from sources of ignition - NO SMOKING. Use in cool, well ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Follow all SDS and label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues and vapors. For precautions see Section 2.

Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room temperatures, i.e., 40 to 95 F (4 to 35 C).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: Keep containers tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. NO SMOKING. Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Store only in original containers. Do not reuse containers when empty. Dispose of all empty containers in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations. Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 120 F (49 C).

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: Use only in accordance with all Federal, State, Local or Regional regulations and procedures.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Acetone 67-64-1	TWA 750 ppm (1,800 mg/m3) STEL 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m3)	TWA 250 ppm STEL 500 ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 250 ppm (590 mg/m3)
Mixed Xylenes 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	Not Established
Methyl Amyl Ketone 110-43-0	TWA 100 ppm (465 mg/m3)	TWA 50 ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 100 ppm (465 mg/m3)
Normal Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	TWA 150 ppm (710 mg/m3) STEL 200 ppm (950 mg/m3)	TWA 150 ppm STEL 200 ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 150 ppm (710 mg/m3) NIOSH REL ST 200 ppm (950 mg/m3)

ENGINEERING: Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilation, lighting and motorized equipment. Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fumes into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

VENTILATION: General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be utilized to keep vapor concentrations below exposure limits (PEL and TLV). Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

SAFE WORK PRACTICES: Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after using and before eating, drinking or smoking. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product is required under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1200. Smoking in the area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited. Always use personal protective equipment (PPE) and wear protective clothing. Remove all contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly when finished working. Keep food and drink away from material and from area where material is being used. Spraying of material can cause oxygen deficient environment. Use proper ventilation to remove vapors, mist and fumes combined with NIOSH approved respirator.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye and face Protection: Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Skin Protection: Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material. Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear.

Respiratory Protection: If needed, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with a full face piece, acid-gas cartridges, and high-efficiency, particulate air (HEPA) filters. Do not use respirators beyond their capabilities. FOR EMERGENCIES AND UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS, use supplied-air respiratory protection or a positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

CONTAMINATED GEAR: Remove all contaminated clothing immediately and wash affect body areas with soap and water. Dispose of all contaminated clothing, cleaning equipment and other contaminated materials in compliance with all Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

Appearance	Liquid	**Odor:**	Organic Solvent
Physical State	Liquid	**Melting point:**	N/A
Formula Lb / Gal	7.595	**Specific Gravity (SG):**	0.91
Freezing point:	N/A	**Boiling range:**	56 - 152°C
Flash point:	1°F,-17°C	**Evaporation rate:**	N/A
Flammability:	N/A	**Explosive Limits:**	1% - 14%
Vapor Pressure:	43.5 mmHg	**Vapor Density:**	3.2
Solubility:	N/A	**Autoignition temperature:**	407°C
Actual Coating VOC, lb/gl	3.233	**Actual Coating VOC, gr/l**	387.378
Regulatory Coating VOC, lb/gl	4.426	**Regulatory Coating VOC, gr/l**	530.351
Percent Volatile, Weight	65.960	**Percent Volatile, Volume**	72.580
Weight % Exempt VOC	23.39	**Volume % Exempt VOC**	26.96
Percent Weight Water	0.000		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: No data available.

Stability: Stable under recommended use and storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will

not occur.

STABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:
Strong oxidizers
Acids

Hazardous products produced under decomposition:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and possibly cyanide.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

This mixture has not been tested for toxicological effects.
Mixture Toxicity
Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 87mg/L
Component Toxicity

67-64-1	Acetone Inhalation LC50: 76 mg/L (Rat)
1330-20-7	Mixed Xylenes Dermal LD50: 1,700 mg/kg (Rabbit)
110-43-0	Methyl Amyl Ketone Oral LD50: 1,670 mg/kg (Rat) Inhalation LC50: 17 mg/L (Rat)

Routes of entry into the human systems:

Inhalation Skin Contact Eye Contact Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

eyes kidneys liver central nervous system skin respiratory system

Effects of Overexposure

Carcinogenicity: The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating

Acute Effects:

INHALATION - Dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches and loss of coordination.
EYE CONTACT - Moderate irritation, tearing, redness and blurred vision.
SKIN CONTACT - Moderate irritant. Can dry and defat skin causing cracks, irritation and dermatitis.
INGESTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea.

Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure:
Causes local irritation to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. May cause irritation by any route of exposure. The LD50 rat is 13 gm/kg (13,000 mg/kg) (insignificantly toxic. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness and unconsciousness. Ethyl Benzene irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Very high exposures (above the OEL) can cause difficult breathing, narcosis, coma and death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs resulting in chemical pneumonitis. May affect the central nervous system. Concentrations of 200 ppm can cause irritation. Inhalation: Exposure to vapor can be irritating to the nose and throat. Inhalation of vapor at

concentrations above 200 ppm for 3-5 minutes can lead to Xylene intoxication. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. If exposure should continue, central nervous system depression characterized by shallow breathing and weak pulse can occur. Levels of 230 ppm for 15 minutes may cause lightheadedness without loss of equilibrium. Reversible liver and kidney damage in humans has followed exposure to sudden high concentrations of vapor. Such high levels may also give rise to lung congestion. Exposure to extremely high concentrations (10,000 ppm or more) of xylene vapors can lead to a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of slurred speech, stupor, fatigue, confusion, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death. Irritates the eyes and respiratory tract. Causes central nervous system depression. High levels of exposure may cause fatigue, weakness, confusion, euphoria dizziness, headache, dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears), nervousness, muscle fatigue, insomnia, paresthesia, cardiac dysrhythmia, unconsciousness and death may occur. Inhalation: 100 ppm exposure can cause dizziness, drowsiness and hallucinations. 100 - 200 ppm can cause depression; 200 - 500 ppm can cause headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma. In addition to the above, death has resulted from exposure to 10,000 ppm for and unknown time. Skin: Can cause dryness and irritation. Adsorption may cause or increase the severity of symptoms listed above. Eyes: Can cause irritation at 300 ppm. Ingestion: Can cause a burning sensation in the mouth and stomach, upper abdominal pain, cough, hoarseness, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, loss of energy, loss of coordination and coma. Inhalation can cause irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract, causing coughing, phlegm and shortness of breath. Irritates the skin. Amorphous fused silica, if present, can affect you when breathed in. Exposure can cause a very serious lung disease called silicosis with cough and shortness of breath. Very high exposure can cause this problem to develop in a few weeks or with lower exposures it may occur over many years. Silicosis can cause death. If silicosis develops, chances of getting tuberculosis are increased. The disease may progress, with or without continued exposure. If it does, this can be crippling or even fatal. There is evidence this chemical is a mutagen. Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles"). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the skin may cause drying, scaling and blistering. My cause kidney disease, liver disease, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease. EB is not nephritic. Concern is expressed because the kidney is the primary route of excretion of EB and its metabolites. EB is not hepatotoxic. Since EB is metabolized by the liver, concern is expressed for these tissues. Exacerbation of pulmonary pathology might occur following exposure to EB. Individuals with impaired pulmonary function might be at risk. EB is a defatting agent and may cause dermatitis following prolonged exposure. Individuals with preexisting skin problems may be more sensitive to EB. There is limited evidence that EB may damage the developing fetus and may cause mutations. Inhalation of xylene vapor and skin contact with liquid are the two most probably routes of long term exposure. Symptoms of inhalation are dizziness, headache and nausea. Long term exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, intestinal tract disturbances and central nervous system depression. Prolonged contact with skin can lead to irritation, dryness and cracking. Repeated exposure can cause poor memory, difficulty in concentration, and other brain effects. It can also cause damage to the eye surface. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin can cause dermatitis: drying, cracking, itching and skin rash. may cause liver, kidney and brain damage: decreased learning ability, psychological disorders. Levels below 200 ppm may produce headache, tiredness and nausea. From 200 - 750 ppm symptoms may include insomnia, irritability, dizziness, some loss of memory, cause heart palpitations and loss of coordination. Blood effects and anemia have been reported but are probably due to contamination by benzene. High exposures may cause lung irritation: bronchitis may develop. Continued exposure may result in emphysema, ling scarring, lung fibrosis, and tumors, a potential occupational concern.

Chronic Effects:

May affect liver, kidney and central nervous system with repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause lung injury.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This material has not been tested for ecological effects.

Persistence and degradability: Not data available.

Bio-accumulative potential: No data available.

Mobility in Soil: No data available

Other adverse effects: Contains photochemically reactive solvents.

Component Ecotoxicity

Acetone	Ecotoxicity: No data available. Persistence and degradability: No data available. Bioaccumulative potential: No data available. Mobility in soil: No data available. Other adverse effects- Product: Ozone-Depletion Potential: Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone- CAA Section 602 Class I Substances Remarks: This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A+B). Additional ecological information: No data available.
Mixed Xylenes	Ecotoxicity : No data available Persistence and degradability: No data available. Bioaccumulative potential-Components: 98-82-8. Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water: log Pow: 3.55 (23'C). Mobility in Soil: No data available. Other adverse effects- Product: Ozone-Depletion Potential: Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone- CAA Section 602 Class I Substance Remarks: This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section Additional ecological information: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Methyl Amyl Ketone	Ecotoxicity: No data available. Persistence and degradability: No data available. Bioaccumulative potential: No data available. Mobility in soil: No data available. Other adverse effects- Product: Ozone-Depletion Potential: Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone- CAA Section 602 Class I Substances. Remarks: This product neither contains nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B)
Normal Butyl Acetate	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test type: flow-through test EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44 mg/l. Exposure time: 48 h Test type: static test. Acute aquatic toxicity-Assessment: Harmful to aquatic life. Chronic aquatic toxicity-Assessment: This product has no known ecotoxicological effects. Persistence and degradability: No data available Bioaccumulative potential: No data available. Mobility in soil- No data available. Other adverse effects Product: Ozone-Depletion Potential: Regulation: 40 CFR Protection of Environment; Part 82 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone-CAA Section 602 Class I Substances Remarks: This product neither contains, no was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App. A +B). Additional ecological information: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Product should be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Subject to hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal rules under RCRA, 40CFR261.

Section 14 - Transport Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Grou	Hazard Class
DOT	Paint related material	UN-1263	PGII	Flammable 3

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

The information listed in this section is not all inclusive of all regulations for this product or the chemical components of this product.

State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING! This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

67-64-1 Acetone 20 - 30% Carcinogen, Mutagen, Teratogen, Reproductive
1330-20-7 Mixed Xylenes 10 - 20% Carcinogen, Mutagen, Teratogen, Reproductive
110-43-0 Methyl Amyl Ketone 10 - 20%
123-86-4 Normal Butyl Acetate 5 - 10%

Massachusetts Worker and Community Right To Know Hazardous Substance List: The following substances appear on the Massachusetts Right To Know Hazardous Substance List.

67-64-1 Acetone 20 - 30%
1330-20-7 Mixed Xylenes 10 - 20%
110-43-0 Methyl Amyl Ketone 10 - 20%

New Jersey Worker and Community Right To Know Hazardous Substance List: The following substances appear on the New Jersey Right To Know Hazardous Substance List.

110-43-0 Methyl Amyl Ketone 10 - 20%

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right To Know Hazardous Substance List: The following substances appear on the Pennsylvania To Know Hazardous Substance List.

67-64-1 Acetone 20 - 30%
1330-20-7 Mixed Xylenes 10 - 20%
110-43-0 Methyl Amyl Ketone 10 - 20%

⚠ **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene,Mixed Xylenes,Bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl) Sebacate,Methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate,Acetone,Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Mixed Xylenes,Acetone,Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Country	Regulation	All Components Listed

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

No data available

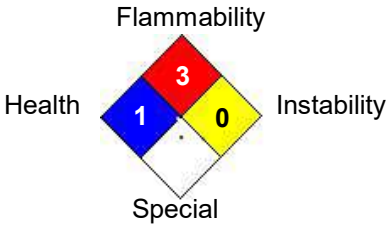
Section 16 - Other Information

Note: HMIS Ratings involve data and interpretations that can vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling and disposal of this product, all the information contained in this SDS must be considered.

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	G

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
*** = Chronic Health Hazard**
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH



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As with all chemicals, **KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN AND ANIMALS. FOR PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY**. The hazard information contained herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to their own investigation and verification of compliance with applicable Federal, State, Regional and local regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.

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