

PPS-82 117871

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING****MANUFACTURER'S NAME:**

Collision Pro/ADN

**ADDRESS:**3085 Fountainside Drive, Suite 210  
Germantown, TN 38138

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 424 - 9300

INFORMATION PHONE : (901) 682-9090

FAX NUMBER : (901) 682-9098

PRODUCT NAME PPS 82

PRODUCT CODE 117871

PRODUCT USE DESCRIPTION No data

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview**

Appearance: liquid

WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. 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. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: blurred vision

**Skin contact**

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Ingestion**

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

**Inhalation**

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

**Aggravated Medical Condition**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, male reproductive system, auditory system, 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, redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), Lung irritation, tight feeling in the chest, 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, temporary changes in mood and behavior, Weakness, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma, and death.

**Target Organs**

Based on animal studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral

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neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butyl ketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., 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:., nasal damage, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:., central nervous system effects, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage

**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.

**Reproductive hazard**

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. 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. Ethyl 3-ethoxy propionate 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. When tested separately, a minor component of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (2-methoxy- 1 -propyl acetate) caused birth defects in experimental animals in one study but not in another. However, the commercial grade acetate containing the minor component did not cause birth defects.

<b>3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS</b>
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Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	108-65-6	>=20-<30%
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	>=20-<30%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	>=10-<15%
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	763-69-9	>=10-<15%
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	>=10-<15%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=10-<15%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	>=5-<10%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	>=1.5-<5%

<b>4. FIRST AID MEASURES</b>
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**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**

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.

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**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 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.

**Treatment:** No information available.

<b>5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES</b>
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**Suitable extinguishing media**

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

**Hazardous combustion products**

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various 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).

<b>6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES</b>
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**Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

**Environmental precautions**

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

**Methods for cleaning up**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

<b>7. HANDLING AND STORAGE</b>
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**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. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. 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. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

**Storage**

No data

<b>8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>
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**Exposure Guidelines**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	
ACGIH	time weighted average:	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit:	300 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 01/14/2010  
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NIOSH	Short term exposure limit:	300 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit:	885 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit:	200 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit:	590 mg/m3
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	
ACGIH	time weighted average:	150 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit:	200 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	150 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	710 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit:	200 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit:	950 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit:	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit:	710 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average:	150 ppm
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average:	710 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	Short term exposure limit:	200 ppm
OSHA Z1A	Short term exposure limit:	950 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	150 ppm
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	710 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Short term exposure limit:	200 ppm
US CA OEL	Short term exposure limit:	950 mg/m3
TOLUENE	108-88-3	
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	time weighted average:	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Maximum Concentration:	500 mg/m3
XYLENE	1330-20-7	
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
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	
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

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 TLV(s).

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**Eye protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

**Skin and body protection**

Wear impervious gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**Respiratory protection**

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

<b>9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</b>
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<b>Physical state</b>	liquid
<b>Form</b>	No data
<b>Color</b>	No data
<b>Odor</b>	No data
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>	79.60 °C Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Flash point</b>	-4.00 °C Tag closed cup
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	1 (Ethyl Ether)
<b>Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit</b>	1 %(V) / 10 %(V)
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	226.666 hPa @ 37.78 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
<b>Vapor density</b>	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
<b>Density</b>	0.88 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C 7.26 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °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

<b>10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY</b>
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**Stability**

Stable.

**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with:

**Incompatible products**

Avoid contact with: alkalis, strong acids, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products**

May form: This product, ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate (EEP), forms peroxides of unknown stability.

**Hazardous reactions**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Thermal decomposition**

No data

<b>11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>
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**Acute oral toxicity**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	LD 50 Rat: 8,532 mg/kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	LD 50 Mouse: 670 mg/kg
	LD 50 Rat: 2,300 - 3,500mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	LD 50 Rat: 5 g/kg
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	LD 50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg
TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
XYLENE:	LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg

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ETHYL BENZENE:	LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg
<b>Acute inhalation toxicity</b>	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	LC 50 Rat: 5344 ppm, 4 h
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l LC 50 Mouse: 11,000 mg/l LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l, 4 h
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE:	LC 50 Rat: 1000 ppm, 6 h
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	LC 50 Wistar rat: 160 mg/l, 4 h
TOLUENE:	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm, 4 h
<b>Acute dermal toxicity</b>	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 5,000 mg/kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 8,000 mg/kg LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 5g/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 9.5 g/kg
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,600 mg/kg
TOLUENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
XYLENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg
ETHYL BENZENE:	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Biodegradability

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	no data available
TOLUENE:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available

### Bioaccumulation

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	no data available
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
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available

### Ecotoxicity effects

#### Toxicity to fish

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:	no data available
METHYL ETHYL KETONE:	96 h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 3,130.00 - 3,320.00 mg/l Mortality
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE:	no data available
N-BUTYL ACETATE:	96 h LC 50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l Method: Flow through

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**TOLUENE:**  
 Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow  
 (Pimephales promelas): 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l  
 Method: Flow through  
 Mortality 96 h LC 50 Brachydanio rerio (zebra fish): 62.00 mg/l  
 Method: Static  
 Mortality  
 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

**XYLENE:**  
 Mortality  
 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas):  
 23.53 - 29.97 mg/l  
 Method: Static

**ETHYL BENZENE:**  
 Mortality  
 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.**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: 48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna):  
 4,025.00 - 6,440.00 mg/l  
 Intoxication

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: 24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 205.00 mg/l  
 Method: Static  
 Mortality

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

**XYLENE:**  
 24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna):  
 > 100.00 - < 1,000.00 mg/l  
 Method: Static  
 Mortality

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

**Toxicity to algae**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: 96 h Growth inhibition Pseudokirchneriella  
 subcapitata (green algae): 3.60 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available

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ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**Additional ecological information**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
 SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC: no data available  
 ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE: no data available  
 N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available  
 TOLUENE: no data available  
 XYLENE: no data available  
 ETHYL BENZENE: no data available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste disposal methods**

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

**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

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO**

UN 1263 Paint related material 3 II

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER**

UN 1263 Paint related material 3 II

**MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES**

UN 1263 PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA 3 II

**\*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

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	10.05 %
XYLENE	5.56 %
ETHYL BENZENE	1.53 %

**New Jersey RTK Label Information**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	108-65-6
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	763-69-9
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

**Pennsylvania RTK Label Information**

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	108-65-6
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
ETHYL-3-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	763-69-9
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
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	n (Negative 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)

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Version: 1.6

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**Reportable quantity - Product**

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

1797 lbs

**Reportable quantity-Components**

XYLENE

1330-20-7

100 lbs

	<b>HMIS</b>	<b>NFPA</b>
Health	2*	2
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)		100.00 %
VOC Content (SCAQMD)		889.09 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (SCAQMD)		45.55 hPa
Calculated HAP Total		17.02 %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	10.04%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	5.56 %
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.53 %
Calculated Organic HAP Total		17.02 %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	10.04 %
XYLENE	1330-20-7	5.56 %
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.53 %

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 Collision Pro/ADN account representative.

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