A Quest Automotive Brand

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier H.S. Pure Magenta

Other means of identification

Product Code VB-619-2

Recommended use Automotive Refinish Toners Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name Pro-Spray Automotive Finishes Limited

Unit H, Normandy Lane, Stratton Business Park **Address**

Biggleswade, Bedfordshire SG18 8QB United Kingdom

United Kingdom

General Information +44 (0) 1767 314320 Telephone

Website prosprayfinishes.com E-mail colour@pro-spray.co.uk

Office hours only **Emergency phone number** +44 (0) 1767 314320

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Flammable liquids Category 2 **Health hazards** Acute toxicity, dermal Category 4 Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 3 Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2 Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A Sensitization, skin Category 1 Carcinogenicity Category 2 Reproductive toxicity (fertility) Category 2

> Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure Category 3 narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated

exposure

Category 1

Environmental hazards Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute Category 3

hazard

Hazardous to the aquatic environment,

long-term hazard

Category 3

Hazardous to the ozone layer Category 1

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause **Hazard statement** an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Toxic if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility. Causes damage to

organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the

upper atmosphere.

Material name: H.S. Pure Magenta SDS US 1 / 13

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a poison center/doctor. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated

clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Keep cool. Store locked up.

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

Supplemental information85.09% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity. 31.99% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity. 32.24% of the mixture

mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity. 32.24% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute hazards to the aquatic environment. 32.24% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown long-term hazards to the aquatic environment.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
n-butyl acetate		123-86-4	50 to <60
Xylene		1330-20-7	10 to <20
1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate		108-65-6	1 to <5
Ethyl benzene		100-41-4	1 to <5
methyl chloroform		71-55-6	1 to <5
butyl methacrylate		97-88-1	0.1 to <1
Methyl methacrylate		80-62-6	0.1 to <1
Other components below reportable leve	els		20 to <30

^{*}Designates that a specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion

delayed

Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or

artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other

proper respiratory medical device. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Get medical

advice/attention if you feel unwell. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Rinse mouth. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Most importantMay cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation.
Symptoms/effects, acute and
Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation.

Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Prolonged

exposure may cause chronic effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

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General information

Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol resistant foam. Water fog. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Specific methods General fire hazards Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Prevent product from entering drains. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

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7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants	(29 CFR 1910	1000\
US. USHA Table 2-1 Lilling for All Containinants	(25 CFK 1510.	1000)

Components	Туре	Value	
Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)	PEL	435 mg/m3	
·		100 ppm	
methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)	PEL	1900 mg/m3	
,		350 ppm	
Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)	PEL	410 mg/m3	
,		100 ppm	
n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	PEL	710 mg/m3	
,		150 ppm	
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	PEL	435 mg/m3	
		100 ppm	
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values	S		
Components	Туре	Value	
Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm	
methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)	STEL	450 ppm	
,	TWA	350 ppm	
Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)	STEL	100 ppm	
•	TWA	50 ppm	
n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	200 ppm	
•	TWA	150 ppm	
	1 1 1 1 1	150 ppm	

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Components	Туре	Value	
	TWA	100 ppm	
US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Cher	nical Hazards		
Components	Туре	Value	
Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	545 mg/m3	
,		125 ppm	
	TWA	435 mg/m3	
		100 ppm	
methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)	Ceiling	1900 mg/m3	
•		350 ppm	
Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)	TWA	410 mg/m3	
•		100 ppm	
n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	950 mg/m3	
,		200 ppm	
	TWA	710 mg/m3	
		150 ppm	
US. Workplace Environmental Ex	posure Level (WEEL) Guides		
Components	Type	Value	

(CAS 108-65-6) **Biological limit values**

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*
methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)	30 mg/l	Total trichloroethanol	Urine	*
	10 mg/l	Trichloroacetic acid	Urine	*
	1 mg/l	Total trichloroethanol	Blood	*
	40 ppm	Methyl chloroform	End-exhaled air	*
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*

TWA

Exposure guidelines

US - California OELs: Skin designation

1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate (CAS 108-65-6)

Can be absorbed through the skin.

50 ppm

Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove Hand protection

supplier.

Other

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Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

^{* -} For sampling details, please see the source document.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure

limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not

been established), an approved respirator must be worn.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.
Form Liquid.
Color Dark red.
Odor Solvent.
Odor threshold Not available.
pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point Initial boiling point and boiling

range

-108.4 °F (-78 °C) estimated 258.98 °F (126.1 °C) estimated

Flash point 71.6 °F (22.0 °C) estimated

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower

1.4 % estimated

(%)

Flammability limit - upper

7.5 % estimated

(%)

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available.

Vapor pressure 14.55 hPa estimated

Vapor density Not available.

Relative density Not available.

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Not available.

Partition coefficient Not available.

(n-octanol/water)

Auto-ignition temperature 797 °F (425 °C) estimated

Decomposition temperature Not available. **Viscosity** Not available.

Other information

Density 7.94 lbs/gal

Flammability class Flammable IB estimated

Percent volatile 68.96 % Specific gravity 0.95

VOC 5.5 lbs/gal Regulatory 5.5 lbs/gal Material

656 g/l Regulatory 656 g/l Material

10. Stability and reactivity

ReactivityThe product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

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Possibility of hazardous

reactions

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the

flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Nitrates. Halogens.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Toxic if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by

inhalation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation. Eye contact

Expected to be a low ingestion hazard. Ingestion

Species

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Components

Headache. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation.

Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May

cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Dermatitis. Rash.

Information on toxicological effects

Toxic if inhaled. Harmful in contact with skin. Narcotic effects. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Acute toxicity

butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1) **Acute Dermal** LD50 Rabbit 11300 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 Rat 4910 mg/l, 4 Hours Oral LD50 Mouse 12900 mg/kg Rat 16 g/kg Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) **Acute Dermal** Rabbit LD50 17800 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat 3500 mg/kg methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6) **Acute** Inhalation LC50 Mouse 13500 ppm, 10 Hours

Rat 24000 ppm, 1 Hours

> 18000 ppm, 3 Hours 18000 ppm, 4 Hours 14000 ppm, 7 Hours

Test Results

Oral

LD50 Guinea pig 9.47 g/kg

> Mouse 11.24 g/kg Rabbit 5.66 g/kg 9600 mg/kg Rat

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Components Species Test Results

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

<u>Acute</u>

Inhalation

LC50 Mouse 18.5 mg/l, 2 Hours

Rat 3750 ppm, 8 Hours

Oral

LD50 Mouse 5.5 ml/kg

Rabbit 6000 mg/kg
Rat 7800 mg/kg

n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)

Acute Inhalation

LC50 Wistar rat 160 mg/l, 4 Hours

Oral

LD50 Rat 14000 mg/kg

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Acute Dermal

LD50 Rabbit > 43 g/kg

Inhalation

LC50 Mouse 3907 mg/l, 6 Hours

Rat 6350 mg/l, 4 Hours

Oral

LD50 Mouse 1590 mg/kg

Rat 3523 - 8600 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye

Causes serious eye irritation.

irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ACGIH sensitization

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6) Sensitizer.

Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicityNo data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are

mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)

methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity Components in this product have been shown to cause birth defects and reproductive disorders in

laboratory animals. Suspected of damaging fertility.

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure

May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard Not an aspiration hazard.

^{*} Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

Components		Species	Test Results
Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-4	1-4)		
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	1.37 - 4.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	7.5 - 11 mg/l, 96 hours
methyl chloroform (CAS 71	-55-6)		
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	35.2 - 50.7 mg/l, 96 hours
Methyl methacrylate (CAS 8	80-62-6)		
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	136.3 - 183.4 mg/l, 96 hours
n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-8	6-4)		
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	17 - 19 mg/l, 96 hours
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)	7.711 - 9.591 mg/l, 96 hours

^{*} Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Persistence and degradability

No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

butyl methacrylate	2.88
Ethyl benzene	3.15
methyl chloroform	2.49
Methyl methacrylate	1.38
n-butyl acetate	1.78
Xylene	3.12 - 3.2

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects Dangerous for the environment: May damage the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructionsCollect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow

this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches

with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with

local/regional/national/international regulations.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste

disposal company.

Waste from residues / unused

products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see:

Disposal instructions).

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is

emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or

disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number UN1263

UN proper shipping name Paint, Paint Related Material

Material name: H.S. Pure Magenta

Transport hazard class(es)

Class 3 Subsidiary risk 3 Label(s) Packing group Ш

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Special provisions IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28

Packaging exceptions 150 202 Packaging non bulk 242 Packaging bulk

IATA

UN number UN1263

UN proper shipping name Paint, Paint Related Material

Transport hazard class(es)

3 **Class** Subsidiary risk Packing group Ш **Environmental hazards** No. **ERG Code** 3H

Other information

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Passenger and cargo

aircraft

Allowed.

Not established.

Cargo aircraft only Allowed.

IMDG

UN1263 **UN** number

UN proper shipping name

Transport hazard class(es)

Paint, Paint Related Material

3 **Class** Subsidiary risk П Packing group

Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant No. **EmS** F-E, S-E

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

the IBC Code

DOT



IATA; IMDG



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15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication

Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)

methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Listed.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes

Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Not listed.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous No

chemical

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.	
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 to <20	
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1 to <5	
methyl chloroform	71-55-6	1 to <5	
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.1 to <1	

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)

methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Not regulated.

(SDWA)

US state regulations

US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)

Not listed

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd.

(a))

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)

methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1)

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4)

methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6)

Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6)

n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)

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Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Material name: H.S. Pure Magenta

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1) Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6) Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6) n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

butyl methacrylate (CAS 97-88-1) Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6) Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6) n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) methyl chloroform (CAS 71-55-6) Methyl methacrylate (CAS 80-62-6) n-butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) Listed: June 11, 2004

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	No
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	No
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

^{*}A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the government.

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 04-21-2015

Version # 01

HMIS® ratings Health: 3*

Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings Health: 3

Flammability: 3 Instability: 0

Material name: H.S. Pure Magenta SDS US

Disclaimer

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Material name: H.S. Pure Magenta
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