We create chemistry

Safety Data Sheet
801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

801-72 Chromate-Free Epoxy Primer

Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Recommended use*: Coatings and related products
Recommended use*: Paints, Coatings and Related Materials; for industrial use only
Unsuitable for use: Not intended for sale to or use by the general public.

* The “Recommended use” identified for this product is provided solely to comply with a Federal requirement and is not part of the seller's published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty, express or implied, including by incorporation into or reference in the seller's sales agreement.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
BASF CORPORATION
100 Park Avenue
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

Telephone: +1 973 245-6000

Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Other means of identification

2. Hazards Identification

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

Classification of the product

Skin Corr./Irrit.	2	Skin corrosion/irritation
Eye Dam./Irrit.	1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Skin Sens.	1	Skin sensitization
Aquatic Acute	3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute
Aquatic Chronic	3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic
Flam. Liq.	3	Flammable liquids

STOT RE	2	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure

Label elements

Pictogram:

Signal Word:
Danger

Hazard Statement:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Auditory organ, Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection or face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P260	Do not breathe dust or mist.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray for extinction.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove or Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501	Dispose of contents and container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

Hazards not otherwise classified

No applicable information available.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

n-butanol
CAS Number: 71-36-3
Content (W/W): >= 3.0 - < 5.0%
Synonym: 1-Butanol; n-Butanol

Isobutanol
CAS Number: 78-83-1
Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0%
Synonym: Isobutyl alcohol

ethylbenzene
CAS Number: 100-41-4
Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0%
Synonym: Ethylbenzene

1-methoxypropan-2-ol
CAS Number: 107-98-2
Content (W/W): >= 3.0 - < 5.0%
Synonym: 1-Methoxy-2-propanol; Propylene glycol monomethyl ether

Limestone
CAS Number: 1317-65-3
Content (W/W): >= 5.0 - < 7.0%
Synonym: No data available.

Xylene
CAS Number: 1330-20-7
Content (W/W): >= 10.0 - < 15.0%
Synonym: Xylene; Dimethylbenzene

Silicon dioxide
CAS Number: 7631-86-9
Content (W/W): >= 3.0 - < 5.0%
Synonym: Silicon dioxide

talc
CAS Number: 14807-96-6
Content (W/W): >= 3.0 - < 5.0%
Synonym: hydrated magnesium silicate

Silica
CAS Number: 112945-52-5
Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0%
Synonym: Silica amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free; Fumed silica, crystalline-free, Fumed synthetic amorphous silica, Pyrogenic colloidal silica

Quartz (SiO2)
CAS Number: 14808-60-7
Content (W/W): >= 0.0 - < 0.1%

Synonym: Silicon dioxide

Epoxy resin base Bisphenol-A MG <700
CAS Number: 25068-38-6
Content (W/W): >= 15.0 - < 20.0%
Synonym: No data available.

Titanium oxide (TiO2)
CAS Number: 13463-67-7
Content (W/W): >= 7.0 - < 10.0%
Synonym: Titanium dioxide

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:
First aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety. If the patient is likely to become unconscious, place and transport in stable sideways position (recovery position). Remove contaminated clothing.

If inhaled:
Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:
Seek medical attention. Immediately wash affected area with soap and water for 20-30 minutes or until chemical is removed.

If in eyes:
Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing. If irritation develops, seek medical attention. Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:
Immediate medical attention required. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth and then drink 200-300 ml of water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Information, i.e. additional information on symptoms and effects may be included in the GHS labeling phrases available in Section 2 and in the Toxicological assessments available in Section 11.

Information on: n-butanol
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, headache, dizziness, coordination disorder, coma, lacrimation, loss of hearing

Information on: Isobutanol
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, coma, coordination disorder, headache, dizziness

Information on: 1-methoxypropan-2-ol
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, lacrimation

Information on: Xylene
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, coma, weakness, lethargy, confusion, dyspnea, nausea, headache, dizziness

Information on: talc
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, vomiting, convulsions, cyanosis, irregular breathing, dyspnea

Information on: Silica
Symptoms: No data available.

Information on: Quartz (SiO2)
Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, rhinitis, irritation of the mucous membranes, irritates the eyes and respiratory tract, nausea, headache, vomiting, dizziness, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:, coughing, dyspnea, wheezing, respiratory disorders, kidney damage, Repeated exposure may affect the immune system.

Information on: Epoxy resin base Bisphenol-A MG <700
Symptoms: No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician

Treatment:	Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
carbon dioxide, foam, dry powder, water spray

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:
water jet

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting:
Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritant and/or toxic. If product is heated above decomposition temperature acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Notify proper authorities. Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire. Flash fire may occur. Run-off water from fire may cause pollution. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water. Remove product from areas of fire, or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build up due to heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use antistatic tools. Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind. Avoid prolonged inhalation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Dike spillage. Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal. Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling
Handle and open container with care. WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue. Use static lines when mixing and transferring material. Do not puncture, drop, or slide containers. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces. Do not apply to hot surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. Use antistatic tools. Exhaust fans should be explosion proof. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition sources. Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Segregate from strong bases. Segregate from oxidizing agents. Segregate from incompatible substances. Segregate from strong acids.

Suitable materials for containers: Stainless steel 1.4301 (V2), Carbon steel (Iron), tinned carbon steel (Tinplate)

Further information on storage conditions: Keep container tightly closed. Protect from direct sunlight.

Storage stability:
Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.
Protect from temperatures above: 49 °C

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with occupational exposure limits

n-butanol	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 20 ppm ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 100 ppm 300 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	SKIN_FINAL ; The substance can be absorbed through the skin.
	OSHA Z1A:	CLV 50 ppm 150 mg/m3 ;
Isobutanol	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 50 ppm ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 100 ppm 300 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 50 ppm 150 mg/m3 ;
ethylbenzene	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 20 ppm ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	STEL value 125 ppm 545 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ;
1-methoxypropan-2-ol	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 50 ppm ;
	ACGIH, US:	STEL value 100 ppm ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 100 ppm 360 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	STEL value 150 ppm 540 mg/m3 ;
Limestone	OSHA Z1:	PEL 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;
Xylene	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 100 ppm ;
	ACGIH, US:	STEL value 150 ppm ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 100 ppm 435 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1A:	STEL value 150 ppm 655 mg/m3 ;
talc	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ; The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 2 mg/m3 Respirable dust ;
	OSHA Z3:	TWA value 20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air ;
	OSHA Z3:	TWA value 2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 250/(%SiO2+5), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.
	OSHA Z3:	TWA value 0.1 mg/m3 Respirable ; The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, 10mg/m3)/(%SiO2+2), using a value of 100% SiO2. Lower percentages of SiO2 will yield higher exposure limits.

Quartz (SiO2)	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 0.025 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;
	OSHA, US:	TWA value 0.05 mg/m3 (Respirable dust);
	OSHA, US:	OSHA Action level 0.025 mg/m3 (Respirable dust);
Titanium oxide (TiO2)	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 10 mg/m3 ;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	OSHA Z1A:	TWA value 10 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	OSHA Z3:	TWA value 15 mg/m3 Total dust ;
	OSHA Z3:	TWA value 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction ;

Advice on system design:
Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.
General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination. Respiratory protection may not be required under normal operating conditions if adequate ventilation is provided. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour respirator. Particulate filters should be added during spray operations. Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:
Use appropriate chemically impervious gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists. Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen based on level of activity and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Work place should be equipped with a shower and an eye wash. Remove contaminated clothing. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and clean before re-use or dispose it if necessary. Contact lenses should not be worn. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	liquid
Odour:	No data available.
Odour threshold:	No applicable information available.
Colour:	grey
pH value:	No applicable information available.
Melting point:	No applicable information available.
Freezing point:	No applicable information available.
Boiling range:	No applicable information available.
	No applicable information available.
Sublimation point:	No applicable information available.
Flash point:	> 23 °C

	> 73.40 °F	
Flammability:	No applicable information available.	
Lower explosion limit:	No applicable information available.	
Upper explosion limit:	No applicable information available.	
Autoignition:	No applicable information available.	
Vapour pressure:	No applicable information available.	
Density:	1.5579 g/cm3	(calculated)
	(20 °C)	
	13.0015 lb/USg	(calculated)
Relative density:	1.558	
	(20 °C)	
	1.5580	
	(20 °C)	
Vapour density:	No applicable information available.	
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):	No applicable information available.	
Thermal decomposition:	No applicable information available.	
Viscosity, dynamic:	No applicable information available.	
Viscosity, kinematic:	411.600 mm2/s	
Solubility in water:	No applicable information available.	
Miscibility with water:	immiscible	
Solubility (quantitative):	No applicable information available.	
Solubility (qualitative):	No applicable information available.	
Molar mass:	No applicable information available.	
Evaporation rate:	No applicable information available.	

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No applicable information available.

Chemical stability
The product is chemically stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
No applicable information available.

Conditions to avoid
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid electro-static discharge.

Incompatible materials
strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, strong acids

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products:
carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Thermal decomposition:
No applicable information available.

11. Toxicological information

Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Primary routes of entry
Solvents are absorbed through the skin.

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity
Assessment of acute toxicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: n-butanol
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after short-term skin contact. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation. Of low toxicity after single ingestion. The European Union (EU) has classified this substance as 'harmful' after oral exposure.
If used as intended, this product is not expected to present a physical or health hazard.

Information on: Isobutanol
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after single ingestion. Of low toxicity after short-term skin contact. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation.
If used as intended, this product is not expected to present a physical or health hazard.

Information on: ethylbenzene
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of moderate toxicity after short-term inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact. Of low toxicity after single ingestion.

Information on: 1-methoxypropan-2-ol
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact.

Information on: Xylene
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after single ingestion. Of low toxicity after short-term inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact. The European Union (EU) has classified this substance as 'harmful' after inhalation. The European Union (EU) has classified this substance as 'harmful' after dermal exposure. High concentrations in the air may cause narcosis.

Information on: Silica
Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation. Of low toxicity after short-term skin contact.

Assessment other acute effects
No applicable information available.

Irritation / corrosion
Assessment of irritating effects: Skin contact causes irritation. May cause severe damage to the eyes.

Information on: n-butanol
Assessment of irritating effects: Skin contact causes irritation. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Information on: Isobutanol
Assessment of irritating effects: May cause severe damage to the eyes. Skin contact causes irritation.

Information on: ethylbenzene

Assessment of irritating effects: May cause slight irritation to the skin. May cause slight irritation to the eyes.

Information on: Xylene
Assessment of irritating effects: Skin contact causes irritation. Eye contact causes irritation.

Sensitization
Assessment of sensitization: Sensitization after skin contact possible.

Aspiration Hazard
No applicable information available.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Repeated exposure may affect certain organs.

Information on: ethylbenzene
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the liver after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies. The substance may cause deafness after repeated inhalation. The substance may cause deafness after repeated ingestion.

Information on: 1-methoxypropan-2-ol
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: May affect the liver as indicated in animal studies. The substance may cause damage to the kidney after repeated inhalation. Effect found in rodents only. The relevance to humans is questionable.

Information on: Xylene
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Overexposure may cause liver and kidney toxicity. Repeated exposure may affect certain organs. Damages the central nerve system. The substance can cause changes in the following organs after repeated exposure to large quantities: Liver Kidney

Information on: Silica
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Repeated inhalative uptake of particles/dust reaching the alveoli may cause damage to the lungs.

Information on: Quartz (SiO2)
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause increase in lung mass and lung tissue changes after repeated inhalation.
This product may contain greater than 0.1% crystalline silica. Repeated exposure to high concentrations results in silicosis, a lung disease characterized by coughing, difficult breathing, wheezing, scarring of the lungs, and repeated, non-specific chest illnesses.
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) has classified this substance as harmful to the lung, kidney and immune system following repeated inhalation exposure.

Genetic toxicity
Assessment of mutagenicity: No applicable information available.

Carcinogenicity
Assessment of carcinogenicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: ethylbenzene
Assessment of carcinogenicity: Indication of possible carcinogenic effect in animal tests. The effect is caused by an animal specific mechanism that has no human counter part. A clear indication of an

increased risk of cancer in humans has so far not been shown. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans).

Information on: Quartz (SiO2)
Assessment of carcinogenicity: In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation in high doses, a carcinogenic effect was observed. The substance and its compounds in the form of respirable dusts/aerosolsis classified by the German MAK commision as a category 1 carcinogen (substances that cause cancer to humans). A carcinogenic effect cannot safely be ruled out. The inhalation uptake of the alveolar fraction of the fine dust may cause damage to the lungs. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified this substance as a Group 1 (known) human carcinogen.
NTP listed carcinogen
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) has classified this substance as carcinogenic.

Information on: Titanium oxide (TiO2)
Assessment of carcinogenicity: Indication of possible carcinogenic effect in animal tests. EU-classification IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed. Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation. In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity
Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: 1-methoxypropan-2-ol
Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The potential to impair fertility cannot be excluded when given at maternally toxic doses.

Teratogenicity
Assessment of teratogenicity: The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Information on: n-butanol
Assessment of teratogenicity: Animal studies gave no indication of a developmental toxic effect at doses that were not toxic to the parental animals.
The potential to cause toxicity to development cannot be excluded when given in high doses.
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12. Ecological Information

No applicable information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:

Do not incinerate closed containers. The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA-licensed facility. Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations. It is the waste generator's responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.

Container disposal:
Do not reuse containers without commercial reconditioning. WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

14. Transport Information

Land transport
USDOT

Hazard class:	3
Packing group:	III
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Proper shipping name:	PAINT

Sea transport
IMDG

Hazard class:	3
Packing group:	III
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Marine pollutant:	NO
Proper shipping name:	PAINT

Air transport
IATA/ICAO

Hazard class:	3
Packing group:	III
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Proper shipping name:	PAINT

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:

Chemical	TSCA, US	released / listed

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Refer to SDS section 2 for GHS hazard classes applicable for this product.

EPCRA 313:

CAS Number	Chemical name
100-41-4	ethylbenzene

71-36-3	n-butanol
1330-20-7	Xylene

State regulations

State RTK	CAS Number	Chemical name
NJ	71-36-3	n-butanol
	78-83-1	Isobutanol
	100-41-4	ethylbenzene
	107-98-2	1-methoxypropan-2-ol
	1317-65-3	Limestone
	1330-20-7	Xylene
	13462-86-7	Barite (Ba(SO4))
	14807-96-6	talc
	13701-64-9	Diboron calcium tetraoxide
	13463-67-7	Titanium oxide (TiO2)
PA	71-36-3	n-butanol
	78-83-1	Isobutanol
	100-41-4	ethylbenzene
	107-98-2	1-methoxypropan-2-ol
	1317-65-3	Limestone
	1330-20-7	Xylene
	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide
	14807-96-6	talc
	112945-52-5	Silica
	13463-67-7	Titanium oxide (TiO2)

Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act, CA Prop. 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and TOLUENE, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

NFPA Hazard codes:
Health: 3 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 0 Special:

HMIS III rating
Health: 3¤ Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

16. Other Information

SDS Prepared by:
BASF NA Product Regulations
SDS Prepared on: 2021/05/11

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

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