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# 1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

# 876 Dark Grey AdPro

## Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

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

<u>Company:</u> 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.	2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Carc.	1 (by inhalation)	Carcinogenicity
STOT SE	3 (irritating to respiratory system)	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure
Flam. Liq.	2	Flammable liquids
STOT RĖ	2 (by inhalation)	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure

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STOT RE	2	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure		
STOT RE	1 (by inhalation)	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure		
Label elements				
Pictogram:	•			
Signal Word: Danger				
Hazard Statement:				
H225	Highly flammable liquid a	and vapour		
H315	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation.			
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.			
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.			
H350	May cause cancer by inhalation.			
H373	May cause damage to organs (immune system, kidney) through			
	prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).			
H373	May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.			
Brocoutionory States				
Precautionary Stater P280		protective clothing and eye protection or face		
F 200	protection.	protective clothing and eye protection of face		
P210	•	ot surfaces sparks open flames and other		
. 210		Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.		
P264	Wash contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling.			
P271		Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.		
P242		Use only non-sparking tools.		
P241		ctrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.		
P243				
P240		Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.		
P260	Do not breathe dust or m			
P233	Keep container tightly cl			
P202		afety precautions have been read and		
P270		ke when using this product.		
P261		ne/gas/mist/vapours/spray.		

Precautionary Statements (Response):

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P312	Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray for extinction.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation 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.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
Precautionary Stateme	nts (Storage):
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Precautionary Stateme	nts (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

CAS Number: 67-64-1 Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0% Synonym: Acetone
etate
CAS Number: 79-20-9 Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0% Synonym: Methyl acetate
ene
CAS Number: 100-41-4
Content (W/W): >= 0.3 - < 1.0% Synonym: Ethylbenzene
zene
CAS Number: 108-90-7
Content (W/W): >= 0.2 - < 0.3%
Synonym: Monochlorobenzene; MCB, Chlorobenzene
etate
CAS Number: 123-86-4
Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0%
Synonym: n-Butyl acetate

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Propanoi	c acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester CAS Number: 763-69-9 Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0% Synonym: 3-Ethoxypropanoic acid ethyl ester; Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate
Xylene	
	CAS Number: 1330-20-7 Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0% Synonym: Xylene; Dimethylbenzene
carbon bl	ack
	CAS Number: 1333-86-4 Content (W/W): >= 1.0 - < 3.0% Synonym: C.I. 77266
Barium s	ulfate
20.10.11	CAS Number: 7727-43-7
	Content (W/W): >= 15.0 - < 20.0% Synonym: Barium sulfate, natural
4-chloro-	α,α,α-trifluorotoluene
	CAS Number: 98-56-6
	Content (W/W): >= 25.0 - < 50.0% Synonym: No data available.
	Synonym. No dala available.
Quartz (S	
	CAS Number: 14808-60-7 Content (W/W): >= 10.0 - < 15.0%
	Synonym: Silicon 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:

Immediately wash thoroughly with soap and water, seek medical attention.

#### 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.

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## 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: methyl acetate

Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, tiredness, anxiety, optic nerve damage, tightness in the chest, coughing, headache

Information on: Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, unconsciousness, vomiting, lethargy, nausea, headache, dizziness

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

*Information on: 4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene Symptoms: Overexposure may cause:, lethargy, nausea, headache, dizziness* 

#### 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.

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#### 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.

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## 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.

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# 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.

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

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Acetone	ACGIH, US: ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 250 ppm; STEL value 500 ppm; PEL 1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3;
methyl acetate	ACGIH, US: ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 200 ppm; STEL value 250 ppm; PEL 200 ppm 610 mg/m3;
ethylbenzene	ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 20 ppm; PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3;
chlorobenzene	ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 10 ppm; PEL 75 ppm 350 mg/m3;
n-Butyl acetate	ACGIH, US: ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	STEL value 150 ppm; TWA value 50 ppm; PEL 150 ppm 710 mg/m3;
Xylene	ACGIH, US: ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 100 ppm; STEL value 150 ppm; PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3;
carbon black	ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 3 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction; PEL 3.5 mg/m3;
Barium sulfate	ACGIH, US: OSHA Z1:	TWA value 5 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction; The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica. PEL 15 mg/m3 Total dust;
	OSHA Z1:	PEL 5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction;
Quartz (SiO2)	OSHA, US: OSHA, US:	TWA value 0.05 mg/m3 (Respirable dust); OSHA Action level 0.025 mg/m3 (Respirable dust);
	ACGIH, US:	TWA value 0.025 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. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour respirator. Particulate filters should be added during spray operations. Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

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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: Odour:	liquid No data available.	
Odour threshold:	No applicable information available.	
Colour:	black	
pH value:	No applicable information available.	
Melting point:	No applicable information available.	
Freezing point:	No applicable information available.	
Boiling range:	56.00 - 2,230.00 °C	
	132.80 - 4,046.00 °F	
Sublimation point:	No applicable information available.	
Flash point:	2.22 °C 36.00 °F	
Flammability:	No applicable information available.	
Lower explosion limit:	0.90 %(V)	
Upper explosion limit:	16.00 %(V)	
Autoignition:	No applicable information available.	
Vapour pressure:	No applicable information available.	<i>.</i>
Density:	1.4431 g/cm3	(calculated)
	(20 °C)	(a a la ulata d)
Relative density:	12.0434 lb/USg 1.4431	(calculated)
Relative density.	( 20 °C)	
Vapour density:	No applicable information available.	
Partitioning coefficient n-	No applicable information available.	
octanol/water (log Pow):		
Thermal decomposition:	No applicable information available.	
Viscosity, dynamic:	No applicable information available.	
Viscosity, kinematic:	> 20.500 mm2/s	
Solubility in water:	No applicable information available.	
Solubility (quantitative):	No applicable information available.	
Solubility (qualitative): Molar mass:	No applicable information available. No applicable information available.	
Evaporation rate:	No applicable information available.	

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# 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.

<u>Primary routes of entry</u> Solvents are absorbed through the skin.

# **Acute Toxicity/Effects**

# Acute toxicity

Assessment of acute toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Information on: Acetone

Assessment of acute toxicity: Virtually nontoxic after a single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic by inhalation. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact. High concentrations in the air may cause narcosis.

#### 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: chlorobenzene

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

Information on: Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester

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Assessment of acute toxicity:Of low toxicity after single ingestion. The inhalation of a highly enriched/saturated vapor-air-mixture represents an unlikely acute hazard. Of low toxicity after short-term 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.

#### Assessment other acute effects

Assessment of STOT single: Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract.

#### Irritation / corrosion

Assessment of irritating effects: Eye contact causes irritation. Skin contact causes irritation.

#### Information on: Acetone

Assessment of irritating effects: Irritating to eyes. Not irritating to the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Information on: methyl acetate

Assessment of irritating effects: Not irritating to the skin. Eye 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: chlorobenzene Assessment of irritating effects: Irritating to eyes and skin.

#### Information on: n-Butyl acetate

Assessment of irritating effects: Not irritating to the skin. Not irritating to the eyes. Not irritating 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.

# Information on: 4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene Assessment of irritating effects: May cause slight irritation to the skin. Not irritating to the eyes.

#### Sensitization

Assessment of sensitization: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard No aspiration hazard expected.

#### **Chronic Toxicity/Effects**

#### Repeated dose toxicity

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

#### Information on: Acetone

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the testes after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies. The substance may cause damage to

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the hematological system after repeated ingestion of high doses. The substance may cause damage to the kidney after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies.

#### Information on: methyl acetate

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: No substance-specific organtoxicity was observed after repeated administration to animals.

#### 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: chlorobenzene

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 damage to the kidney after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies.

#### Information on: n-Butyl acetate

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation.

#### 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: carbon black

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Chronic exposures have been known to produce pneumoconiosis (chronic inflammatory and fibrotic lung disease). The substance may cause increase in lung mass and lung tissue changes after repeated inhalation. Repeated oral uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effects. Repeated dermal uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effects.

#### Information on: Barium sulfate

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: The substance may cause damage to the kidney after repeated ingestion of high doses, as shown in animal studies. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition. The substance may cause increase in lung mass and lung tissue changes after repeated inhalation.

#### Information on: 4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Repeated exposure to the substance by oral administration leads to effects similar to those found after single exposure. Repeated exposure to the substance by inhalative administration leads to effects similar to those found after single exposure. May affect the liver and kidneys as indicated in animal studies. Overexposure may cause blood abnormalities.

#### 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: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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## Information on: carbon black

Assessment of mutagenicity: Results from a number of mutagenicity studies with microorganisms and mammalian cell culture are available. Taking into account all of the information, there is no indication that the substance is mutagenic. Based on the structure, there is a suspicion of a mutagenic effect.

The substance was genotoxic in a test with mammals. The effect may result from a secondary mechanism.

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#### **Carcinogenicity**

Assessment of carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

#### 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: carbon black

Assessment of carcinogenicity: IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation in high concentrations, a carcinogenic effect was observed. A clear indication of an increased risk of cancer in humans has so far not been shown. No carcinogenic potential can be deduced from other studies with rats and mice.

#### 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.

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#### Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Information on: Acetone

Assessment of reproduction toxicity: As shown in animal studies, the product may cause damage to the testes after repeated high exposures that cause other toxic effects.

#### Teratogenicity

Assessment of teratogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Information on: chlorobenzene

Assessment of teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies. Literature data.

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# **12. Ecological Information**

# Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity

Assessment of aquatic toxicity: There are no test results available for this product. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

# 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:**

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:	II
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Proper shipping name:	PAINT
Sea transport	
IMDG	
Hazard class:	3
Packing group:	II
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Marine pollutant:	NO
Proper shipping name:	PAINT
Air transport	
IATA/ICAO	
Hazard class:	3
Packing group:	II
ID number:	UN 1263
Hazard label:	3
Proper shipping name:	PAINT

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# 15. Regulatory Information

## **Federal Regulations**

Registration status: Chemical TSCA, US released / exempt

TSCA § 5 exempt Polymer

**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	
1330-20-7	Xylene	
7727-43-7	Barium sulfate	

<u>State</u>	regu	<u>lations</u>

State RTK	CAS Number	Chemical name
NJ	67-64-1	Acetone
	79-20-9	methyl acetate
	100-41-4	ethylbenzene
	123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate
	1330-20-7	Xylene
	1333-86-4	carbon black
	98-56-6	4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene
	14808-60-7	Quartz (SiO2)
PA	67-64-1	Acetone
	123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate
	1330-20-7	Xylene
	1333-86-4	carbon black
	7727-43-7	Barium sulfate
	14808-60-7	Quartz (SiO2)

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

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including BENZENE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

NFPA Hazard codes:Health: 2Fire: 3Reactivity: 0Special:

HMIS III ratingHealth: 2¤Flammability: 3Physical hazard:0

# **16. Other Information**

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