

Tile-A-Fix®

Touch-Up Glaze

FLATTNER



SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **Flattener**
PRODUCT CLASS: SOLVENT THINNED PAINT
PRODUCT TYPE: LIQUID
COLOR: CLEAR
MANUFACTURER: Fixture-Fix LLC. 25 Perry Avenue suite #1, Norwalk.
 CT 06850, USA
www.fixture-fix.com

Emergency Telephone Number(s): 718-Fixture (349-8873) / 1(516) 456-6978

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

This chemical is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification of the substance or mixture
Skin Corrosion / Irritation - Category 2
Serious eye damage / eye irritation - Category 2A
Skin sensitization - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Toxic to reproduction - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1
Acute toxicity - Category 4
Flammable liquids - Category 3

Danger

Hazard Statements
 Causes Skin Irritation
 Causes eye irritation
 May cause an allergic skin reaction
 Suspected of causing cancer
 May cause damage to organs
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 Maybe fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 Highly flammable liquid vapor
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child



Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Use personal protective equipment as required
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Wear protective gloves
Do not breathe dust/fume/mist/vapors/spray
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
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

Precautionary Statements - Response

If exposed or concerned get medical attention

Eyes If in eyes rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing If eye irritation persists get medical attention.

Skin If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical attention If on skin (or hair) take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Ingestion If swallowed immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting

Fire In case of fire use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam for extinction

Precautionary Statements - Storage Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Disposal Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) Not Applicable

Other Hazards

Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS

CAS number/other identifiers		
Ingredient Name	% by weight	Identifiers CAS-N°
Stoddard solvent	≥25 - ≤50	8052-41-3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	≥10 - ≤18	64742-48-9
Xylene, mixed isomers	≤1.6	1330-20-7
Kaolin	15	1332-58-7
Ethyl benzene	<1.0	100-41-4
2 butanone oxime	<1.0	96-29-7
Cobalt bis (2-ethylhexanoate)	<1.0	136-52-7
Zirconium salt 2-Ethylhexanoate	≤ 1.0	22464-99-9

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures	
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes and get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth to mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**Potential acute health effects**

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact: May cause an allergic skin reaction

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, metal oxide/oxides.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Remark: Flammable liquid.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient Name	Exposure Limits
Stoddard solvent	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 525 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 2900 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy xylene	None. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). STEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Ingredient Name	Exposure Limits
ethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
2-butanone oxime	IPEL (PPG). TWA: 3 ppm STEL: 9 ppm
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 15 minutes. TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 8 hours.
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 0.02 mg/m ³ , (as Co) 8 hours.

Key to abbreviations

A	= Acceptable Maximum Peak
ACGIH	= American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
C	= Ceiling Limit
F	= Fume
IPEL	= Internal Permissible Exposure Limit
OSHA	= Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
R	= Respirable
Z	= OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances
S	= Potential skin absorption
SR	= Respiratory sensitization
SS	= Skin sensitization
STEL	= Short term Exposure limit values
TD	= Total dust
TLV	= Threshold Limit Value
TWA	= Time Weighted Average

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.	
Recommended monitoring procedures	If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Appropriate engineering controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state: Liquid.
Color: White.
Odor: Not available.
Odor threshold: Not available.
pH: Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point: Not available.

**Boiling point or initial:
boiling point and boiling
range** >37.78°C (>100°F)

Flash point: Closed cup: 38°C (100.4°F)
Evaporation rate: Not available.
Flammability: Not available.

**Lower and upper explosion
limit/flammability limit:** Not available.

Vapor pressure: Not available.
Relative vapor density: Not available.
Relative density: 0.92
Density: 7.68

Solubility(ies)	
Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: noctanol/ water: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Viscosity: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >0.21 cm²/s (>21 cSt)
volatility **65% (v/v), 55.446% (w/w)**
%Solid. (w/w) **44.554**
Molecular weight: Not applicable.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion: 19.718 kJ/g

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY	No data available
CHEMICAL STABILITY	Stable under normal conditions.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Incompatible with strong acids and bases and strong oxidizing agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Stoddard solvent	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1.7 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4.3 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.8 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17.8 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3.5 g/kg	-
2-butanone oxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid,				
zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
cobalt bis	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
(2-ethylhexanoate)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	score	Exposure	observation
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mig	-

Conclusion Summary

Skin: There are no data available on the mixture itself
Eyes: There are no data available on the mixture itself
Respiratory: There are no data available on the mixture itself
Sensitization

Mutagenicity

Conclusion Summary There are no data available on the mixture itself

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion Summary There are no data available on the mixture itself

Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness
 dryness
 cracking
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects There are no data available on the mixture itself.
Potential delayed effects There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Long term exposure**Potential immediate effects**

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential delayed effects

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential chronic health effects**General Carcinogenicity:**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects

:No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects

:Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity**Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE Value
Oral	177933.6 mg/kg
Dermal	6870.8 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	30.94 mg/l
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	4.219 mg/l

SECCION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 150 to 200 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus -Young of the year	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
xylene ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Stoddard solvent	3.16 to 7.06	-	high
xylene	3.16	7.4 to 18.5	low
ethylbenzene	3.15	79.43	low
2-butanone oxime	0.63"	5.01	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition : Not available.
coefficient (Koc)

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards Marine pollutant substances Product RQ (lbs) RQ substances"	No. Not applicable. 6785.2 (xylene)	No. Not applicable. Not applicable. Not applicable.	No. Not applicable. Not applicable. Not applicable.

Additional information

DOT	:This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity.
IMDG	:None identified.
IATA	: None identified.

Special precautions for user:

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure.
Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States**United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.****SARA 302/304****SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable****Composition/information on ingredients**

No products were found.

SARA 311/312**Classification**

: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2

TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1

HNOC - Defatting irritant

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Stoddard solvent	≥20 - ≤50	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Defatting irritant
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	≥10 - ≤18	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
xylene	≤1.6	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Name	%	Classification
ethylbenzene	<1.0	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Defatting irritant
2-butanone oxime	<1.0	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1B CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	≤1.0	COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) (oral) - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) (oral) - Category 2
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<1.0	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2

SARA 313

Supplier notification	Chemical name	CAS number	Concentration
	: xylene	1330-20-7	0.5 - 1.5
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1
	cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	136-52-7	0.1 - 1

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

Additional environmental information is contained on the Environmental Data Sheet for this product, which can be obtained from your PPG representative.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (U.S.A.)

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

History

Key to abbreviations:

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

ATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973

as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

N/A = Not available

SGG = Segregation Group

UN = United Nations

NOTICE TO READER

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer.

PREPARED BY

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REVISION DATE:

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