

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Supplier: Axalta Coating Systems Canada Company
 408 Fairall Street,
 Ajax, ON L1S 1R6

Manufacturer: Axalta Coating Systems, LLC
 Two Commerce Square
 2001 Market Street, Suite 3600
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

Telephone: Product information: (800) 668-6945
 Medical emergency: (855) 274-5698
 Transportation emergency: (613) 996-6666 (CANUTEC)

Product Identifier: **Ful-Base® Reducers and SuperFlo™**

Product Use: Thinner for professional use

Hazardous Materials Information: See Section 16.

Products covered in this document include: 441-20, 441-21, 441-22, 441-29

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2. Composition/information on ingredients

INGREDIENTS	CAS #	VAPOR PRESSURE	EXPOSURE LIMITS
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	7.0@44.4 °C	A 25.0 ppm, O 25.0 ppm
Acetone	67-64-1	247.0@68.0 °F	A 750.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 500.0 ppm, O 1000.0 ppm, D 500.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	10.0@25.0 °C	D 50.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA, A None, O None
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	15.0	A 200.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 150.0 ppm, O 150.0 ppm
Cumene	98-82-8	3.7	A 50.0 ppm, O 50.0 ppm Skin
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	2.3	A None, O None
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	7.0	A 20.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm, D 25.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	0.3	A 20.0 ppm, D 20.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA, O None
Heptane	142-82-5	45.0@66.0 °F	A 500.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 400.0 ppm, O 500.0 ppm
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	71.2	A 300.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 200.0 ppm, O 200.0 ppm, D 300.0 ppm 15 min TWA, D 200.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA
Toluene	108-88-3	22.0	A 20.0 ppm, O 300.0 ppm CEIL, O 500.0 ppm 10 min TWA, O 200.0 ppm, D 50.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA Skin
VM&P Naphtha	8032-32-4	17.9@68.0 °F	A 300.0 ppm, D 100.0 ppm, O None
Xylene	1330-20-7	8.0@25.0 °C	A 150.0 ppm 15 min STEL, A 100.0 ppm, O 100.0 ppm, D 100.0 ppm 8 & 12 hour TWA

*A=ACGIH, O=OSHA, D=DuPont, S=Suppliers. Limits are 8 hour TWA unless otherwise specified. Vapor pressure @ 20° C unless otherwise noted.

D=DuPont, Results obtained from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

3. Hazards identification

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

May cause nose and throat irritation. May cause nervous system depression, characterized by the following progressive steps: headache, dizziness, nausea, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. If this product contains or is mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener, the following health effects may apply: Exposure to isocyanates may cause respiratory sensitization. This effect may be permanent. Symptoms include an asthma-like reaction with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough or permanent lung sensitization. This effect may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Repeated overexposure to isocyanates may cause a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Individuals with lung or breathing problems or prior reactions to isocyanates must not be exposed to vapors or spray mist of this product.

Ingestion:

May result in gastrointestinal distress.

Skin or eye contact:

May cause irritation or burning of the eyes. Repeated or prolonged liquid contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort and dermatitis.

Other Potential Health Effects in addition to those listed above:

Acetone

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disease, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

Aromatic Hydrocarbon

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

n-Butyl acetate

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Cumene

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ethylbenzene

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate

May destroy red blood cells. May cause abnormal kidney function. May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, liver, Dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Heptane

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: Conjunctivitis, Dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

Toluene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

VM&P Naphtha

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs, skin and eyes. Material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Xylene

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

4. First aid measures

First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

If affected by inhalation of vapor or spray mist, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing difficulty persists, or occurs later, consult a physician.

Ingestion:

In the unlikely event of ingestion, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Call a physician immediately and have names of ingredients available.

Skin or eye contact:

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; call a physician. In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, contact a physician.

5. Firefighting measures

Flash Point (Closed Cup):

See Section 16 for exact values.

Flammable Limits: LFL 0.5 % UFL 12.8 %

Extinguishing Media:

Universal aqueous film-forming foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

Full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus, is recommended. Water from fog nozzles may be used to prevent pressure build-up.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

For flammable liquids, vapor/air will ignite when an ignition source is present. In other cases, when heated above the flash point, emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

6. Accidental release measures

Procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks:

Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition. Prevent skin and eye contact and breathing of vapor. If material does not contain or is not mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH approved TC-23C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Confine, remove with inert absorbent, and dispose of properly. If the material contains, or is mixed with an isocyanate activator/hardener: Wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C), eye protection, gloves and protective clothing. Pour liquid decontamination solution over the spill and allow to sit at least 10 minutes. Typical decontamination solutions for isocyanate containing materials are: 20% Surfactant (Tergitol TMN 10) and 80% Water OR 0-10% Ammonia, 2-5% Detergent and Water (balance). Pressure can be generated. Do not seal waste containers for 48 hours to allow CO₂ to vent. After 48 hours, material may be sealed and disposed of properly.

Ecological information:

There is no data available on the product. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:

Observe label precautions. If combustible (flashpoint between 38-93 deg C or 100 - 200 deg F), keep away from heat, sparks and flame. If flammable (flashpoint less than 38 deg C or 100 deg F), also keep away from static discharges and other sources of ignition. If material is extremely flammable (flashpoint less than - 8 deg C or 20 deg F) or flammable, VAPORS MAY IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY OR CAUSE FLASH FIRE, respectively. Vapors may spread long distances. Prevent buildup of vapors. Close container after each use. Ground containers when pouring. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking. Do not store above 49 deg C or 120 deg F. If product is waterbased, do not freeze.

Other precautions:

If material is a coating: do not sand, flame cut, braze or weld dry coating without a NIOSH approved air purifying respirator with particulate filters or appropriate ventilation, and gloves. Combustible dust clouds may be created where operations produce fine material (dust). Avoid formation of significant deposits of material as they may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds. Handling and processing operations should be conducted in accordance with best practices (e.g.NFPA-654).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ventilation:

Provide sufficient ventilation in volume and pattern to keep contaminants below applicable exposure limits.

Respiratory protection:

Do not breathe vapors or mists. If this product contains or is used with an isocyanate (such as an activator/hardener), wear a positive-pressure, supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approved TC-19C) while mixing activator/hardener with paint, during application and until all vapors and spray mist are exhausted. If product does not contain nor is used with an isocyanate activator/hardener, a properly fitted air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges (NIOSH TC-23C) and particulate filter (NIOSH TC-84A) may be used. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. Do not permit anyone without protection in the painting area. Individuals with history of lung or breathing problems or prior reaction to isocyanates should not use or be exposed to this product if it contains or is mixed with isocyanate activators/hardeners.

Protective equipment:

Personal protective equipment should be worn to prevent contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Skin and body protection:

Neoprene gloves and coveralls are recommended.

Desirable in all industrial situations. Goggles are preferred to prevent eye irritation. If safety glasses are substituted, include splash guard or side shields.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Evaporation rate	Slower than Ether
Vapor pressure of principal solvent	53.3 hPa
Solubility of Solvent In Water	NIL
Vapour density	Heavier than air
Approx. Boiling Range (°C)	78 – 91 °C
Approx. Freezing Range (°C)	-95 – -65 °C
Density (g/l)	794 - 887
Specific Gravity	0.79 - 0.89
Percent Volatile By Volume	100.00 - 100.00
Percent Volatile By Weight	99.96 - 99.99
Percent Solids By Volume	0.00 - 0.01
Percent Solids By Weight	0.00 - 0.01
Appearance	liquid
Odour: characteristic of the Product	

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:

Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

None reasonably foreseeable

Hazardous decomposition products:

CO, CO₂, smoke, and oxides of any heavy metals that are reported in "Composition, Information on Ingredients" section.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge:

For flammable materials (flashpoint less than 38 deg C or 100 deg F) and combustibles (flashpoint between 38- 93 deg C or 100-200 deg F) if heated above the flashpoint, solvent vapors in air may explode if static grounding and bonding is not used during transfer of this product.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:

None known.

Toxicity Test Type	Value	Time	Species	Source
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11. Toxicological information

Toxicity Test Type	Value	Time	Species	Source
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene				
Oral LD50	5,000 mg/kg		rat	RTECS
Inhalation LC50	18,000 mg/l	4 h	rat	RTECS
Acetone				
Oral LD50	5,800 mg/kg		rat	RTECS
Dermal LD50	20 g/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	50.1 g/m3	8 h	rat	RTECS
Aromatic Hydrocarbon				
Oral LD50	> 5,000 mg/kg		rat	CCOHS
Dermal LD50	> 3,160 mg/kg		rat	CCOHS
Inhalation LD50	> 3,670 ppm	4 h	rat	Supplier MSDS
n-Butyl acetate				
Oral LD50	> 5,000 mg/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	> 5,000 mg/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	> 6,335 ppm	4 h	rat	Supplier MSDS
Cumene				
Oral LD50	1,400 mg/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	10,578 mg/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	39 mg/l	4 h	rat	Supplier MSDS
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate				
Oral LD50	> 5,000 g/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	= 4,080 mg/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	> 998 ppm	6 h	rat	Supplier MSDS
Ethylbenzene				
Oral LD50	3,500 mg/kg		rat	RTECS
Dermal LD50	17.8 g/kg		rabbit	RTECS
Inhalation LC50	4,000 ppm	4 h	rat	Patty's
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate				
Oral LD50	2,400 mg/kg		rat	RTECS
Dermal LD50	1,500 mg/kg		rabbit	RTECS
Heptane				
Oral LD50	= 5,000 mg/kg		mouse	MISCELLANEOUS
Dermal LD50	2,000 mg/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	103,000 mg/m3	4 h	rat	SAX DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS, FOURTH EDITION
Intravenous LD50	222mg/kg		mouse	Supplier MSDS
Methyl Ethyl Ketone				
Oral LD50	> 2,193 g/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	> 5 g/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	> 5,000 ppm	6 h	rat	Supplier MSDS
Toluene				
Oral LD50	3,000 mg/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	4,000 mg/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Inhalation LC50	5,300 ppm		mouse	Supplier MSDS
VM&P Naphtha				
Oral LD50	5,000 mg/kg		rat	Supplier MSDS
Dermal LD50	2,000 mg/kg		rabbit	Supplier MSDS
Intravenous LD50	40 mg/kg		mouse	Supplier MSDS
Xylene				
Oral LD50	4,300 mg/kg		rat	RTECS
Dermal LD50	> 1,700 mg/kg		rabbit	RTECS
Inhalation LC50	5,000 ppm	4 h	rat	RTECS

Key:

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
 CCOHS - Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety
 Patty's - Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 3rd Edition

12. Ecological information

There are no data available on the product itself. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or watercourses.

Acute toxicity aquatic invertebrates

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Exposure time	Value	Type	Method
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Daphnia	48 h	6 mg/l	LC50	
67-64-1	Acetone	Daphnia	2 days	10 mg/l		
64742-95-6	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Daphnia	24 h	170 mg/l	EC50	
123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate	Ceriodaphnia dubia	2 days	72.8 mg/l	EC50	
98-82-8	Cumene	Daphnia	24 h	1.4 mg/l	EC50	
763-69-9	Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Daphnia	4 days	100 µ l	LC50	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	Daphnia	48 h	1.8 mg/l	EC50	
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Daphnia	48 h	37 mg/l	EC50	
142-82-5	Heptane	Daphnia	24 h	10 mg/l	LC50	
78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Daphnia	48 h	5,091 mg/l	EC50	
108-88-3	Toluene	Water flea	1 day	100 ppm		
1330-20-7	Xylene	Water flea	1 days	10 mg/l	EC50	
1330-20-7	Xylene	Daphnia	1 days	10 mg/l	EC50	

Acute and extended toxicity of fishes

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Exposure time	Value	Type	Method
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 h	9.22 mg/l	EC50	
67-64-1	Acetone	Carassius auratus (goldfish)	1 day	5,000 mg/l		
67-64-1	Acetone	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	4 days	5,540 mg/l		
67-64-1	Acetone	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	4 days	8,300 mg/l		
64742-95-6	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Danio rerio (zebra fish)	96 h	10 mg/l	LC50	
123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	4 days	18 mg/l	LC50	
123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	4 days	100 mg/l		
98-82-8	Cumene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 h	2.7 mg/l	LC50	
763-69-9	Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	4 days	65 µ l	LC50	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 h	4.2 mg/l	LC50	
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 h	20 mg/l	LC50	
142-82-5	Heptane	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	4 days	15 ppm		
142-82-5	Heptane	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	1 days	2,990 ppm		
78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	0	3,220 mg/l	LC50	
108-88-3	Toluene	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	4 days	32 mg/l		
108-88-3	Toluene	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	4 days	60 ppm		

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Exposure time	Value	Type	Method
108-88-3	Toluene	Carassius auratus (goldfish)	4 days	60 ppm		
1330-20-7	Xylene	Pimephales promelas (fat-head minnow)	4 days	21 mg/l	EC50	
1330-20-7	Xylene	Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)	4 days	22 mg/l	EC50	
1330-20-7	Xylene	Carassius auratus (goldfish)	4 days	24 mg/l	EC50	

Toxicity with aquatic plants

CAS-No.	Chemical Name	Species	Exposure time	Value	Type	Method
64742-95-6	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Algae	72 h	10 mg/l	EC50	
98-82-8	Cumene	green algae (type not specified)	72 h	2.6 mg/l	IC50	
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	green algae (type not specified)	72 h	4.6 mg/l	EC50	
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	green algae (type not specified)	72 h	500 mg/l	EC50	

Mobility

No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Provincial Waste Classification:

Check appropriate provincial and local waste disposal regulations for proper classifications.

Waste Disposal Method:

Do not allow material to contaminate ground water systems. Incinerate or otherwise dispose of waste material in accordance with Federal, State, Provincial, and local requirements. Do not incinerate in closed containers. Send to a licensed waste management company.

14. Transport information

441-20, 441-21, 441-22, 441-29

- TDG Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
- Hazard class: 3
- UN number: 1263
- Packing group: II

15. Regulatory information

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

TSCA Status:

Contact product information number for regulatory status of individual products.

CEPA Status:

Contact product information number for regulatory status of individual products.

OCI:

Contact product information number for regulatory status of individual products.

WHMIS Classification:

441-20, 441-21, 441-29

- Class B Division 2
- Class D Division 2 Subdivision A 53
- Class D Division 2 Subdivision A 54
- Class D Division 2 Subdivision B 60

WHMIS symbols



441-22

- Class B Division 2
- Class D Division 2 Subdivision A 53
- Class D Division 2 Subdivision B 60

WHMIS symbols



16. Other information

441-20™ Acetone (15-40%), Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate (10-30%), Ethylbenzene (0.1-1.0%), Heptane (15-40%), Toluene (10-30%), Xylene (1-5%)
DENSITY: 794.00 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 SOLVENT DENSITY: 794.54 VOC LE: 796.1 VOC AP: 580.7 FLASH POINT: -7 °C to below 23 °C H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

441-21™ Acetone(10-30%), n-Butyl acetate (7-13%), Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate (10-30%), Ethylbenzene (0.5-1.5%), Heptane (15-40%), Toluene (10-30%), Xylene (1-5%)
DENSITY: 804.00 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 SOLVENT DENSITY: 804.13 VOC LE: 807.7 VOC AP: 637.4 FLASH POINT: -7 °C to below 23 °C H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

441-22™ 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene(1-5%), Acetone (7-13%), Aromatic Hydrocarbon (1-5%), n-Butyl acetate (7-13%), Cumene (0.1-1.0%), Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate (10-30%), Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (5-10%), Heptane (15-40%), Toluene (10-30%), Xylene (0.1-1.0%)
DENSITY: 828.00 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.00 SOLVENT DENSITY: 828.09 VOC LE: 832.0 VOC AP: 751.4 FLASH POINT: -7 °C to below 23 °C H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE: YES

441-29™ n-Butyl acetate (15-40%), Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate (15-40%), Ethylbenzene (0.5-1.5%), Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (7-13%), Methyl Ethyl Ketone (7-13%), Toluene (7-13%), VM&P Naphtha (3-7%), Xylene (3-7%)
DENSITY: 887.00 WT PCT SOLIDS: 0.01 VOL PCT SOLIDS: 0.01 SOLVENT DENSITY: 886.82 VOC LE: 886.7 VOC AP: 886.5 FLASH POINT: -7 °C to below 23 °C H: 2 F: 3 R: 1 OSHA STORAGE: IB PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE: NO

Footnotes:

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer.

NTP National Toxicology Program.

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

STEL Short term exposure limit.

TWA Time-weighted average.

DENSITY Density g/l

SOLVENT DENSITY (g/l)

VOC LE Theoretical VOC calculated less exempt solvents and water (g/l)

VOC AP Theoretical VOC calculated as packaged (g/l)

PNOR Particles not otherwise regulated.

PNOC Particles not otherwise classified.

* VOC less exempt (theoretical) and VOC as packaged (theoretical) are based upon the VOC of the packaged material at the point of manufacture.

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Notice:

Notice from Axalta Coating Systems

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MSDS prepared by: Axalta Coating Systems Regulatory Affairs