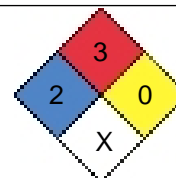


MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



SECTION 1) : Chemical Product and Supplier's Identification

Product ID : TUS-CM1-XXXX-P-4303
Product Name : FINISH REPAIR WIREMOLD CUSTOM MATCH VALVE MARKER METAL ENAMEL "ALL COLORS"
Revision Date : 02/18/2014
Manufacturer's Name : TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS
Address :

Emergency Phone : 1-800-535-5053
Information Phone : 828-428-9094
Date Printed : 02/18/2014
Contact Name : TROY PAIT

Product uses :

SECTION 2) Hazards Identification

INHALATION:

Irritation may be delayed for several hours. Can cause moderate respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and headache.

SKIN:

Can cause minor irritation, dermatitis and defatting. No hazard in normal industrial use.

No absorption hazard in normal use. Minimal hazard in normal industrial use. May cause gastrointestinal discomfort.

EYES:

Contact with the eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation. Temporary vision impairment (Blurred or Cloudy). No hazard in normal industrial use.

INGESTION:

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - OTHER:

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate : Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

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.

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 any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

Carbon black : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Titanium dioxide : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.?

Medium mineral spirits : 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. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. 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.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHA : 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.

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.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-B : 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.

Naphthalene : Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Aromatic hydrocarbon-A : 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.

SECTION 3) Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0.014%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.202%
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.025%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.414%
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0.027%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	6.565%
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.135%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	2.703%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	14.011%
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.124%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.886%
0008002-09-3	PINE OIL	0.062%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	11.649%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	52.901%
0021645-51-2	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	1.886%
0026264-05-1	SURFACTANT	0.026%
0064742-80-9	HYDRODESULFURIZED MIDDLE DISTILLATE	0.010%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	0.067%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	1.603%
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.091%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0.108%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJSTR 56705700001-5384P	1.525%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5043	0.010%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5055P	0.025%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5056P	0.009%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700001-5384P	0.010%
NA-DegussaCorp	NJTSR 56705700000-5053P	0.009%

SECTION 4) First-aid Measures

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention.

EYES:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention, if irritation persists. Always use an eye wash to remove a chemical from your eye regardless of the level of hazard.

SKIN:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water. If reaction occurs or problems, please seek medical attention.

SECTION 5) Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

FIRE HAZARDS: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, drill, grind, solder, or expose container to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Fire Fighting Instructions: A: Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface. Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained toxic breathing apparatus and full protection.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part B: Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on surface.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Part C: Use water spray / fog for cooling.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide

SECTION 6) Accidental Release Measures

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part A: Exposure to the spilled may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment found in this MSDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances.

Health Consideration for Spill Response: Part B: Please consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part A: Prevent the spread of any spill to minimize harm to human health and the environment if safe to do so. Wear complete and proper personal protective equipment.

Spill Mitigation Procedures / General Methods: Part B: Use suitable absorbent material like granulated clay. Gather and store in a sealed container pending a waste disposal evaluation. This evaluation is left up to buyer of this product and not TUS.

SECTION 7) Handling and Storage

HANDLING:

Handling: Part A: Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Handling: Part B: Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid breathing. Avoid contact with this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not use pressure to unload containers.

STORAGE:

Do not store near combustible materials. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Store in a cool dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid exposure to sunlight or light sources (UV). Keep containers closed.

Store in a cool dry place. Isolate from incompatible materials

SECTION 8) Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use with adequate ventilation. Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Always keep eyewash on hand.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - RESPIRATORY:

Respiratory Tract: Part A: Respirators should be selected and under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) & ANSI's standard (Z88.2-1992).

Respiratory Tract: Part B. A written respiratory protection program, including provisions for medical certification, training, fit testing, exposure assessments, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage should be implemented.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - EYE:

Eye: A: Wear chemically resistant safety glasses with side shields when handling this product. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/ or face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with liquid or airborne material.

Eye: B: Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.

PERSONAL PROTECTION - GLOVES AND HAND:

Skin: Gloves of neoprene, natural rubber, or other chemically resistant material may provide protection against permeation. Inspect and clean protective equipment regularly.

Exposure Regulation	OSHA				ACGIH				CANADA			
	TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL		TWA		STEL	
Unit	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg	ppm	mg
Components												
NAPHTHALENE	10	50			10	52	15	79	10	52	15	79
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE									25	123	35	172
CUMENE	50	245			50	246			50	245	75	370
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			20				100	434	125	542
STYRENE	100 (a)/ 200 ceiling		300 (a) /5 mins. in any 3 hrs.		20	85	40	170	50	213	100	426
MESITYLENE									25	123	35	172
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		20	0.2			100	375	150	560
XYLENE	100	435			100	434	150	651	100	434	150	652
CARBON BLACK		3.5				3 (l)				3.5		7

SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2							2.5a		
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			100	572			100	525	200 1050
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15				10				10.5a	
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE						1 (R)					
HYDRODESULFURIZED MIDDLE DISTILLATE	500	2000									
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000									
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000									
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000									

SECTION 9) Physical and Chemical Properties

Summary:

See below

Physical Properties

Density :	15.51 lb/gal	Specific Gravity :	1.86		
% Solids by Weight :	65.90%	% Solids by Vol :	0.00%		
Density VOC :	3.56 lb/gal	Density HAPS :	0.85 lb/gal	Density VHAPS :	0.85 lb/gal
% VOC :	22.94%	% HAPS :	5.47%	% VHAPS :	5.47%
lb VOC/lb Solid :	0.35	lb HAPS/lb Solid :	0.08	lb VHAPS/lb Solid :	0.08
lb VOC/gal Solid :	0.00	lb HAPS/gal Solid :	0.00	lb VHAPS/gal Solid :	0.00

HMIS	
Health :	2
Flammability :	3
Reactivity :	0
Protection :	X
Chronic :	<input type="checkbox"/>

VOC Actual [lb/gal] :	3.56	VOC Regulatory [lb/gal] :	3.56
VOC Actual [g/l] :	426.44	VOC Regulatory [g/l] :	426.44

Vapor Pressure :	N/A	Vapor Density :	N/A
Freezing Pt :	N/A	Melting Pt :	N/A
High Boiling Pt :	N/A	Low Boiling Pt :	N/A
Evap Rate :	N/A	Autoignition Temp :	0
Lower Explosion Level :	N/A	Upper Explosion Level :	N/A
Flammability Index :	3	pH :	N/A
Flash Pt Symbol :	<	Flash Pt :	< 60
Odor Threshold :	N/A /		
Water Oil Coeff :	N/A	Water Solubility :	N/A
Viscosity :	N/A	Flame Extension :	N/A
Molecular Weight :	N/A		

SECTION 10) Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Stability Information: Stable under normal conditions.
Contamination. Contact with air. Visible light. Contact with Water.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalies. Aminies. Water

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur

SECTION 11) Toxicological Information

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE
 LC50: Insufficient data
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
 LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000098-82-8 CUMENE
 LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)
 LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)
 LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)
 LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE
 LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000100-42-5 STYRENE
 LC50 (rat): 5640 ppm (24000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1); 2800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (26) LC50 (mouse): 2230 ppm (9500 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure; unconfirmed) (1); 5000 ppm (2-hour exposure) (26)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5000 mg/kg (2)
 LD50 (oral, mouse): 316 mg/kg (unconfirmed) (1)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE
 LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
 LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
 LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE
 LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)
 LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)
 ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)
 LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)
 LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
 LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
 LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

0008052-41-3 STODDARD SOLVENT
 LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)
 LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)
 LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
 LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

SECTION 12) Ecological Information

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

This product is not expected to persist in the environment.

SECTION 13) Disposal Considerations

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

WASTE DESCRIPTION FOR SPENT PRODUCT: Spent or discarded material is a hazardous waste. Spent or discarded material may be a hazardous waste.

Follow federal, state, and local regulations. This material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Do not flush material to drain or storm sewer.

COMPONENTS SUBJECT TO USEPA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Contains Chromium (CAS #: 7440-47-3).

SECTION 14) Transport Information

TRANSPORT INFORMATION:

HAZARD CLASS: 3

Paint, 3, UN 1263, PG II, GUIDE 128

See 49CFR 172.101 for Special Provisions, Packaging, and QTY Limitations.

SECTION 15) Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0.014%	SARA313,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.202%	SARA313,CA_TOX
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.025%	SARA313,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.414%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0000100-42-5	STYRENE	0.027%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TAC_Carcinogen,CA_TOX
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	6.565%	CA_TOX
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	2.703%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	14.011%	SARA313,IARCCarcinogen,CA_TAC_TOX
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.124%	IARCCarcinogen,CA_TOX,CA_Carcinogen
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	1.886%	IARCCarcinogen
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	52.901%	IARCCarcinogen,CA_Carcinogen

SECTION 16) Other Information

OTHER:

COMPANY DISCLAIMER: THE DATA ON THIS SHEET RELATES ONLY TO THE SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATED HEREIN. TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS LLC ASSUMES NO LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR USE OR RELIANCE UPON THIS DATA.

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