PRODUCT NAME: #ELASTUFF 101 MC BASE MED GRAY
PRODUCT CODE: EF-101-B-G-XX

~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Manufacturer's Name : Quest Construction Products, LLC
Address : 1465 Pipefitter Street
: North Charleston, SC 29405
: INITIAL(FIRST CALL)CHEMTREC(800)424-9300
INFORMATION PHONE : (800)739-5566
TOLL FREE : BACKUP(800)541-4383
DATE PRINTED : 5/15/2012
DATE REVISED : MAY 2012

~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

Reportable Components	CAS Number	MM HG @ Temp		Weight %
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	39420-98-9			<29
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI) CAS# 101-68-1 <=24%				
OSHA PEL 0.02 PPM CEILING O.2 (MG/M3) CEILING				
~				
Aluminum Trihydroxide	21645-51-2	N/A	N/A	<28
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 Dust				
OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3 Total Dust				
OSHA PEL: 5mg/m3 Respirable Dust				
* Xylol (Xylene mixture)	1330-20-7	5.1	20C	<18
* Xylol contains:				
* Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7				
* ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm STEL: 150ppm,				
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (75%)				
* Ethylbenzene, CAS#100-41-4, ACGIH TLV, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm,				
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 125ppm. (25%).				
* Toluene CAS#108-88-3, (0.6%) ACGIH TLV, TWA: 50ppm (SKIN),				
* OSHA PEL, TWA: 100ppm, STEL: 150ppm. (.3%-1.5%).				
Chlorinated paraffin waxes	63449-39-8	N/A	N/A	<16
Good industrial practice suggests observing the ACGIH-OSHA TWA exposure limit for oil mists of 5mg/m3.				
~				
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	N/A	N/A	3
ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3 Dust				
OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3 Total Dust				
OSHA PEL: 5mg/m3 Respirable Dust				
WHMIS: D2A- Toxic material causing other toxic effects.				
Tris(monochloropropyl)phosphate	13674-84-5	UKN	UKN	3
No exposure guidelines have been established				
~				
Silica, amorphous, fumed	112945-52-5	N/A	N/A	2
Silicon Dioxide (Synthetic) CAS#67762-90-7,				
No OEL's for this specific ingredient, OEL's for Silica CAS# 7631-86-9:				
OSHA PEL: 6mg/m3, ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3				
~				
*# Antimony Oxide	1309-64-4	N/A	N/A	1.1
Antimony Oxide Contains the following:				
Antimony Oxide, CAS#1309-64-4				
Antimony Oxide is a IARC Group IIB listed CARCINOGEN				
ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m3				
Arsenic, (<0.10%) CAS#7440-38-2				
ACGIH: 0.01mg/m3 TWA , OSHA PEL: 0.01mg/m3				
Lead CAS#7439-92-1, (<0.10%) ACGIH/TWA: 0.05mg/m3 OSHA PEL: 0.05mg/m3				
~				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
# Indicates carcinogenic chemical.
NOTE: If tinted may contain Carbon Black CAS#1333-86-4 AND/OR Crystalline Silica CAS#14808-60-7. If tinted DARK GRAY or BLACK consider these levels to be reportable.

This MSDS may be used for other colors and container sizes of this product.

~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

Emergency Overview:

Potential Health Effects:

In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers.

In confined spaces, mechanical exhaust ventilation, with volume and pattern capable of maintaining a fresh air supply or airline respirator, may be necessary. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 and/or ACGIH industrial ventilation for guidance about adequate ventilation. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent contaminating building. When possible spray when building or structure is unoccupied.

Eyes:
MAY CAUSE MODERATE IRRITATION. VAPORS WILL IRRITATE EYES.

Skin:
May cause allergic reactions. Sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact with human skin.

Ingestion:
ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS, WHICH CAN BE FATAL. INGESTION CAN RESULT IN IRRITATION OR CHEMICAL BURNS OF THE MOUTH, PHARYNX, ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH/DIGESTIVE TRACT. INJURY MAY BE SEVERE AND CAUSE DEATH. KEEP PERSON WARM AND QUIET.

Inhalation:
Repeated or prolonged exposure to vapors or mists are irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapors and mists of isocyante at concentrations above recommended exposure limits can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose,sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function. Persons with a preexisting,nonspecific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the intended recommended exposure level with similar symptoms as well as an asthma attack. Exposure to higher levels may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). These effects are usually reversible.Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis,with flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, chills) has also been reported.

~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

Eyes:
For eye exposure, irrigate the exposed eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If the victim is wearing contact lenses, they should be removed, provided such removal does not cause further damage to the eyes. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

Skin:
Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and consult a physician immediately, except for the most minor, superficial and localized burns. Do not apply greases or ointments. Control shock if present. Discard or launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated leatherwear should be discarded.

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Give 1 to 2 cups milk or water. If vomiting occurs, keep victim's head below the hips to prevent breathing vomit into the lungs. Consult a physician immediately.

Inhalation:
Move to fresh air; administer oxygen by a qualified individual or artificial respiration as needed. Consult a physician immediately. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.

Note to Physician:
Eyes - Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.
Skin- this compound is a potent skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
Ingestion - Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound.
Inhalation- treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a dermal or pulmonary sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from any exposure to Issocyanate. Throughout a symptomatic victim's treatment course, monitor the ECG, chest x-ray, pulse oximetry, peak airflows, arterial blood gases, serum electrolytes, and renal and hepatic function

~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

Flammable Properties
Flash Point: 26.7C
Lower Flammable Limits: 1
Upper Flammable Limit: 7
Auto Ignition Temperature: Not available
Extinguishing Media:
Foam, CO2, dry chemical, water fog
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.
Personnel engaged in fighting Issocyanate fires must be protected against nitrogen dioxide fumes as well as Issocyanate vapors. Firefighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and turnout gear.

~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

Small Spill:
Clean up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. Evacuate area of all non-essential personnel. Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition and ventilate area using explosion proof mechanical exhaust ventilation as vapors are heavier than air and are combustible or flammable and may migrate to a source of ignition.

Clear the area of unnecessary personnel. Insure a trained response team is in emergency protective equipment. Prevent further spillage and contain the spill using dikes made of sand, earth or spill pillows. Cover the spill area with a non-combustable absorbant material (e.g., absorbant clay, earth, sand) to absorb as much liquid as possible. Shovel the absorbant into open top containers. Do not fill to the top or cover the containers. Prepare a decontaminating solution as follows:
Option 1: consists of a solution 90% water, 8% concentrated ammonia solution and 2% liquid detergent.
Option 2: consists of a solution 90-95% water, 5-10% sodium carbonate and 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent.

Pour the liquid decontaminant liberally over the remaining spill area and spread with a broom or squeegee to insure contact. Let stand 10-15 minutes @25c(77f), longer at lower temperatures. Then wash down the area with plenty of water. In a well ventilated area, add enough liquid decontaminent solution to the containers with the absorbed spill material to obtain an approximate 10:1 ratio of decontaminate solution to spill material. Mix the liquid-absorbant slurry and let stand for 12-24 hours. Stir periodically, or the liquid-absorbant slurry may solidify. Leave the lids on loosely. After decontamination solution has been in contact with the spilled material for 24-48 hours, and the evolved carbon dioxide has vented away, tighten down the lids and dispose of the mixture in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Test the area for residual isocyanate vapors before allowing workers to re-enter the area. When safe working conditions have been re-established, remove and decontaminate all equipment used.

Large Spill:
Clear the area of all non-essential personnel. Stay up-wind to avoid breathing vapor. If inside a building, or near HVAC equipment, shut down the HVAC system and ventilate the area as vapors are harmful and flammable or combustible and may migrate to a source of ignition.(if mechanical ventilation equipment is to be used to ventilate the area, use only explosion proof equipment). Prevent access to area.

If transportation spill involved call Chemtrec, (800) 424-9300.if temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam (available at most fire departments) may be placed over the spill. Large quantities may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers for disposal. Dike spill to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains, surface waters or soil.

Notify the appropriate state, local and federal authorities as well as the material supplier. Insure a trained response team is in appropriate emergency equipment. Prevent further spillage. Contain the spill using sand bags; spill pillows, dirt dikes, etc. It is important that this material not be allowed to enter drains. The reaction with water can be violent and forms an insoluble material, which may cause blockage. If this material does enter drains, flush with ample quantities of water and notify the sewer authority immediately.

For further information see Small Spill.

Solidified spillage:

Where spills have solidified, sandblasting is the preferred removal method, particularly for road spills. Wear special protective clothing for sandblasting, along with self-contained breathing equipment. Contaminated sand must be collected for decontamination and disposal.

~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

Handling & Storage:
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture contamination. Unused product remaining in opened containers must be purged with dry nitrogen before resealing to prevent CO2 pressure build-up due to moisture contamination. If moisture or water contamination is suspected, do not reseal. Open sealed drums slowly to release any pressure due to possible CO2 pressure build-up.

Other Precautions:
DO NOT PUNCTURE, CUT, GRIND, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER OR DRILL ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER OR OTHERWISE EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINER TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARGES, ELECTRICITY OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND/OR EMIT TOXIC VAPORS RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH. CLOSED CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE DUE TO PRESSURE BUILD-UP IF EXPOSED TO WATER OR MOISTURE OR EXTREME HEAT. CONTAINERS, EVEN THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN EMPTIED, WILL RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUE AND VAPORS. ALWAYS OBEY HAZARD WARNINGS AND HANDLE EMPTY CONTAINERS AS IF THEY WERE FULL. DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHING. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING OF VAPOR OR SPRAY MIST. USE ONLY IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

Engineering Controls:

Respiratory Protection:
The hazards of both part A and part B will be exhibited when

combined.
Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when Isocyanate-based coatings are mixed/sprayed and applied, some Type of respiratory protection should be worn.
A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate containing spray/vapors during coating operations, and used in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, can be used when the following conditions are met:
-concentration of vapors is unknown.
-or concentrations exceed those in section II.
-or the airborne Isocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentration exceeds 5mg/m3 Averaged Over 8 Hours) OR 10mg/m3 average over 15 Minutes
-or operations are being performed in confined space.
-and a NIOSH certified end of service life indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, pre-filters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.
if a NIOSH certified end of service life indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data cannot be met, then a supplied air respirator must be used.

Monitoring: Refer To Patty's Industrial Hygiene And Toxicology-Volume 1(3rd Edition) Chapter 17 Volume III (First Edition) Chapter 3, for guidance concerning appropriate air sampling strategy to determine airborne concentrations of Isocyanate.

Medical surveillance: Supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with this product is recommended. This should include pre-employment and periodical medical examinations with respiratory function test (fev, fvc as a minimum). Persons with asthma-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with Isocyanate. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to Isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted

Additional protective measures safety showers and eyewash stations should be readily available to work area. Educate and train employees in safe use of product. Follow all MSDS and label instructions.

Skin Protection:
The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation. Note that PVA degrades in water.

Eye Protection:
Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields recommended.

~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

Boiling Range: 138.9C - 2597F@760Hg
Melting Point: N/A

Specific Gravity(H2O=1): 1.3916
Vapor Density(Air=1): Heavier than air
Vapor Pressure: NO DATA
Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) : Unknown
Coating V.O.C.: 2.06 lb/gl Coating V.O.C.: 247 g/l
Material V.O.C.: 2.06 lb/gl Material V.O.C.: 247 g/l
Solubility in Water: Insoluble-reacts.
Appearance: Moderately viscous pigmented liquid, various colors.

Odor: Aromatic odor.
pH: N/A

~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

Stability:
Stable
Conditions To Avoid:
AVOID HEAT, SPARKS, OPEN FLAME AND OTHER IGNITION SOURCES, EXTREME HEAT CONDITIONS AND WATER CONTACT. REACTION WITH WATER CAN RESULT IN PRESSURE BUILDUP OF THE CONTAINER RESULTING IN RUPTURE OF THE CONTAINER.

Incompatible Materials:
Avoid water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalies and acids. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Products of combustion include isocyanate vapor & mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides and unidentified products in fumes and smoke.

Hazardous Polymerization:
May occur. Contact with moisture or other materials, which react with isocyanates, may cause polymerization.

~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

*Data is for individual components of preparation.
Materials having a known chronic/acute effects on eyes:
Eye irritation-irritating
Materials having a known dermal toxicity.
SKIN IRRITATION- IRRITATING
Materials having a known oral toxicity.
Rat, oral LD50-10,000 mg/kg.
Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:
Rat, 4hr inhalation LC50-aerosol 490mg/m3
Highly toxic
Rat, 4hr inhalation LC50-vapor 11mg/L.

Identified Acute/ Short-term Effects:
EYE IRRITATION AND TEARING. SKIN IRRITATION AND POSSIBLY SENSITIZATION. IRRITANT TO RESPIRATORY PASSAGES. IF SWALLOWED, IRRITATION OR CHEMICL BURNS TO MOUTH, PHARYNX, ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH CAN DEVELOP. INJURY MAY BE SEVERE AND CAUSE DEATH.

Identified Carcinogens/Longterm Effects:
RESULTS FROM A LIFETIME INHALATION STUDY IN RATS INDICATE THAT MDI AEROSOL WAS CARCINOGENIC AT 6MG/M3, THE HIGHEST DOSE TESTED.

THIS IS WELL ABOVE THE RECOMMENDED TLV OF 5PPB (0.05 MG/M3). ONLY IRRITATION WAS NOTED AT THE LOWER CONCENTRATION OF 0.2 AND 1 MG/M3. AS A RESULT OF PREVIOUS REPEATED OVER EXPOSURES OR A SINGLE LARGE DOSE, CERTAIN INIDIVIDUALS WILL DEVELOP ISOCYANATE SENSITIZATION (CHEMICAL ASTHMA) WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO REACT TO A LATER EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATE AT LEVELS WELL BELOW THE PEL/TLV. THESE SYMPTOMS, WHICH INCLUDE CHEST TIGHTNESS, WHEEZING, COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, OR ASTHMATIC ATTACK, COULD BE IMMEDIATE OR DELATED UP TO SEVERAL HOURS AFTER EXPOSURE. SIMILAR TO MANY NON-SPECIFIC ASTHMATIC RESPONSES, THERE ARE REPORTS THAT ONCE SENSITIZED AN INDIVIDUAL CAN EXPERIENCE THESE SYMTOMS UPON EXPOSURE TO DUST, COLD AIR, OR OTHER IRRITANTS. THIS INCREASED LUNG SENSITIVITY CAN PERSIST FOR WEEKS AND IN SEVERE CASES FOR SEVERAL YEARS. CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING A DECREASE IN LUNG FUNCTION, WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. SENSITIZATION MAY BE EITHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT. PROLONGED CONTACT CAN CAUSE REDDENING, SWELLING, RASH, SCALING, OR BLISTERING. IN THOSE WHO HAVE DEVELOPED A SKIN SENSITIZATION, THESE SYMPTOMS CAN DEVELOP AS A RESULT OF CONTACT WITH VERY SMALL AMOUNTS OF LIQUID MATERIAL, OR EVEN AS A RESULT OF VAPOR-ONLY EXPOSURE.

PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF XYLENE MAY CAUSE NEURAL DYSFUNCTION. LABORATORY ANIMALS EXPOSED TO HIGH DOSES OF XYLENE SHOWED EVIDENCE OF EFFECTS IN THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, LUNGS, SPLEEN, HEART AND ADRENALS. RATS EXPOSED DURING PREGNANCY SHOWED EMBRYO/FETOTOXIC EFFECTS. XYLENE HAS ALSO BEEN SUGGESTED TO CAUSE HEARING LOSS.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAS RECENTLY BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE IARC AS A GROUP 2B CARCINOGEN "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Identified Teratogens:
Xylene has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Identified Reproductive toxins :
NO DATA.
Identified Mutagens:
NO DATA.

~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:

DAPHNIA MAGNA, 24 HR LC50->5000 MG/L.
PRACTICALLY NONTOXIC
ZEBRA FISH, STATIC 24 HR LC50->500 MG/L.
PRACTICALLY NONTOXIC
TOXICITY TO BACTERIA->100MG/L
PRACTICALLY NONTOXIC.

Chemical Fate :
In outside spray, mixing and rolling applications situate workers upwind of operation & provide airflow in a downwind direction so as to carry fumes and residual spray away from workers. Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust or mist. Turn off heating and/or air conditioning equipment to prevent

contaminating building.
If exhaust ventilation is not adequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.94 for guidelines.

~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

Instructions:
Dispose of unused product or contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this material. Consult appropriate federal, state and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Incineration is acceptable and the preferred method of disposal, however; nitrogen oxide emissions controls may be required to meet specifications. Chemical and biological degradation is possible.

~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

Shipping Information:
U.S. DOT TRANSPORT INFORMATION 49 CFR 172.101
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PAINT
DOT DESCRIPTION:UN 1263 Class: 3 Packing Group III

~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)
US Regulations:
Status Of Substances Lists:
The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.
A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).
If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3,Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.
Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:
Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1 RQ: 100 lbs

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 RQ: 1,000 lbs

SEE SECTION II FOR PERCENTAGES
*TOXIC: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN 1%
#CARCINOGEN: NOT REPORTABLE IN QUANTITIES LESS THAN .1%
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 RQ 5000 #

Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities(TPQ'S)and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance(EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity(TPQ).
Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7

De minimis Concentration (%): 1.0
Reporting Threshold: Standard

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4
De minimis Concentration: 1.0%
Reporting Threshold: Standard

EPCRA 40 CFR 372(Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory(TRI). This information must be included in all MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material.
Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:
See Section II
The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory.
Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater. The remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers,anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

International Regulations:
Canadian WHMIS:
This Product Contains the following in recordable amounts:
Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7
WHMIS Classification: D2A
WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:
Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):
NONE KNOWN

EINECS:
ALL OF THE COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT ARE LISTED IN THE EINECS INVENTORY OR ARE EXEMPT FROM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. (THE EINECS NUMBER FOR QUARTZ: 231-545-4).

State Regulations:
California:
California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986
"WARNING:This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:
A: Cause Cancer
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (AIRBORNE, UNBOUND PARTICLES OF RESPIRABLE SIZE)

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 Proposition 65 Code:C
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4

*If tinted contains Carbon Black:CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica:CAS#14808-60-7

B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 this substance is listed as having developmental toxicity.

In addition to the above named chemical(s)(if any),this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

Delaware:
Toluene CAS# 108-88-3 DRQ: 1,000.
Xylene CAS#1330-20-7 DRQ 100

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4 DRQ: 1,000.
Listed on the Delaware Air Quality Management List:
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 DRQ 1000#

Florida:
TOLUENE CAS#108-88-3 LISTED AS TOXIC
XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-1 LISTED AS TOXIC
ETHYLBENZENE CAS#100-41-4 LISTED AS TOXIC
Listed as Toxic:
Antimony Oxide CAS#1309-64-4

Idaho:
Toluene CAS# 108-88-3
Idaho Air Pollutant List:
Title 585--AAC: 18.75 Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 25 Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 375 TItle 586--OEF: --
Xylene (Mixed Isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
Idaho Air Pollutant List:
Title 585--AAC: -- Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: -- Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: -- TItle 586--OEF: --
Ethyl Benzene CAS# 100-41-4
Idaho Air Pollutant List:
Title 585--AAC: 21.75 Title 586--AAAC: --
Title 585--EL: 29 Title 586--EL: --
Title 585--OEL: 435 TItle 586--OEF: --

Massachusetts:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9

Xylene CAS #1330-20-7 Substance Codes:2,4,F8,F9

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 Substance Codes:2,4,5,6,F7,F8,F9

Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 SUBSTANCE CODES:4

ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 SUBSTANCE CODES:2,4,F8,F9

Michigan:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 Report: -- Class: --

Michigan Critical Material:
Xylene (mixed isomers) CAS# 1330-20-7
Note: -- CMR#: 44 Parameter #: 01330-20-7 AUP: 100

Minnesota:
Toluene CAS# 108-88-3 Codes: ANO Ratings: 8.64 Status:
Air Pollutant Title III, TRI, Water Pollutant

Xylene CAS#1330-20-7
Codes: ANO
Ratings: 8.77
Status: Air pollutant Title III, TRI

Ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4
Codes: AO
Ratings: 8.95
Status: Air Pollutant Title III, TRI, Water Pollutant.
Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7
Listed In The Minnesota Hazardous Substances List:
Codes: A
Hazards: --
Carcinogen? IARC GROUP 2B

ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4
LISTED IN THE MINNESOTA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST:
CODES: A
HAZARDS: --
CARNINOGEN? YES

New Jersey:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 DOT#: 1294 Substance#: 1866, TPQ:--

Xylene CAS#1330-20-1
DOT#: 1307
Substance#: 2014
TPQ --
EHS:
Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 DOT#: 1175, Substance#: 0851 TPQ: --

New York:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 RQ (air): 1000, RQ (land/water): 1

Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1
RQ air: 1000
RQ land/water: 1

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 RQ (air): 1000, RQ (land/water): 1

ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 RQ--AIR 1000, RQ--LAND 100

Pennsylvania:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3 CODE:E

Xylene CAS#1330-20-1 CODE:E

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4 CODE:E

Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7 CODE:--
ANTIMONY OXIDE CAS#1309-64-4 CODE:E

Washington:
Toluene CAS#108-88-3

Washington air contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	375
STEL	150	560
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: --

Xylene CAS# 1330-20-1

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	150	655
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

Ethylbenzene CAS#100-41-4

Washington air contaminant:	ppm	mg/m3
TWA	100	435
STEL	125	545
Ceiling	---	---

Skin: ---

Titanium Dioxide(Total Dust) CAS#13463-67-7

Washington Air Contaminant:	ppm	mg/Cubic Meter
TWA	UNK	10
STEL	UNK	UNK
CEILING	UNK	UNK

SKIN:UNK

Wisconsin:
NONE KNOWN
West Virginia
The follwing is on the West Virginia Toxic Air Pollutant List:
Titanium Dioxide CAS#13463-67-7

~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~
HMIS® III
Health : 3*
Flammability : 3
Physical Hazard : 1
*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects

HMIS® III Personal Protection : K
This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them & determine the suitability & completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers