

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 496605  
**Product Name:** ZenaLube White Lithium Grease  
**Revision Date:** Apr 22, 2020  
**Version:** 2.0  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Zenex International  
**Address:** 1 Zenex Circle Cleveland, OH, US, 44146  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** (440)-232-4155  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Lubricant

**Date Printed:** Apr 28, 2020  
**Supersedes Date:** May 01, 2018

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols - Category 1  
Gases Under Pressure - Liquefied Gas  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS          | Chemical Name                         | % By Weight |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 0068476-86-8 | Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened | 17% - 29%   |
| 0008009-03-8 | PETROLATUM                            | 8% - 17%    |
| 0000142-82-5 | N-HEPTANE                             | 3% - 6%     |
| 0008042-47-5 | Mineral Oil                           | 3% - 6%     |
| 0426260-76-6 | Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear  | 2% - 5%     |
| 0064742-49-0 | VM & P NAPHTHA                        | 2% - 5%     |
| 0064742-89-8 | Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent  | 2% - 5%     |
| 0001314-13-2 | ZINC OXIDE                            | 2% - 4%     |
| 0064742-96-7 | Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha               | 2% - 4%     |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE                      | 1% - 2%     |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

## Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available.

## Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools. This may result in frothing and increased fire intensity.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back.

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material; therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use.  
 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
 Use good personal hygiene practices.  
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.  
 Store at temperatures below 120°F.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| Chemical Name                        | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA TWA (ppm)        | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)                                  | ACGIH TWA (ppm)    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent | 2000             | 500                   |                   |                 |                       | 1                        | [(L)][N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]]; | (L)[N159](L)[N800] |
| BENZENE                              |                  | 1 (a) / 25ceiling     |                   | 1               |                       | 1                        |  | 0.5                |
| CUMENE                               | 245              | 50                    |                   |                 | 1                     | 1                        |  | 50                 |
| Ethylbenzene                         | 435              | 100                   |                   |                 |                       | 1                        |  | 20                 |
| Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha              | 2000             | 500                   |                   |                 |                       | 1                        | [(L)]; [5 (I)];                                    | (L)                |
| Mineral Oil                          |                  |                       |                   |                 |                       |                          | [(L)]; [5 (I)];                                    | (L)                |
| Naphthalene                          | 50               | 10                    |                   |                 |                       | 1                        |  | 10                 |
| N-HEPTANE                            | 2000             | 500                   |                   |                 |                       | 1                        |  | 400                |
| Petroleum Gases, Liquified Sweetened | 2000             | 500                   |                   |                 |                       | 1                        |  |                    |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE                     | 15               |                       |                   |                 |                       | 1                        | 10   |                    |
| TOLUENE                              | 0.2              | 200 (a) / 300 ceiling |                   |                 |                       | 1,2                      |  | 20                 |

|                |            |     |  |  |  |   |                 |     |
|----------------|------------|-----|--|--|--|---|-----------------|-----|
| VM & P NAPHTHA | 2000       | 500 |  |  |  | 1 | [(L)]; [5 (I)]; | (L) |
| ZINC OXIDE     | [15]; [5]; |     |  |  |  | 1 | 2 (R)           |     |

| Chemical Name                        | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH Carcinogen                           | ACGIH TLV Basis                                   | ACGIH Notations                            | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH TWA (ppm) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|---|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent |                  |                    |                  | [A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]]; | URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]                      | [A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]]; |                   |                 |
| BENZENE                              | 1c               |                    | 2.5              | A1   | Leukemia  | Skin; A1; BEI                              |                   | 0.1c            |
| CUMENE                               |                  |                    |                  |  | Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair                  |  | 245               | 50              |
| Ethylbenzene                         | 125              |                    |                  | A3   | URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair | A3; BEI                                    | 435               | 100             |
| Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha              |                  |                    |                  | [A2]; [A4];                                | URT irr   | [A2]; [A4];                                |                   |                 |
| Mineral Oil                          |                  |                    |                  | [A2]; [A4];                                | URT irr   | [A2]; [A4];                                |                   |                 |
| Naphthalene                          | 15               |                    |                  | A3   | URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia              | Skin; A3; BEI                              | 50                | 10              |
| N-HEPTANE                            |                  |                    | 500              |  | CNS impair; URT irr                               |  | 350               | 85              |
| Petroleum Gases, Liquified Sweetened |                  |                    |                  |  |   |  |                   |                 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE                     |                  |                    |                  | A4   | LRT irr   | A4   |                   | b               |
| TOLUENE                              | 150              |                    |                  | A4   | Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss       | A4; BEI                                    | 375               | 100             |
| VM & P NAPHTHA                       |                  |                    |                  | [A2]; [A4];                                | URT irr   | [A2]; [A4];                                | 350               |                 |
| ZINC OXIDE                           |                  | 10 (R)             |                  |  | Metal fume fever                                  |  | 5,5c              |                 |

| Chemical Name                        | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm)   | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent |                    |                   |                  |
| BENZENE                              |                    | 50(a)/ 10minutes. | 1                |
| CUMENE                               |                    |                   |                  |
| Ethylbenzene                         | 545                |                   |                  |
| Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha              |                    |                   |                  |
| Mineral Oil                          |                    |                   |                  |
| Naphthalene                          | 75                 |                   |                  |
| N-HEPTANE                            |                    |                   |                  |
| Petroleum Gases, Liquified Sweetened |                    |                   |                  |

|                  |     |                        |   |
|------------------|-----|------------------------|---|
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE |     |                        | 1 |
| TOLUENE          | 560 | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) |   |
| VM & P NAPHTHA   |     |                        |   |
| ZINC OXIDE       | 10d |                        |   |

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, (R) - Respirable fraction, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Density               | 6.21 lb/gal       |
| Density VOC           | 2.66 lb/gal       |
| % VOC                 | 42.85%            |
| <hr/>                 |                   |
| Appearance            | Thick Paste Like  |
| Odor Threshold        | N.A.              |
| Odor Description      | Slight Petroleum  |
| pH                    | N.A.              |
| Water Solubility      | N.A.              |
| Flammability          | N.A.              |
| Vapor Pressure        | N.A.              |
| Flash Point           | N.A.              |
| Viscosity             | N.A.              |
| Lower Explosion Level | N.A.              |
| Upper Explosion Level | N.A.              |
| Vapor Density         | N.A.              |
| Melting Point         | N.A.              |
| Freezing Point        | N.A.              |
| Low Boiling Point     | N.A.              |
| High Boiling Point    | N.A.              |
| Decomposition Pt      | N.A.              |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | N.A.              |
| Evaporation Rate      | Slower than ether |

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

None known.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

No data available.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials.

Dropping containers may cause bursting.

## Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No data available.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes eye irritation.

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

### Acute Toxicity

No data available.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

### Chronic Exposure

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

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

0000100-41-4 Ethylbenzene

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000091-20-3 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.

0000100-41-4 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.

0000108-88-3 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.

0000142-82-5 N-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.

0013463-67-7 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/m<sup>3</sup> 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/m<sup>3</sup> 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.

0064742-89-8 Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent

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 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

0001314-13-2 ZINC OXIDE

LC50 (Crustacean - Daphnia magna, 48 hrs) : 0.098 mg/l, type of exposure : static

### Persistence and Degradability

0008042-47-5 Mineral Oil

Inherently biodegradable, but not readily biodegradable.

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Expected to be readily biodegradable

### Bio-Accumulative Potential

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Has the potential to bioaccumulate

### Mobility in Soil

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0008042-47-5 Mineral Oil

This substance is not PBT/vPvB

0064742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any



other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

### SECTION 14) Transport Information

|                                  | IATA Information    | IMDG Information | U.S. DOT Information |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>UN number:</b>                | UN1950              | UN1950           | UN1950               |
| <b>Proper shipping name:</b>     | Aerosols, flammable | Aerosols         | Aerosols             |
| <b>Hazard class:</b>             | 2.1                 | 2.1              | 2.1                  |
| <b>Packaging group:</b>          | N.A.                | N.A.             | N.A.                 |
| <b>Note / Special Provision:</b> | (LTD QTY)           | (LTD QTY)        | (LTD QTY)            |

### SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS          | Chemical Name                         | % By Weight | Regulation List  |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 0068476-86-8 | Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, Sweetened | 17% - 29%   | SARA312, TSCA, OSHA  |
| 0008009-03-8 | PETROLATUM                            | 8% - 17%    | SARA312, TSCA  |
| 0000142-82-5 | N-HEPTANE                             | 3% - 6%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA  |
| 0008042-47-5 | Mineral Oil                           | 3% - 6%     | SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH   |
| 0426260-76-6 | Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear  | 2% - 5%     | SARA312, TSCA  |
| 0064742-49-0 | VM & P NAPHTHA                        | 2% - 5%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA  |
| 0064742-89-8 | Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent  | 2% - 5%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA  |
| 0001314-13-2 | ZINC OXIDE                            | 2% - 4%     | SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA  |
| 0064742-96-7 | Heavy Aliphatic Naphtha               | 2% - 4%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA  |
| 0013463-67-7 | TITANIUM DIOXIDE                      | 1.0% - 2%   | SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA   |
| 0000098-82-8 | CUMENE                                | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA                                 |
| 0000091-20-3 | Naphthalene                           | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA                                 |
| 0000100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene                          | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA                                       |
| 0000071-43-2 | BENZENE                               | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer - Developmental - Toxicity Male, OSHA |
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE                               | Trace       | SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Developmental, OSHA                          |

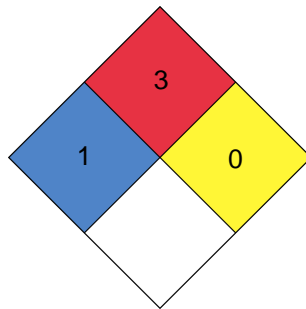
**Glossary**

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

**HMIS**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Health              | / 1 |
| FLAMMABILITY        | 3   |
| Physical Hazard     | 0   |
| Personal Protection | B   |

**NFPA**



( \* ) - Chronic effects

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

**DISCLAIMER**

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