SAFETY DATA SHEET
XL 70® (Solvent Based)

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **XL 70® (Solvent Based)**

Product Number: **XL70S**

Product Use: **Paint material**

Manufacturer/Supplier: TEX-COTE LLC
2422 East 15th Street,
Panama City, FL 32405

Phone Number: 850-769-0347

Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Date of Preparation: March, 7, 2022

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS Status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

GHS Classification: Eye Irritant - Category 2A
Skin Irritant - Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1

Signal Word: DANGER!

Hazard Statements: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR! MAY CAUSE SEVERE EYE & SKIN IRRITATION.
MAY CAUSE CANCER, MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS

GHS Label Elements Symbol(s)



Precautionary Statements: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate such as basements, bathrooms, or small enclosed areas. Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye, and face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hand thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Dispose of unused contents, container, and other contaminated wastes in accordance with local, state, federal, and provincial regulations.

If in Eye — Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing and get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

In on Skin — Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If Swallowed — Rinse mouth and get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: May cause severe eye irritation.

Skin: May cause skin irritation.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic Effects — Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Signs and Symptoms:	Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Asthma. Allergies.
Target Organs	Skin, eyes, gastrointestinal tract, respiratory system.
Potential Environmental Effects:	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. See Section 12 for more information.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):	None known
Unknown Acute Toxicity:	55% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Section 3: HAZARDS INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/mixture: Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1 - 10
Trade Secret	Trade Secret	10 - 20
Mineral Spirits	8032-32-4	15 - 25
Perlite	93763-70-3	5 - 15
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	14808-60-7	5 - 15
Kerosene	8008-20-6	1 - 5
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	1 - 5

The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

See section 8 for occupational exposure limit information.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if worn. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation develops and persists.
Inhalation:	If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Ingestion:	DO NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2 cupfuls of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention or call poison control immediately.
General Advice:	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. (Show the label or SDS where possible).
Note to Physicians:	Symptoms may not appear immediately.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	NFPA Class IIIA
Flash Point:	105°F (38.7°C) TTC
Explosive Limits:	LEL: 0.6 % UEL: 7.0 %
Auto-ignition Point:	229°C (444°F)
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES - CONTINUED

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	No data available.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, foam, or water spray / fog.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	None known.
Explosion Data:	
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:	None
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Product may be sensitive to static discharge, which could result in fire or explosion.
Protection of Firefighters:	Keep upwind of fire. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

Environmental Precautions: Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches, and waterways. Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

Methods for Containment: Contain and/or absorb spill with inert material (e.g. sand, vermiculite), then place in a suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow entering waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Steps To Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled: Isolate the immediate area. Prevent unauthorized entry. Eliminate all sources of ignition in area and downwind of the spill area. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded or non-sparking. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible absorbent material.

Other Information: Not available.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container, retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container. Do not use near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. Handle and open container with care. When using do not eat or drink. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Storage: Keep out of the reach of children. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool dry place. Do not store near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc. Keep from freezing.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines
Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)
For use in areas with inadequate ventilation or fresh air, wear a properly maintained and properly fitted NIOS approved respirator for organic solvent vapors. For OSHA controlled work places and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding the appropriate TLV. A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

Eye Protection
Chemical splash goggles should be worn to prevent eye contact.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION - CONTINUED

Protective Gloves
Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile rubber may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

Other Protective Clothing
Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure. Before reuse, thoroughly clean any clothing or protective equipment that has been contaminated by prior use. Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated, such as gloves or shoes.

Ventilation
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open-air area. **Do not use indoors.** In closed spaces, ensure a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across and through the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea or eye- watering -- STOP -- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately and move to fresh air. Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area. Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

Exposure Limits:

Ingredient	OSHA PEL, ACGIH-TLV
Mineral Spirits	OSHA PEL:100 PPM, ACGIH TLV: 100 PPM, NIOSH: 350 mg/m3 TWA (related to Stoddard solvent) 1800 mg/m3 Ceiling (15 min) (related to Stoddard solvent)
Perlite	OSHA PEL: 10mg/m3, ACGIH TLV: 5mg/m3
Crystalline Silica Quartz	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m3, ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m3
Titanium dioxide	OSHA PEL: 15mg/m3, ACGIH TLV: 10mg/m3
Kerosene	ACGIH 200 mg/m3
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), heavy Aromatic	OSHA PEL 400ppm (*petroleum distillates, naphtha*) OSHA STEL not listed, ACGIH TLV not listed ACGIH STEL not listed

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Ventilation equipment must be explosion proof.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection: Chemical safety glasses, goggles, and face shields.

Hand Protection: Impermeable chemical handling gloves for skin protection

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable Impermeable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: When spraying this material use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or gas mask suitable to keep airborne mists and vapor concentrations below the time weighted threshold limit values. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh-air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

General Hygiene Considerations: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Milky liquid.
Color	Not available.
Odor	Mild odor.
Odor Threshold	Not available.
Physical State	Liquid
PH	Not available.
Viscosity	100 - 130 KU
Freezing Point	Not available.
Boiling Point	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Flash Point	105°F (38.7°C) TTC

Evaporation Point	Not available.
Lower Flammability Limit	0.7 %(V).
Upper Flammability Limit	6.5 %(V).
Vapor Pressure	Not available
Vapor Density	Lighter than air.
Specific Gravity	1.31
Solubility in Water	Insoluble.
Coefficient of Water / Oil Distribution	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature	444°F (229°C)
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	27-30%
VOC content:	328 grams/liter

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid – Instability: No data available

Incompatibility – Materials to Avoid: Incompatible with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions to Avoid – Hazardous Reactions: No data available.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Components Analysis

Ingredient	LD_{50} (oral)	LD_{50} (Dermal)	LC_{50} (Inhalation)
Titanium dioxide	> 10000 mg/kg, rat	> 10000 mg/kg, rabbit	> 6.82 mg/L, Rat 4hr
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	>22500 mg/kg, rat	Not available	Not available
Perlite	Not available	Not available	Not available
Mineral Spirits	>3000 mg/kg, rat	Not available	5.5 mg/l Rabbit
Kerosene	>2000 mg/kg	Not available	>5mg/l
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	>5000 mg/kg	Not available	>590 mg/m3

Eye: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Skin sensitization was not evident in animal studies.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: This material presents an aspiration hazard.

MUTAGENIC DATA: No data

IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data

NEUROTOXICITY: Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc.)

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No data

CARCINOGEN STATUS: There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of petroleum solvents in humans. This product contains crystalline silica (quartz) as an impurity. Chronic exposure to crystalline silica dust at concentrations exceeding occupational exposure limits may cause silicosis. The NTP's Ninth Report on Carcinogens lists crystalline silica (respirable size) as a known human carcinogen. IARC concluded that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled (respirable) crystalline silica. TITANIUM DIOXIDE HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE IARC AS A GROUP 2B CARCINOGEN "POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Target Organs: Not available.

Chronic Effects: Hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Carcinogenicity: Hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Ingredient	Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen*
Titanium dioxide	G-A4, I-2B
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	G-A1, I-1, N-1
Perlite	I-3
Mineral Spirits	Not Applicable
Kerosene	Not Applicable
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	Not Applicable

* See Section 15 for more information.

Mutagenicity: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Reproductive Effects: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Developmental Effects: Teratogenicity: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Embryotoxicity: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Skin Sensitization: Not hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions:
This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations. Do not empty into drains.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Eliminate ignition sources, provide good ventilation, dike spill area and add absorbent earth or sawdust to spilled liquid. Thoroughly wet w/ water and mix.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Collect absorbent/water/spilled liquid mixture into metal containers and add enough water to cover. Consult local, state & federal hazardous waste regulation before disposing into approved hazardous waste landfills. Obey relevant laws.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Use non-sparking utensils when handling this material. Avoid hot metal surface. Use in cool, well-ventilated areas. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat and open flames.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Smoking in area where this material is used should be strictly prohibited. Tools used with this material should be made from aluminum, brass or copper. Plastic utensils should not be used.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information:

US DOT INFORMATION: 49 CFR 172.101
Proper Shipping Name..... ....: Paint Related Material, Not Regulated
"The above transport information is for non-bulk packaging only (≤ 119 gallons).

TDG Classification:
Proper Shipping Name..... ....: Paint Related Material, Not Regulated

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 trigger 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: NONE KNOWN
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: NONE KNOWN
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 SDS'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 III
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:
CLASS B - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS
Division 3 - Combustible Liquid
WHMIS classification of Division 3 of class B

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):
NONE KNOWN
All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL. See section 2 for composition /information on ingredients.

Global Inventories:

Ingredient	DSL / NDSL
Titanium dioxide	DSL
Perlite	DSL
Crystalline Silica - Quartz	DSL

EINECS: NO INFORMATION ON INVENTORY

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:
PRESENT AT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.1% SEE SECTION II
*If tinted contains Carbon Black: CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contains amounts of Crystalline Silica: CAS#14808-60-7

B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :
PRESENT AT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.1% SEE SECTION II
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

US EPA SARA Title III
Hazardous Components (Chemical Name): Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum) **CAS #** No 64742-47-8

Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
No	No	No	

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name): Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum) CAS # 64742-47-8

EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA CA	PROP 65
HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

EPA Hazard Categories:
This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:
Acute (immediate) Health Hazard & Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
No Fire Hazard, No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard, No Reactive Hazard

HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System:

Health - 1*	**Flammability - 3**	**Physical Hazard -** 0	**PPE – J**

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association:

Health - 1	**Fire - 3**	**Reactivity -** 0

Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme

WHMIS Classification(s):
Class D2A - Carcinogenicity
Class D2A - Chronic Toxic Effects
Class B2 – Flammable and Combustible material
Class D2B – Toxic Material

WHMIS Hazard Symbols:



SOURCE AGENCY CARCINOGEN CLASSIFICATIONS:

ACGIH (G) American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
A1 - Confirmed human carcinogen.
A2 - Suspected human carcinogen.
A3 - Animal carcinogen.
A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
A5 - Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

IARC (I) International Agency for Research on Cancer.
1 - The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans.
2A - The agent (mixture) is probably carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.
2B - The agent (mixture) is possibly carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans in the absence of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.
3 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
4 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is probably not carcinogenic to humans.

NTP (N) National Toxicology Program.
1 - Known to be carcinogens.
2 - Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:

For specific information regarding occupational safety and health standards, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither TEX-COTE or any of its subsidiaries assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy of completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown health hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.

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