

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product ID:** IX-800120  
**Product Name:** Envirolac SPII 20 Gloss  
**Revision Date:** Jul 07, 2022 **Date Printed:** Jul 07, 2022  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Ceramic Industrial Coatings  
**Address:** 325 Highway 81 Osseo, MN, US, 55369  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 763-424-2044  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Paint or paint additive

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 5  
Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Eye Irritation - Category 2  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health

May be harmful in contact with skin  
Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Causes serious eye irritation  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
Causes skin irritation  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### **Precautionary Statements - General**

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

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Avoid release to the environment.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Wear protective gloves,protective clothing,eye protection/face protection.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take action to prevent static discharges.  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
Rinse mouth.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
In case of fire: Use material listed in SDS section 5 to extinguish.  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
Specific treatment (see details on this label).  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.  
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. 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.

See recommendations in section 7 for handling and disposal of contaminated articles.

**Acute toxicity of less than one percent of the mixture is unknown**

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	20% - 34%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	12% - 25%
0066070-87-9	Coconut oil, polymer with glycerol and phthalic anhydride	12% - 24%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 15%
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	4.0% - 8%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	3.8% - 8%
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.4% - 4.0%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.2% - 2.0%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.2% - 1.7%
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.1% - 1.0%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 0.8%
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.4%
0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.4%
0000838-85-7	DIPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.4%
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.2%
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	Trace
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace
0000136-53-8	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt	Trace
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILO	Trace

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

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety. (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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

If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

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

Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

### **Skin Contact**

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

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Rinse with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until product is removed.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

### **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.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Rinse mouth.

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

### **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No data available.

### **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Not available.

Do not use straight stream of water.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Runoff may pollute waterways

Fire will produce irritating and toxic gases.

Most vapors are heavier than air.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air

Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks)

Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.  
Many liquids are lighter than water.  
Containers may explode in fire.  
May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

### 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 so safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.  
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.  
Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.  
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

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.  
Use water to keep fire-exposed containers and the surroundings cool.  
Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).  
Breathing protection is required.  
Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.  
Do not breathe vapor or mist.  
Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

### Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers.  
If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.  
Stay uphill and/or upstream.  
Ventilate closed spaces before entering.  
Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.  
Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.  
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).  
All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.  
A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### Environmental Precautions

Do not flush to sewer or waterways. Prevent release to the environment if possible.  
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.  
Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).  
Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## 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.

Wash hands after use.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

All containers must be properly labelled.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

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

### Ventilation Requirements

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

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.

Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

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.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.

Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers.

Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage.

Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge.

To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Eye protection

Dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

## 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. To prevent skin contact wear protective clothing covering all exposed areas. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

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.

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.

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 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 (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								25
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1			
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1			
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150
ETHYL ACETATE	400	1400			1			400
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			1000
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	5
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400	980			1			400
Mesitylene								25
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	500	2000			1			

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1			
N-PROPYL ACETATE	200	840			1			200
PHENOL	5	19			1		1	5
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3			
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	125							
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT					(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];		
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9					(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];		
BUTYL ACETATE	710	200	950		50		150	
ETHYL ACETATE	1400				400			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1900						1000	
ETHYLBENZENE	435	125	545		20			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	24				20			
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	980	500	1225		200		400	
MESITYLENE	125							
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)					(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];		
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL					20			
N-PROPYL ACETATE	840	250	1050		100		150	
PHENOL	19				5			
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	6							
STODDARD SOLVENT	350				100	[(L)]; [5 (I)];		
XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE			



ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBO N SOLVENT	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
AROMATIC HYDROCARBO N MIXTURE >C9	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
BUTYL ACETATE			Eye & URT irr
ETHYL ACETATE			URT & eye irr
ETHYL ALCOHOL	A3	A3	URT irr
ETHYLBENZE NE	A3	A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	A3	A3; BEI	Eye & URT irr
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	A4	A4; BEI	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
MESITYLENE			
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREAT ED (PETROLEUM)	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL			Eye & URT irr
N-PROPYL ACETATE			Eye & URT irr; CNS impair
PHENOL	A4	Skin; A4; BEI	URT irr; lung dam; CNS impair
SILICA, AMORPHOUS			
STODDARD SOLVENT	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];	Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
XYLENE	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir

(C) - Ceiling limit, 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, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

% Solids By Weight	28.83%
% VOC	71.12%
Density	7.93 lb/gal

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Appearance	Liquid
Odor Description	Solvent
Odor Threshold	N.A.

pH	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	175.00 °F
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	60.00 °F
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
Flammability	
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions and use.

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid temperature above maximum storage temperature.

Avoid great heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Not available.

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

Oxides of carbon.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to skin.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Exposure to high levels can cause dizziness and lightheadedness.

### **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to eyes.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the skin.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

### **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

The vapour is mild irritating to the respiratory tract.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system and the liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness and loss of consciousness.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Can affect the liver and kidneys.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

High or repeated exposure can damage the liver, kidneys, and nervous system.

### Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Acute Toxicity

May be harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Can be corrosive to respiratory tract.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness

and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

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.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

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

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver.

0001330-20-7 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.

0009004-70-0 NITROCELLULOSE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by overexposure: liver disease, kidney disorders.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

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.

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.

#### 0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

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.

### Chronic Exposure

#### 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.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

#### 0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

#### 0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

#### 0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)\*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)\* \*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

#### 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)

#### 0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

#### 0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 19600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 16000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (10)

LC50 (mouse): 10600 ppm (38100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (3-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, rat): 10200 mg/kg (cited as 11.3 mL/kg) (7); 5600 mg/kg (5,13)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4100 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4900 mg/kg (9)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5500 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (7)

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)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

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)

0000108-95-2 PHENOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 340 mg/kg (20% solution) (16)

LD50 (oral, rat): 530 mg/kg (2 and 5% solutions) (16)

LD50 (oral, rat): 320 mg/kg (cited as 0.30 cc/kg) (17)

LD50 (dermal, pig): 500 mg/kg (liquefied phenol (45 deg C)) (2/3 animals died) (18)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 850 mg/kg (19)

LD50 (dermal, female rat): 670 mg/kg (cited as 625 mL/kg) (liquefied phenol (40 deg C)) (20)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8700 mg/kg; cited as 9.8 mL/kg (4)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 8300 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 6600 mg/kg; cited as 65 mmols/kg (6)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 17700 mg/kg; cited as 20 mL/kg (4)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

### Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in Soil

0000109-60-4 N-PROPYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

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.

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste.

Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

### SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
<b>UN number:</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base	Paint including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base
<b>Hazard class:</b>	3	3	3
<b>Packaging group:</b>	II	II	II
<b>Hazardous substance (RQ):</b>	No Data Available		
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	
<b>Note / Special Provision:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
<b>Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:</b>	No Data Available		

### SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	20% - 34%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	12% - 25%	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0066070-87-9	Coconut oil, polymer with glycerol and phthalic anhydride	12% - 24%	SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	7% - 15%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,CA_TAC_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HPV - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0009004-70-0	NITROCELLULOSE	4.0% - 8%	SARA312,TSCA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	3.8% - 8%	SARA313, SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,ND_TOX
0000141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE	0.4% - 4.0%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,MI_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.2% - 2.0%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, CA_TAC_TOX, CA_TAC_Carcinogen, CA_TOX, MI_TOX, MN_TOX, ND_TOX, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list, MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.2% - 1.7%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, CA_TOX, MI_TOX, ND_TOX, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
0009002-88-4	POLYETHYLENE	0.1% - 1.0%	SARA312, TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 0.8%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, CA_TAC_TOX, CA_TOX, CA_Carcinogen, MI_TOX, MN_TOX, ND_TOX, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list, MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0007631-86-9	SILICA, AMORPHOUS	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX, ND_TOX
0000701-64-4	MONOPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX
0000838-85-7	DIPHENYL PHOSPHORIC ACID	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX
0000109-60-4	N-PROPYL ACETATE	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312, TSCA, ND_TOX
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	Trace	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX, MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list, MN_ChemHighConcern_PBT_vPvB - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern - Persistent, Bio-accumulative, Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent, very Bio-accumulative (vPvB), MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	Trace	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX, ND_TOX, WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list, MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	Trace	SARA312, TSCA, MI_TOX
0007732-18-5	WATER	Trace	TSCA
0000108-95-2	PHENOL	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, CA

			_TAC_TOX,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX,ND_TOX,WI_NR438 - WI_NR438 - AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION INVENTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX,MI_TOX,MN_TOX
0012001-85-3	ZINC NAPHTHANATE	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_TOX
0000136-53-8	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt	Trace	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	Trace	SARA312,TSCA,MI_TOX,MN_TOX
0000556-67-2	OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAISOLO	Trace	SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA,MI_TOX,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list,MN_ChemHighConcern_PBT_vPvB - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern - Persistent, Bio-accumulative, Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent, very Bio-accumulative (vPvB),MN_ChemHighConcern_HP - Minnesota - Chemicals High Concern -High Production Volume



**WARNING:**This product can expose you to chemicals including ETHYLBENZENE which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### 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  
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  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law94-469  
TWA: Time Weighted Value  
US DOT: US Department of Transportation  
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit;

## HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

( \* ) - 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

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