Absco Fast Dry Polyurethane Floor Finish Gloss

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name: Absco Fast Dry Polyurethane Floor Finish Gloss
Product code: 89601, 89604

Recommended Use of the Product and Restriction on Use

Relevant Identified Uses: Finishes, Coatings, and Related Materials
Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.
Reasons Why Uses Advised Against: Not determined or not applicable.

Manufacturer or Supplier Details

Manufacturer:
United States
Canlak Coatings
1999 Elizabeth Street
North Brunswick, New Jersey 089026316
(732)821-3200
https://canlakcoatings.com

Emergency Telephone Number:

United States
CHEMTREC
(703)527-3887 (24 HRS)
(800)424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquids, category 3
Skin sensitization, category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B
Carcinogenicity, category 1B
Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

Label elements

Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)
H372 Causes damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the

hazard)
H340 May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).
H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Precautionary Statements:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
P233 Keep container tightly closed
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/.../ equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
P201 Obtain special instructions before use
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ ...
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 Store locked up
P501 Dispose of contents/container to...

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS Number: 8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	<35
CAS Number: 64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<25
CAS Number: 64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	<1
CAS Number: 22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	<0.2
CAS Number: 136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<0.2

CAS Number: 96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	<0.2

Additional Information: None

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Description of First Aid Measures

General Notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

After Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, seek medical advice/attention.

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Eye Contact:

Rinse eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

After Swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a physician or poison control center. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, place on the left side with head down to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Acute Symptoms and Effects:

Product is flammable. Exposure to sources of ignition may cause physical injury.

Dermal exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, rash, inflammation, itching, burning and dermatitis.

Delayed Symptoms and Effects:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Long term exposure may affect fertility. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: menstrual problems, altered sexual behavior/fertility/ and pregnancy outcome. Long term exposure may also affect development of the unborn child. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: intrauterine growth retardation, pre-term birth, birth defects and postnatal death.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Exposure may cause genetic defects. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Exposure may cause cancer. Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Specific Treatment:

Skin/eye burns require immediate treatment.

Notes for the Doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Water mist/fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Flammable liquid. Will be easily ignitable by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special precautions:

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Consider initial evacuation for 300 meters in all directions. If tank/rail car is involved in the fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters in all directions. Fight fire from a maximum distance. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Stand by, at a safe distance, with extinguisher ready for possible re-ignition. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution. Do not handle damaged containers unless specialized to do so.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get on skin, eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove

contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Avoid breathing dust, mist, fumes, vapors or spray. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Reference to Other Sections:

For personal protective equipment see Section 8. For disposal see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges. Handle containers with caution. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly sealed. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10).

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

Occupational Exposure Limit Values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
ACGIH	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr [TLV-TWA])
	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	15-Minute STEL: 10 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	TLV-TWA: 100 ppm (8hr)

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm (for Stoddard Solvent)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	8-Hour TWA: 200 mg/m³ (Kerosene and jet-fuels [non-aerosol], as total hydrocarbon vapor)
NIOSH	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	REL-TWA: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr [for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek])
	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	STEL: 10 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	IDLH: 25 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m³ (up to 10 hr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	IDLH: 20000 mg/m³
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m³ (15 min)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m³ ([up to 10 hr] for Stoddard Solvent)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m³ ([15 min] for Stoddard Solvent)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	IDLH: 1000 ppm
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m³ (up tp 10 hr [petroleum distillates, naphtha])
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m³ ([15 min] petroleum distillates, naphtha)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	REL-TWA: 100 mg/m³ (up to 10 hr [kerosene])
OSHA	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 2900 mg/m³ (500 ppm)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	TWA: 400 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2000 mg/m³ (500 ppm [aliphatic hydrocarbons])
United States(California)	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 525 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	15-Minute STEL: 10 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	STEL: 1800 mg/m³ (400 ppm)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1600 mg/m³ ([400 ppm] Rubber solvent, naphtha)
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1600 mg/m³ (400 ppm [aliphatic hydrocarbons])
WEEL	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	8-Hour TWA: 36 mg/m³ (10 ppm)

Biological Limit Values:

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Information on Monitoring Procedures:

Not determined or not applicable.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Personal Protection Equipment

Eye and Face Protection:

Safety glasses or goggles. Use eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Skin and Body Protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

General Hygienic Measures:

When handling chemical products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Perform routine housekeeping.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Amber liquid
Odor	Mild
Odor threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	N/A
Initial boiling point/range	161-198°C
Flash point (closed cup)	42°C
Evaporation rate	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper flammability/explosive limit	N/A

Lower flammability/explosive limit	0.7%
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	Heavier than air
Density	0.88 +/- 0.02 g/cc
Relative density	0.88 +/- 0.02
Solubilities	N/A
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	N/A
Auto/Self-ignition temperature	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A
Dynamic viscosity	N/A
Kinematic viscosity	N/A
Explosive properties	N/A
Oxidizing properties	N/A

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:
Not reactive under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Chemical Stability:
Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:
Hazardous reactions are not anticipated under recommended conditions of handling and storage.

Conditions to Avoid:
Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.
Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources, static electricity and incompatible materials. Vapor accumulation in low or confined areas.

Incompatible Materials:
None known.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

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

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Route	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	oral	LD50 Rat: 3129 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	oral	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 4.3 mg/L (4 hr [aerosol])

Name	Route	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 5.5 mg/L (4 hr [vapour])
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: > 3000 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg ([Read-across substance data])
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg ([Read-across substance data])
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5.6 mg/L (4 hr [Vapour, Read-across substance data])
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5.28 mg/L (4 hr [vapor])
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Dermal ATE	LD50 Rabbit: 1100 mg/kg
	Oral ATE	LD50 Rat: 100 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 4.83 mg/L (4 hr [vapour])

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

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

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes skin irritation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes skin irritation.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

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

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes serious eye damage.
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Causes serious eye irritation.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Assessment:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment:

May cause cancer.

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Species	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy		May cause cancer.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime		May cause cancer.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Group 2B
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Group 3

National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Applicable

OSHA Carcinogens: Not applicable

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Assessment:

May cause genetic defects.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

Assessment:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Suspected of damaging the unborn child (developmental toxicity) via oral exposure.
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	Causes damage to the respiratory tract.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Assessment:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause damage to the blood system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

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

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure:
No data available.
Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical, and Toxicological Characteristics:
No data available.
Other Information:
No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Acute (Short-Term) Toxicity

Assessment: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Product Data: No data available.
Substance Data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 1.866 mg/L (96 hr [Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 5.89 mg/L (48 hr [mobility, Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 0.144 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate, Read-across substance data])
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.5 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 Daphnid: 0.107 mg/L (48 hr [QSAR])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Green algae: 0.277 mg/L (96 hr [QSAR])
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Fish LC50 Oryzias latipes: > 100 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 201 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Scenedesmus capricornutum: 11.8 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate])
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: > 100 mg/L (96 hr [read-across substance])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 0.17 mg/L (48 hr [mortality])
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 3.1 mg/L (72 hr [growth rate-Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 4.5 mg/L (48 hr [EL50-mobility, Read-across substance data])
	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 8.2 mg/L (96 hr [LL50- Read-across substance data])
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2 - 5 mg/L (96 hr [LL50; mortality])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.4 mg/L (48 hr [EL50; mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: 1 - 3 mg/L (72 hr [EL50; cell number])

Chronic (Long-Term) Toxicity

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

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Fish NOEC Pimephales promelas: 0.21 mg/L (34 d [mortality, Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.0608 mg/L (21 d [reproduction, Read-across substance data])
	Aquatic Plants NOEC Lemna minor: 0.00892 mg/L (7 d [growth rate])
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Fish NOEC Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.02 mg/L (30d [QSAR])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.1 mg/L (21d [reproduction])
	Aquatic Plants NOEC Green algae: 0.142 mg/L (30d [QSAR])
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Fish NOEC Oryzias latipes: 50 mg/L (14 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: >= 100 mg/L (21 d)
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 18 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 2.6 mg/L (21 d [NOELR-reproduction, Read-across substance data])
	Fish NOEC Pimephales promelas: 2.6 mg/L (14 d [NOELR-mortality, Read-across substance data])
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Fish NOEC Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.098 mg/L (28 d [NOEL; mortality])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 0.89 mg/L (21 d [EL50; reproduction])

Persistence and Degradability

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	The substance is readily biodegradable. 60% degradation in water, measured by CO2 evolution, after 10 days.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is readily biodegradable. >63% degradation, measured by CO2 evolution, after 28 days.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is inherently biodegradable. 70% degradation, measured by DOC removal, after 18 days.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is readily biodegradable. 73.82% degradation in water, measured by CO2 evolution, after 28 days.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard biodegradability studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	The substance is not readily biodegradable. 58.6% degradation in water, after 28 days.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Bioaccumulation is not expected. BCF (aquatic species): <2.5 - 5.8 dimensionless
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Bioaccumulation assessment using a classic BCF assessment is not considered relevant for inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulate BCF (aquatic species): 0.064 L/kg ww
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not expected to bioaccumulation. BCF (aquatic species): 39.66 L/Kg [QSAR].
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard bioaccumulation studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Standard bioaccumulation studies are not applicable to petroleum UVCB substances.

Mobility in Soil

Product Data: No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is slightly mobile with a high potential for adsorption to soil and sediment [Koc at 20°C: 1451].
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Mobility in soil assessment based on KOC/Kd values are not relevant for inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is mobile, therefore, there is low potential for adsorption to soil and sediment (Log Koc: 140.87).
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is highly mobile with a low potential for adsorption to soil and sediment [Koc at 20 °C: 3.52].
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard adsorption/desorption studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Standard adsorption/desorption studies are not applicable to petroleum UVCB substances.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product Data:

PBT assessment: This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT.

vPvB assessment: This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a vPvB.

Substance Data:

PBT assessment:

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not PBT.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not PBT.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	The substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as PBT at concentrations above 0.1%.
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	PBT assessment does not apply to inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is inorganic, PBT assessment does not apply.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard PBT studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.

vPvB assessment:

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not vPvB.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not vPvB.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	The substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as vPvB at concentrations above 0.1%.
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	vPvB assessment does not apply to inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is inorganic, vPvB assessment does not apply.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard vBvB studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground or into any body of water. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 7 Handling and Storage. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. 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.

Contaminated packages:

Not determined or not applicable.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

United States Transportation of Dangerous Goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN Number	UN 1263, Combustible, No red label required
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	3 
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN Number	UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	3 
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

UN Number	UN1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT

UN Transport Hazard Class(es)	3 
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	None
Special Precautions for User	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

United States Regulations

Inventory Listing (TSCA): All ingredients are listed-active or exempt.

Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5): None of the ingredients are listed.

Export Notification under TSCA Section 12(b): None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None of the ingredients are listed.

SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed

CERCLA:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed	100 lbs
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed	100 lbs for RCRA D001
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed	100 Lbs. for RCRA D001
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed	100 lbs for RCRA D001

RCRA:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed	D001
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed	D001
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed	D001
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed	D001

Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA): None of the ingredients are listed.

Massachusetts Right to Know:

64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

New York Right to Know:

64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

Pennsylvania Right to Know:

64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

California Proposition 65: None of the ingredients are listed.

Additional information: Not determined.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Disclaimer:

This product has been classified in accordance with OSHA HCS 2012 guidelines. The information provided in this SDS is correct, to the best of our knowledge, based on information available. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, storage, transportation and disposal and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials, unless specified in the text. The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the user.

NFPA: 1-2-1

HMIS: 1*-2-1

Initial Preparation Date: 05.12.2020

Revision date: 06.12.2025

Revision Notes:

Revision Date	Notes
2020-05-08	Version 02

End of Safety Data Sheet