Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Initial Preparation Date: 05.12.2020

Revision date: 06.27.2025

Old Pro Polyurethane Semi-Gloss

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name: Old Pro Polyurethane Semi-Gloss

Product code: SC05500701, SC05500705

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:

Eye irritation, category 2A
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
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
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)
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)

Precautionary Statements:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
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
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
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
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: 112945-52-5	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	<3
CAS Number: 556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	<2

CAS Number: 64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	<1.3
CAS Number: 68783-96-0	Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, over-based	<0.9
CAS Number: 22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	<0.6
CAS Number: 64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	<0.6
CAS Number: 96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	<0.2
CAS Number: 136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<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 gently flowing lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

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:

Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning and tearing.

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:

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

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards During Fire-Fighting:

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

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.

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)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm (for Stoddard Solvent)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	8-Hour TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Particles, insoluble or poorly soluble, N.O.S, respirable)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	8-Hour TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Particles, insoluble or poorly soluble, N.O.S, inhalable)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	TLV-TWA: 100 ppm (8hr)
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)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	REL-TWA: 6 mg/m³ (Silica, amorphous [up to 19 hr])
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	IDLH: 3000 mg/m³ (Silica, amorphous)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m³ (up to 10 hr)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	REL-TWA: 350 mg/m³ (Petroleum distillates, naphtha, rubber solvent)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m³ ([15 min] Petroleum distillates, naphtha, rubber solvent)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	IDLH: 1100 ppm (Petroleum distillates, naphtha, rubber solvent)
	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
	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)

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
OSHA	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	8-Hour TWA: 0.8 mg/m³ (Silica: Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 2000 mg/m³ ([500 ppm] Petroleum distillates, naphtha, rubber solvent)
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	TWA: 400 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 2900 mg/m³ (500 ppm)
WEEL	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	8-Hour TWA: 36 mg/m³ (10 ppm)
United States(California)	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 525 mg/m³ (100 ppm)
	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 1600 mg/m³ ([400 ppm] Petroleum distillates, naphtha, rubber solvent)
	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)
	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)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	8-Hour TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Particulates not otherwise regulated, total dust)
	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	112945-52-5	8-Hour TWA: 5 mg/m³ (Particulates not otherwise regulated, respirable fraction)

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	0.75-1.2%
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	Heavier than air
Density	0.95 +/- 0.02 g/cc
Relative density	0.95 +/- 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
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])
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])
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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >4.96 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])
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	oral	LD50 Rat: > 4800 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: > 2375 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 36 mg/L (4 hr [aerosol])

Name	Route	Result
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	oral	LD50 rat: 3160 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/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 skin irritation.
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	Causes skin irritation.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Assessment:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product Data:

No data available.

Substance Data:

Name	Result
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes serious eye damage.
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	Causes serious eye irritation.
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
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, over-based	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not applicable.	May cause cancer. Animals exposed to high levels of some petroleum products have developed liver and kidney tumors. Occupationally exposed people in the petroleum refining industry have an increased risk of skin cancer and leukemia.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy		May cause cancer.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime		May cause cancer.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	Group 3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Group 3
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, over-based	Not Applicable
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Group 2B
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Group 3
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable

National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not Applicable
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, over-based	Not Applicable
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Applicable
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Not Applicable
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Applicable
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Not Applicable
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	Not Applicable
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Applicable

OSHA Carcinogens: Not applicable

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Assessment:

May cause genetic defects.

Product Data:
No data available.
Substance Data:

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	May cause genetic defects.
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.
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Suspected of damaging fertility.
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
Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	May cause respiratory irritation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	Causes damage to the respiratory tract.

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
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
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
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	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])
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])
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])
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: 8.2 mg/L (96 hr [LL50])
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 4.5 mg/L (48 hr [EL50])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 3.1 mg/L (72 hr [EL50])
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])

Name	Result
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])
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Fish LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: > 0.022 mg/L (96 hr)
	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 0.015 mg/L (48 hr [mobility])
	Aquatic Plants EC50 Raphidocelis subcapitata: > 0.022 mg/L (96 hr [growth rate])

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])
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Fish NOEC Oryzias latipes: 50 mg/L (14 d)
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: >= 100 mg/L (21 d)
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])
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: 10 mg/L (21 d [EL50, 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])
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: 18 mg/L (21 d [reproduction])
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Fish NOEC Oncorhynchus mykiss: >= 0.0044 mg/L (93 d [embryo viability, hatching success, larval survival and growth])
	Aquatic Invertebrates NOEC Daphnia magna: >= 0.015 mg/L (21 d [growth and 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.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is inherently biodegradable. 70% degradation, measured by DOC removal, after 18 days.

Name	Result
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	The substance is not readily biodegradable. 3.7% degradation in water, measured by CO2 evolution, after 29 days.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is readily biodegradable. >63% degradation, measured by CO2 evolution, after 28 days.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	This substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard biodegradability studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is readily biodegradable. 73.82% degradation in water, measured by CO2 evolution, 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
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	The substance has the potential to bioaccumulate significantly (BCF: 19,000 L/kg and log Pow:6.98 at 21.7 °C).
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	This substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance. Calculated BCF for constituents of this substance range between 3.16 – 71100 L/kg [QSAR].
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Bioaccumulation assessment using a classic BCF assessment is not considered relevant for inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard bioaccumulation studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
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].

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].
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	This substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance. Calculated log Koc for constituents of this substance range between 1.71 - 14.70 [QSAR]
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Mobility in soil assessment based on KOC/Kd values are not relevant for inorganic compounds such as this substance.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Standard adsorption/desorption studies are not applicable to UVCB substances.
Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	The substance is mobile, therefore, there is low potential for adsorption to soil and sediment (Log Koc: 140.87).

Name	Result
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is highly mobile with a low potential for adsorption to soil and sediment [Koc at 20 °C: 3.52].
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	The substance is hardly mobile, therefore, there is a high potential for adsorption to soil and sediment (log Koc: 4.22).

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:

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

vPvB assessment:

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

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):

68783-96-0	Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, over-based	Not Listed
136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethyloexanoate	Not Listed

96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed
112945-52-5	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Listed
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Not Listed
556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	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
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed	100 Lbs. for RCRA D001
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed	100 lbs for RCRA D001
556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Listed	100 lbs

RCRA:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed	D001
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed	D001
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed	D001
556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	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
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed

New Jersey Right to Know:

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

California Proposition 65:

⚠**WARNING:** This product can expose you to Methanol; which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Additional information: Not determined.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Absolute Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Absolute Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to vendor or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

NFPA: 1-2-1

HMIS: 1*-2-1

Initial Preparation Date: 05.12.2020

Revision date: 06.27.2025

Revision Notes:

Revision Date	Notes
2020-05-11	Version 02

End of Safety Data Sheet