Safety Data Sheet
Specialty Adhesive Remover (VOC Compliant)

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: **Specialty Adhesive Remover (VOC Compliant)**
Product code(s): 763V
Synonym(s): Solvent/hydrocarbon solvent blend

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

General use: VOC compliant adhesive remover
Uses advised against: None specified

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

Stinger Chemical
1100 Pleasantville Drive
Houston, TX 77029 USA
1-713-227-1340

1.4 Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008
Flammable Liquid - Category 2 [H225]
Acute Toxicity, Oral - Category 5 [H303]
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 [H304]
Acute Toxicity, Dermal - Category 5 [H313]
Skin Irritation - Category 2 [H315]
Eye Irritation - Category 2A [H319]
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4 [H332]
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H335]
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H336]
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2 [H361fd]
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure - Category 2; STOT RE 2 [H373]
Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic - Category 2 [H411]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):

GHS02 GHS07 GHS08 GHS09

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statement(s):
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to the auditory, central nervous and cardiovascular systems, the liver, and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements

[Prevention]
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 + P242 - Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 - Do not breathe mist or vapor.

P264 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

[Response]
P301 + P331 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P321 + P312 - Specific treatment: Seek medical attention if you feel unwell. Refer to Section 4 of this SDS.
P332 + P337 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs or if eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide for extinction.
P391 - Collect spillage.

[Storage]
P405 + P403 + P233 + P235 - Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

[Disposal]
P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS
Suspected of causing cancer.

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (US)
Not applicable

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances
Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
≤ 50	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, low boiling	68410-97-9	270-093-2	649-332-00-3	H225, H304, H315, H336, H411
≤ 45	Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	606-001-00-8	H225, H319, H336
≤ 40	Xylene	130-20-7	215-535-7	601-022-00-9	H226, H312, H315, H332
≤ 12	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	601-023-00-4	H225, H304, H332, H411
≤ 1	Heptane	142-82-5	205-563-8	601-008-00-2	H225, H304, H315, H336, H410
≤ 0.7	Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	601-021-00-3	H225, H304, H315, H336, H361fd, H373
≤ 0.4	Cumene	98-82-8	202-704-5	601-024-00-X	H226, H304, H335, H411

There are no additional ingredients present in this product which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures
Inhalation: If product mist or vapor causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt, or waistband. If symptoms persist or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If irritation persists or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures if present. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of vomitous into the lungs, lay the victim on one side with the head lower than the waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Potential health symptoms and effects

Eyes: Causes serious eye irritation with inflammation, swelling, itching, tearing, blurred vision, and pain. May cause corneal clouding. Vapor or mist can cause eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation with localized redness, itching, and discomfort. Prolonged contact may cause chemical burns and blistering. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of the skin or dermatitis. Harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation with headache, nasal irritation, cough, and shortness of breath. May cause nausea, salivation, vomiting, drowsiness, dizziness, anesthetic effects, narcosis, fatigue, cyanosis, apnea, and cardiac arrest. May cause central

nervous system depression and other nervous system effects, including motor incoordination, speech abnormalities, unconsciousness, coma, or death due to respiratory failure. Prolonged and repeated inhalation may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Lung irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. May affect the liver and kidneys. Effects may be delayed.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Causes dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, headache, stupor, and unconsciousness. May cause stomach and intestinal disorders. May cause central nervous system depression with effects similar to those of acute inhalation. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause hearing abnormalities. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma, or death due to respiratory failure. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting causing lung inflammation and chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish colored skin, rapid breathing, and rapid heart rate.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, dermatitis, or aggravate existing skin conditions. Chronic inhalation, skin absorption, or ingestion may damage the liver and kidneys. Chronic exposure may cause eye damage, labored breathing, confusion, dizziness, apprehension, memory loss, headache, tremors, weakness, anorexia, nausea, tinnitus, irritability, thirst, anemia, and hyperplasia, but not destruction of the bone marrow. Effects may be delayed. Impaired central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. May have a deleterious effect on pre-existing respiratory disorders. Chronic exposure is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Xylene is a confirmed animal carcinogen. Cumene and Ethylbenzene are possible human carcinogens. Refer to Section 11.2.

Organic solvents may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and cause permanent damage to the nervous system, including the brain. Chronic solvent abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to doctor and hospital personnel

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider active charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use extinguishing media such as water spray or fog, carbon dioxide, foam, and dry chemical.
Unsuitable methods of extinction: Water jets or streams may spread the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable liquid and vapor! Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources (e.g., cell phones) can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: Vapor may form an explosive mixture with air. Ground and bond containers in storage and when container is in use.

5.3 Advice to firefighters

Firefighters should wear full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. *Be aware that burning liquid may float on water.* Firefighters must control runoff to prevent environmental contamination. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Clean up spills immediately. Spill creates a slip hazard.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers, or waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Approach spill from upwind direction. DO NOT FLUSH SPILL DOWN THE DRAIN. Cover drains and contain spill. Cover spill with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect material using non-sparking tools and place into an approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Do not allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains and ditches that lead to waterways. Dispose of contents and containers via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g., skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, low boiling and heptane are classified as oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). In the USA discharges or spills of material on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 – STORAGE AND HANDLING

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not inhale mist or vapor. NO SMOKING. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Open containers slowly to control possible pressure release. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food, and drink. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Containers are hazardous when empty as they contain product residue. Do not cut, drill, weld, braze, solder, grind, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
67-64-1	Acetone	1,000 ppm; 2,400 mg/m^3 TWA	500 ppm TWA; 750 ppm STEL	250 ppm; 590 mg/m^3 TWA 2,500 ppm IDLH (LEL)
98-82-8	Cumene	50 ppm; 245 mg/m^3 TWA	50 ppm; 246 mg/m^3 TWA 400 ppm; 984 mg/m^3 STEL Skin	50 ppm; 245 mg/m^3 TWA; Skin 900 ppm IDLH [10% LEL]
68410-97-9	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, low boiling	----------	200 ppm - 8 h TWA	----------
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	100 ppm, 435 mg/m^3 TWA	20 ppm; 87 mg/m^3 TWA	100 ppm, 435 mg/m^3 TWA 150 ppm, 545 mg/m^3 STEL 800 ppm IDLH
142-82-5	Heptane	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m^3 TWA, 8 h	400 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	85 ppm; 350 mg/m^3 TWA 440 ppm; 1,800 mg/m^3 15-min. ceiling 750 ppm IDLH
108-88-3	Toluene	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm; 375 mg/m^3 TWA 150 ppm; 560 mg/m^3 STEL 500 ppm IDLH
1330-20-7	Xylene	100 ppm; 245 mg/m^3 TWA Skin	100 ppm; 435 mg/m^3 TWA	100 ppm; 435 mg/m^3 TWA 150 ppm; 545 mg/m^3 STEL 900 ppm IDLH

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material, including eyes and mucous membranes, either by direct contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposure should be considered.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the lavatory.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with unperforated side shields or chemical splash goggles during use.

Hand protection: Wear chlorinated polyethylene (PC), Viton™ or Nitrile rubber gloves or those recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.

Respiratory protection: Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.

PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean, fit, and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	No data available
Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Chemical Formula	Not applicable
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	No data available
Boiling Point Range	118.3 - 149 °C (245 - 300 °F)
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	≥ - 18 °C (≥ - 4 °F) [estimated]
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	No data available
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Vapor Density	No data available
Density	0.794 ± 0.03 g/ml (7.26 ± 0.25 lb/gal) [calculated]
Viscosity, Kinematic	No data available
Solubility in Water	Partially miscible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P_{ow} = - 0.24 - 18.2
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100% by weight (794 g/l; 7.26 lb/gal)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	70% by weight (556 g/l; 4.64 lb/gal)

9.2 Other Data

No data available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

This material is stable under normal handling conditions and use.

10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid high temperatures, sources of ignition, hot surfaces, and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid impact. Avoid use in confined areas.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, strong acids, alkalis, perchlorates, aliphatic amines, chromyl chloride, chromic anhydride, potassium tert-butoxide, halogens

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, aldehydes, hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon fragments, smoke, and toxic fumes.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

LD_{50}, rat: 4,651 mg/kg [calculated]

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC_{50}, rat: 8.7 - 10.0 mg/l, 4h [calculated]

Acute dermal toxicity

LD_{50}, rabbit: > 2,500 mg/kg [calculated]

Skin irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitization
No data available

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness, or dizziness.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure
May cause damage to the central nervous and circulatory systems, liver, and kidneys through prolonged or repeated use.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

11.2 Further information

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to **light petroleum products** with irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Cumene (CAS #98-82-8): IARC, Group 2B carcinogen - *Possibly carcinogenic to humans*; NTP - *Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen*. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH or OSHA.

Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light (CAS #68410-97-9) is suspected of damaging fertility and the unborn child. Adverse symptoms of exposure may include reduced fetal weight, increased fetal mortality rate and skeletal malformations.

Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-4): IARC, Group 2B carcinogen - *Possibly carcinogenic to humans*; ACGIH, A3 - *Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA. Ethylbenzene may have teratogenic effects based upon results of laboratory experiments.

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): IARC, Group 3 carcinogen - *Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP or OSHA. Breathing high levels of toluene during pregnancy has been shown to result in children with birth defects and to retard mental abilities and growth. There is evidence that exposure to toluene at work is associated with spontaneous abortion.

Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of the evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. In an epidemiologic study of toluene and pregnancy, occupational exposures to toluene were said to be associated with an increased incidence of renal, urinary, gastrointestinal, and cardiac anomalies. Fetotoxicity (reduced fetal weight), behavioral effects (effects of learning and memory) and hearing loss (in males) were observed in the offspring of rats exposed to inhalation of toluene, in the absence of maternal toxicity.

Xylene (CAS #1330-20-7): IARC, Group 3 carcinogen - *Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*. ACGIH, A4 - *Not classifiable as a human carcinogen*. Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA. Xylene is a confirmed animal carcinogen. It is a developmental hazard and may harm the unborn child based on animal information. It has been associated with low birth weight or size and learning disabilities.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects in the environment.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This material is expected to be biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, low boiling and heptane have the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This material does not contain substances that are persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

This mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other effects

Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to enter surface waters, wastewater, or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions, and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers.

RCRA F-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

RCRA U-Series: Acetone (CAS #67-64-1), U002 Cumene (CAS #98-82-8), U055 Toluene (CAS #108-88-3), U220 Xylene (CAS #1330-20-7), U239

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG, and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials, and methods of shipping.

Limited quantity for flammable liquids in Packing Group II when inner packagings are not over 1.0 liter (0.3 gallon) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation) - Bulk and Non-bulk	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II
NAERG	Guide #128
Packaging Authorization	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.202; Bulk: 173.242
Packaging Exceptions	49 CFR 173.150
IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II
Marine Pollutant	Yes (The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes ≤ 5 liters.)
EMS Number	F-E, S-E
ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II
Quantity Limitations	49 CFR 175.27 and 175.75 - Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 l; Passenger Aircraft: 5 l
RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II

Placard(s)

Marine Pollutant

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture

U. S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Process Safety Management Standard: This product is not regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

EPA Risk Management Planning Standard: This product is not regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.

EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number

No listings

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number

Acetone (CAS #67-64-1): List 2, DEA Chemical code 6532 - 35% by Weight or Volume; exports only; limit applies to acetone or any combination of acetone, ethyl ether, 2-butanone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and toluene if present in the mixture by summing the concentrations for each chemical.

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): DEA Chemical code 6594 - 35% by Weight or Volume; exports only; limit applies to toluene or any combination of acetone, ethyl ether, 2-butanone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and toluene if present in the mixture by summing the concentrations for each chemical.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals: No listings

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness, or dizziness
Suspected of damaging fertility and the unborn child
May cause cancer [HNOC]
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

SARA 313 Information: Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene are subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: None of the components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: None of the components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by of these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substances:

Acetone (CAS #67-64-1): RQ = 2,268 kg (5,000 lb)
Cumene (CAS #98-82-8): RQ = 2,268 kg (5,000 lb)
Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-4): RQ = 454 kg (1,000 lb)
Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): RQ = 454 kg (1,000 lb)
Xylene (CAS #1330-20-7): RQ = 4.54 kg (100 lb)

This product has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 365.3 lb. (50.3 gal) based on the RQ for *xylene* of 100 lb. Releases above the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene are Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).
This product does not contain Class 1 Ozone depletors.
This product does not contain Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Acetone, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene are Hazardous Substances.
Ethylbenzene and Toluene are Priority Pollutants.
Ethylbenzene and Toluene are Toxic Pollutants.
Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light/low boiling and Heptane are classified as oil under Section 311 of the CWA and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

U.S. State Regulations

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

⚠ **WARNING:** This product will expose you to *Benzene (162 ppm), Cumene, Ethylbenzene, n-Hexane (17 ppm),* and *Toluene*, which is known to the state of California to cause birth defects or reproductive harm. This product may expose you to *Benzene (162 ppm), Cumene, Ethylbenzene,* and *Naphthalene (9 ppm),* which is known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other U.S. State Inventories

Acetone (CAS #67-64-1) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA.

Cumene (CAS #98-82-8) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WV, WI.

Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-1) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Heptane (CAS #142-82-5) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, NJ, NY, PA, RI.

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MI, MN, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Xylene (CAS #1330-20-7) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer

Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene are listed on the NPR.

European Economic Community

WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 2 (obviously hazardous to water)

Global Chemical Inventory Lists

Country	Inventory Name	Listed
Canada	Domestic Substance List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL)	No
Europe	Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
United States	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Yes
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (KECI)	Yes
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes

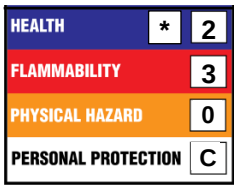
*Yes - All components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.
No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory or are exempt from listing or will require registration.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out for this product.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

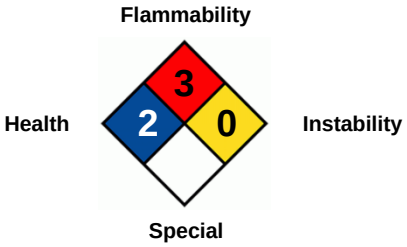


C = Safety glasses, gloves, & apron

HMIS Hazard Rating Legend
0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe
* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = High 4 = Extreme

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Full Text of GHS Hazard Phrases Referenced in Section 3 (not covered in Section 2)

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor H312 - Harmful in contact with skin H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	**LD_{Lo}**	Lowest Lethal Dose
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)	**mppcf**	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services	**NA**	North America
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	**NAERG**	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
COC	Cleveland Open Cup	**NIOSH**	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
DOT	Department of Transportation	**NTP**	National Toxicology Program
EC_{50}	Half maximal effective concentration	**OSHA**	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
EMS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying	**PBT**	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	**PEL**	Permissible exposure limit
ErC_{50}	Reduction of Growth Rate	**PMCC**	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book	**ppm**	Parts Per Million
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	**RCRA**	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	**RID**	Dangerous Goods by Rail
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	**RQ**	Reportable Quantity
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	**TCC/Tag**	Tagliabue Closed Cup
IATA	International Air Transport Association	**TLV**	Threshold Limit Value
IC_{50}	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration	**TSCA**	Toxic Substance Control Act
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	**TWA**	Time-weighted Average
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health	**UN**	United Nations
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	**VOC**	Volatile Organic Compounds
IMO	International Maritime Organization	**vPvB**	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
LC_{50}	50% Lethal Concentration	**WHMIS**	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LD_{50}	50% Lethal Dose		

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