SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: **Crown Lacquer Retarder**
SDS number: CR.LR
Synonym(s): Solvent blend

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

General use: Solvent
Uses advised against: None specified

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

SolvChem Consumer Products
1904 Mykawa Road
Pearland, TX 77581-3210 USA
1-281-485-1458

1.4 Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)
CANUTEC: 1-613-996-6666 (Canada)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (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 Damage - Category 2A [H319]
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 5 [H333]
Single Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H336]
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2 [H361d]
Single 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 + H313 - May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 + H319 - Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to the central nervous system, liver and kidneys through prolonged and repeated use
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements

[Prevention]
P203 - Obtain, read, and follow all safety instructions before use.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other sources of ignition. 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 non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharge.
P260 - Do not breathe mist or vapor.
P264 + P365 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P271 - Use only outdoors or with adequate ventilation.
P273 - Collect spillage.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

[Response] P301 + P331 + P316 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off 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 comfortable position 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.
P318 - If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P321 - Specific treatment: Get medical help if you feel unwell. Refer to product label or to Section 4 of this SDS.
P332 + P337 + P317 - If skin irritation occurs or if eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P362 + P364 - Take of contaminated clothing and wash it 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 Classification of substance or mixture

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

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
20 - 43	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	203-905-0	603-014-00-0	H227, H302, H312, H315, H319, H332
8 - 20	Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	601-021-00-3	H225, H304, H315, H336, H361d, H373
8 - 20	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	265-151-9	649-328-00-1	H225, H304, H315, H336, H411
3 - 10	n-Heptane	142-82-5	205-563-8	601-008-00-2	H225, H304, H315, H336, H410
8 - 20	Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	606-001-00-8	H225, H319, H336
8 - 20	Methoxyisopropyl Acetate	108-65-6	203-603-9	607-195-00-7	H226
2 - 10	Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	603-117-00-0	H225, H319, H336
0 - 6	3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	205-563-8	601-008-00-2	H225, H304, H315, H336, H410
0 - 4.5	Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	203-624-3	601-018-00-7	H225, H304, H315, H336, H411
0 - 3.5	2-Methylhexane	591-76-4	209-730-6	601-008-00-2	H225, H304, H315, H336, H410

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. If irritation persists seek 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 material 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, pain, tearing and blurred vision. May cause conjunctivitis. May cause corneal clouding. Vapor or mist can cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause skin irritation with localized redness, itching and discomfort. Prolonged contact with unprotected skin may cause defatting of the skin or dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation with headache, cough, chest tightness and shortness of breath. May cause nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, dizziness, anesthetic effects, narcosis, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), cyanosis, apnea and cardiac arrest. May

cause central nervous system depression and other central nervous system effects including incoordination, impaired reaction time, performance and speech reductions, encephalopathy (characterized by altered mental status, memory loss and visual problems), unconsciousness, coma and death due to respiratory failure. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. 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 and unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression with effects similar to those of acute inhalation. May cause hemolysis and affect the liver and/or kidneys. 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 cause damage to the liver and kidneys. Chronic inhalation can damage the central nervous system. 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 such as asthma. Effects may be delayed. Exposure to this material is suspected of damaging to fertility or the unborn child. 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

Administration of adsorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

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.

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*. If possible, firefighters should 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. Spills create 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 is 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 locked up and 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
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol	50 ppm; 240 mg/m^3 TWA	20 ppm; 97 mg/m^3 TWA; Skin	50 ppm; 24 mg/ m^3 TWA 700 ppm IDLH; Skin
142-82-5	n-Heptane	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m^3 TWA	400 ppm; 1,640 mg/m^3 TWA 500 ppm; 2,050 mg/m^3 STEL	85 ppm; 350 mg/m^3 TWA 440 ppm; 1,800 mg/m^3, ceiling 750 ppm IDLH
67-63-0	Isopropanol	400 ppm; 980 mg/m^3 TWA	200 ppm; 941 mg/m^3 TWA 400 ppm; 984 mg/m^3 STEL	400 ppm; 980 mg/m^3 TWA 500 ppm; 1,225 mg/m^3 STEL 2,000 ppm IDLH
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m^3 TWA	400 ppm TWA	----------
----------	Methylhexane Isomers	----------	400 ppm TWA; 500 ppm STEL	----------
64742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	500 ppm; 2,000 mg/m^3 TWA, 8 h	50 ppm TWA, 8 h	1,800 mg/m^3, 15 minutes 350 mg/m^3, ceiling 1,00 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

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 gloves made of butyl rubber, Viton™ or those recommenced 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	56 - 171 °C (133 - 340 °F)
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	> - 18 °C (> - 0.4 °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
Specific Gravity	0.8543 [calculated]
Density	0.834 - 0.874 g/ml (6.96 - 7.30 lb/gal) [calculated]
Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	Partial
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P_{ow} = - 0.24 - 6
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100%

9.2 Other Data

Flammability Classification	IB
Particle Size	Not applicable

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 and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapor may form an 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.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, strong reducing agents, strong bases, amines, halogens and halogenated compounds, aluminum, acid anhydrides, perchlorates, caustics, aliphatic amines, rubber, various plastics

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon and hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

LD_{50}, rat: 2,451 - 2,703 mg/kg [calculated, ATE]

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC_{50}, rat: > 23.7 mg/m^3, 4 h [calculated, ATE]

Acute dermal toxicity

LD_{50}, rabbit: > 3,279 mg/kg [calculated, ATE]

Skin irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitization
No data available

Carcinogenicity
No data available

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
Causes damage to the central nervous system, liver and kidneys through prolonged and repeated exposure.

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.

Fetotoxic effects have been observed in the offspring of laboratory animals when exposed to high doses of Acetone (CAS #67-64-1).

2-Butoxyethanol (CAS #111-76-2): IARC Group 3 carcinogen - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP or OSHA. In long-term animal studies with 2-butoxyethanol, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans.
In animals, hemolysis (red blood cell breakage) and secondary effects to the kidneys and liver have been reported. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

2-Butoxyethanol inhalation exposure in laboratory animals has been found to reduce body weight gain and food consumption in addition to hemolysis. After exposure was discontinued, these effects in animals disappeared. Adverse reproductive or birth effects were not reported in animals except when exposures were high enough to cause significant maternal toxicity.

Isopropanol (CAS #67-63-0): IARC, Group 3 carcinogen - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP or OSHA.

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.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

This product is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is expected to biodegrade over time.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, low boiling has 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 run into 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 U-Series: Acetone (CAS #67-64-1), U002 Toluene (CAS #108-88-3), U220

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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 5.0 liters (1.3 gallons) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II
NAERG	Guide #128
Packaging Authorization	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.173; Bulk: 173.242
Packaging Exceptions	49 CFR 173.150; 49 CFR 172.102, special provision 149
IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II
Marine Pollutant	Yes
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: 120 l; Passenger Aircraft: 60 l
RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Paint related material
Hazard Class	3
UN	UN1263
Packing Group	II

Placard(s)

Marine Pollutant placard for use with IMO/IMDG, ICAO/IATA & RID/ADR

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.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): Toluene (CAS #108-88-3) is subject to reporting requirements established by the SWDA.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 1 mg/l
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 1 mg/l
Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL: Nervous system, kidney or liver problems

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): 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	Harmful if inhaled
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness
May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

SARA 313 Information: Glycol Ethers (SARA code N230), Isopropanol and Toluene 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: This material does not contain any substances that are subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: This material does not contain any substances that are subject to the reporting levels established by 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) Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): RQ = 454 kg (1,000 lb)

2-Butoxyethanol is a glycol ether. There is no RQ assigned to this broad class, although the class is a CERCLA hazardous substances. Refer to 50 Federal Register 13456 (April 4, 1985).

This product has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 6,789.1 lb. (935.1 gal) based on the RQ for *toluene* of 1,000 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)
Toluene is a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) 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, 2-Butoxyethanol (EDF-109) and Toluene are Hazardous Substances.
Toluene is a Priority Pollutant.
Toluene is a Toxic Pollutant.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, hexanes, heptanes and pentanes 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 may expose you to *Toluene*, 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.

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.

2-Butoxyethanol (CAS #111-76-2) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, MN, PA, RI, 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: NJ, PA, RI.

Isopropanol (CAS #67-63-0) 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, WI.

Methylcyclohexane (CAS #108-87-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: NJ, PA, RI.

2-Methylhexane (CAS #591-76-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: NJ, PA.

3-Methylhexane (CAS #589-34-4) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: PA.

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.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

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

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): 2-Butoxyethanol, Isopropanol and Toluene are listed on the NPRI.

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)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (KECI)	Yes
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances	Yes

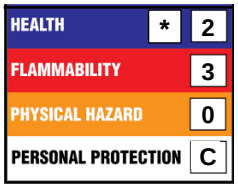
*Yes - All components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.
No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory or are exempt from listing or will require registration.

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

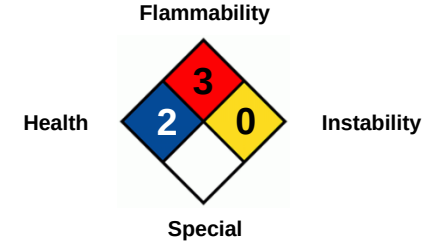
HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

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
H227 - Combustible liquid
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms 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 Dangerous	**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		

DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY

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