

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Crown Low VOC Paint Thinner Substitute CARB

SDS number: CL.LVPTSCB

Synonym(s): Hydrocarbon solvent blend

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

General use: Solvent; thinner

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

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 [H304]

Skin Irritation - Category 3 [H316]

Eye Irritation - Category 2B [H320]

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]

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 [H351]

Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic - Category 2 [H411]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement(s):

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H316 + H320 - Causes mild skin irritation and eye irritation

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements

[Prevention]

P203 - Obtain, read, and follow all safety instructions before use.

P261 - Avoid breathing 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 - Avoid release to the environment

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

[Response]

P301 + P331 + P316 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Get emergency medical help immediately.

P304 + P340 + P317 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help.

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 help.

P332 + P337 + P317 - If skin irritation occurs or if eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

P391 - Collect spillage.

[Storage]

P405 + P403 + P233 - Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

[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

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
< 90	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	265-149-8	649-422-00-2	H304, H411
< 3	2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	203-905-0	603-014-00-0	H227, H302, H312, H315, H319, H332
< 3	Hexylene glycol	107-41-5	203-489-0	603-053-00-3	H315, H319
< 2	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	265-199-0	649-356-00-4	H226, H304, H315, H320, H332, H335, H336, H351, H370, H371, H373, H411
< 3	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	202-436-9	601-043-00-3	H226, H315, H319, H332, 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. 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: May cause eye irritation with redness, swelling, tearing and discomfort. Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation with localized redness, itching and discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin or dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause headache, nasal irritation, cough and shortness of breath. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, anesthesia, unconsciousness and possible death. May cause irregular heartbeat, hemolysis and effect the liver and kidneys. Lung irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Ingestion: Causes irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression with headache, excitement, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, nausea, stupor, unconsciousness and coma. 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 may damage the central nervous system. Impaired central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Hexylene Glycol is suspected of damaging the unborn child. 2-Butoxyethanol is a suspected carcinogen. Refer to Section 11.2.

Light petroleum products and 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

Treat symptomatically and supportively. 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

May be combustible at high temperatures. 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. 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 and solvent naphtha (petroleum), aromatic light 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, hot surfaces 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
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
107-41-5	Hexylene glycol	25 ppm; 125 mg/m ³ , ceiling	25 ppm; 125 mg/m ³ , ceiling	25 ppm; 125 mg/m ³ , ceiling
67472-47-8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	100 ppm, 400 mg/ m ³ TWA	-----	-----

67472-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	100 ppm, 400 mg/ m ³ TWA	-----	-----
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	-----	25 ppm; 123 mg/m ³ TWA	25 ppm; 125 mg/m ³ TWA

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 protective splash goggles during use.

Hand protection: Wear ultra-high molecular weight polyurethane, Viton™ 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.



Safety Glasses



Gloves



Protective Apron

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	Characteristic, hydrocarbon
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	161 - 256 °C (322 - 493 °F)
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	≥ 93.3 °C (≥ 199.9 °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	0.8022 [calculated]
Density	0.802 g/ml ± 0.03 (6.69 lb/gal ± 0.25) [calculated]
Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	Slight
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P _{ow} = 0.58 - 6.0
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100%
VOC Content	1.9% (19 g/l; 0.16 lb/gal) [CARB]

9.2 Other Data

Flammability Classification
Particle Size

IIIB
Not applicable

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

This material is stable under normal conditions of handling and use.

10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under recommended storage 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 reducing agents strong acids, alkalis, acid anhydrides

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

LD₅₀, rat: > 4,4854 mg/kg [calculated, ATE]

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC₅₀, rat: > 5.04 mg/l, 4 h [calculated, ATE]

Acute dermal toxicity

LD₅₀, rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg [calculated, ATE]

Skin irritation

Causes mild skin irritation.

Eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

Sensitization

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

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.

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.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

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

Petroleum Distillates, Solvent Naphthas and other petroleum products have the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This material contains no 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: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

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.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation)	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT
IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT
ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT
RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)	NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT

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): None of the components of this product are regulated by the SDWA.

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: No listings

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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes mild skin irritation and eye irritation

Harmful if inhaled

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

SARA 313 Information: None of the components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) 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 requirements established by 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 requirements established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substance: 2-Butoxyethanol (Glycol Ethers: SARA Code N230) - 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).

Clean Air Act (CAA)

None of the components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting requirements for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs).

This product does not contain Class 1 Ozone depleters.

This product does not contain Class 2 Ozone depleters

Clean Water Act (CWA)

None of the components of the product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting requirements for Hazardous Substances.

This product does not contain Priority Pollutants.

This product does not contain Toxic Pollutants.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light and solvent naphtha (petroleum), aromatic light 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 trace amounts of *Cumene* (14 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

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.

Hexylene Glycol (CAS #107-41-5) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NC, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, WA, WI.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS #95-63-6) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: DE, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness

Causes mild skin irritation and eye irritation

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): 2-Butoxyethanol, distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light and solvent naphtha (petroleum), aromatic light 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)	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)

HEALTH	*	3
FLAMMABILITY		1
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		C

C = safety glasses, gloves
& apron

HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate

3 = Serious 4 = Severe

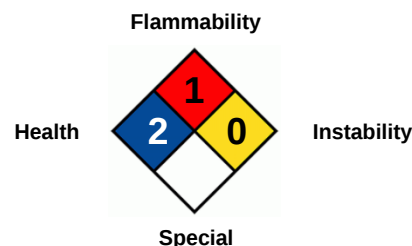
* = Chronic Health Hazard

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 liquids

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H370 - Causes damage to organs

H371 - May cause damage to organs

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	Cleveland Open Cup
DOT	Department of Transportation
EC ₅₀	Half maximal effective concentration
EMS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ErC ₅₀	Reduction of Growth Rate
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IC ₅₀	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LC ₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration
LD ₅₀	50% Lethal Dose

LD _{Lo}	Lowest Lethal Dose
mppcf	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
NA	North America
NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
PMCC	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ppm	Parts Per Million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RID	Dangerous Goods by Rail
RQ	Reportable Quantity
TCC/Tag	Tagliabue Closed Cup
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time-weighted Average
UN	United Nations
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The information on this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented, and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume damage or expense arising out of or in any way responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.

Revision date: 07 November 2024, Version 3

Supersedes SDS: 21 July 2021, Version 2

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