

PRODUCT NAME(S): Stone Sealer
SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Info:
Rhino Linings Corporation
9747 Businesspark Avenue
San Diego, CA, 92131

Product name: Stone Sealer

Information phone: (858) 450 0441
Emergency contact: CHEMTREC (800) 424 9300

SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION
OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS-Label Elements: **Signal Word:**
DANGER

Pictogram(s):



GHS 08



GHS 07



GHS 09



GHS 02

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Acute Toxicity, Oral	5	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Acute Toxicity, Dermal	4	H312	Harmful in contact with skin
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	4	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Skin corrosion / Irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	2A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	1B	H340	May cause genetic defects
Carcinogenicity	1B	H350	May cause cancer by inhalation and skin absorption
Reproductive Toxicity	2	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unbornchild
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	3	H335 H336	May cause respiratory irritation May cause drowsiness and dizziness
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	2	H373	May cause damage to central and peripheral nervous system, liver, kidney, cardiovascular system (blood, veins and arteries), respiratory system/lungs, stomach, skin, eyes and hearing organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation and skin absorption.
Aspiration hazard	1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Aquatic Hazard, Acute	2	H401	Toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic Hazard, Chronic	2	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Flammable Liquids	3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:	P201 P202 P281 P260 P264 P271 P273 P210 P240 P241 P242 P243	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not breathe mist/ vapors/ spray. Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Response:	P301 + P310 + P331 P303 + P361 + P353	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

	P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	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/physician if you feel unwell.
	P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P391	Collect spillage.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
Storage:	P403 + P233 + P235 P405	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: No specific dangers known.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	215-535-7	30 – 60
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	265-199-0	30 – 60
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene *	95-63-6	202-436-9	10 – 30
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene *	108-67-8	203-604-4	1 – 5
Diethylbenzene *	25340-17-4	246-874-9	1 – 5
Cumene (Isopropylbenzene) *	98-82-8	202-704-5	1 – 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	1 – 5

*-Component present in Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid measures:

- Inhalation:** Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory problems, seek medical attention.
- Skin:** Immediately wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash them before reuse. Get medical advice/attention if irritation develops or persists.
- Eye:** Immediately rinse with water for several minutes, especially under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent corneal injury. Get medical advice/attention if eye irritation develop or persists.
- Ingestion:** Get medical attention immediately. Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any.
If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and then give 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz) of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs.
If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: See Section 11 for more details.

General advice for First Aid responders: Show this SDS to physician.

Note to physician: Specific antidotes or neutralizers do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 48 hours.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Those recommended for Class B fuels: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Direct water stream may cause frothing, splattering of burning material, violent steam generation and spreading of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable Liquid, Category 3 per GHS. Keep away from extreme heat or open flame.

If heated above its flash point, product will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Vapors may be heavier than air and travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Mists or sprays may be flammable below regular flash points.

Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. If released, product may float and ignite on surface of water.

Component, CAS #	Flash Point, °C (°F)	GHS	OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106
Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7	25 (77)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Flammable Liquid, Class IC
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6	< 47.5 (<117.5)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Combustible Liquid, Class II
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 95-63-6	48 (118.4)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Combustible Liquid, Class II
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 108-67-8	53 (127.4)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Combustible Liquid, Class II
Diethylbenzene, CAS #: 25340-17-4	57 (135)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Combustible Liquid, Class II
Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8	31 (87.8)	Flammable Liquid, Category 3	Flammable Liquid, Class IC
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	15 (59)	Flammable Liquid, Category 2	Flammable Liquid, Class IB

Hazardous combustion products: carbon oxides, acids, formaldehyde, aldehydes, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for fire-fighters: Wear NIOSH or OSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full face piece and full protective gear. Isolate the scene by removing all persons from the incident area. Prevent static discharge. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not touch or walk through spilled material; spilled material may cause a slipping hazard.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. See Section 12 for more details.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Product is flammable. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth). Following absorption, transfer into properly labeled chemical waste containers. If necessary, repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. Remove residual with warm, soapy water. After cleaning, remove waste container and keep in a well ventilated area. Properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

For major spills: Stop leak if without risk. Approach release from upwind. Remove all ignition sources. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or contain and collect with an absorbent material as described in the previous paragraph.

For minor spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly with soap and water to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, see Section 1 for the Emergency contact; for further disposal measures, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Product is flammable. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Carefully vent any internal pressure before removing closure. Handle empty containers with care; vapor/residue may be ignited and explode.

Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not inhale vapors and mists. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, mixed, sprayed or used in a confined space. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin

Released: April 04, 2017

protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Hands and/or face should be washed before eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of the shift. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in original or approved alternative container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Ground and bond containers and equipment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Storage temperature: 65 - 80°F (18 - 27°C)

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Employees and consumers should be warned of health risks associated with product use. See Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters/Occupational exposure limit values: Not available for mixture. Results for components are listed in Section 15.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain recommended PEL. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Exhaust air may require cleaning by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles or full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

Skin/body protection:

Product easily penetrates the skin and may carry other dissolved chemicals into the body; therefore glove selection is very important. Butyl rubber, fluoroelastomer, neoprene, or thick (15 mil) latex gloves are recommended. Commonly used nitrile gloves may protect from brief contact, but have been found to degrade rapidly with exposure to the product. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Respiratory protection:

Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. When ventilation is inadequate, use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or NIOSH or OSHA approved air-purifying respirator that is recommended for use in solvent-containing areas. Respirator must be properly fitted and its selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Additional Protective Measures: Educate and train employees in safe handling of this product. Follow all label instructions. As a general hygiene practice, wash hands and face after use. Clean water should always be readily available for emergency skin and eye washing. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety shower should be in close proximity.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colorless to yellow clear liquid
Odor:	Aromatic
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available for mixture; X: <0°C (<32°F); SNLA: (-95)-(-44)°C (C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents Category); TMB: -44°C (-47°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not available for mixture; X: 137-140°C (279-284°F); SNLA: 135-210°C (275-410°F); TMB: 168-169°C (334 - 336°F)
Flash point:	Not available for mixture; X: 25°C (77°F); SNLA: <47,5°C; TMB: 48°C (118°F); all closed cup
Evaporation rate:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available for mixture; X: 7%(V) / 1.1%(V); TMB: 6.4%(V) / 0.9 %(V)
Vapor pressure:	Not available for mixture;

	X: 24 hPa (18 mmHg) at 38°C (100°F); SNLA: 2.8-4.05 hPa at 25°C (C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents Category); TMB: 2.3 hPa (1.7 mmHg) at 20°C (68°F)
Vapor density:	Not available
Relative density:	Not available for mixture; X: 0.86 at 25°C; SNLA: 0.86-0.88 at 25°C (C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents Category); TMB: 0.88
Solubility (water):	Insoluble in water; Soluble in organic solvents
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available for mixture; X: 463°C (867°F); SNLA: 280-470°C (536-878°F); TMB: 515°C (959°F)
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available
Volatiles by volume	78%
Solids by weight	25%

X-Xylene; SNLA- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, TMB: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Attacks rubber and certain plastics.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Due to flammability, product requires special attention during handling and storing.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat (temperatures exciding the flash point), open flame and sparks, pressure and mist formation.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids and bases, peroxides, hypochlorites, perchlorates, nitrates, etc.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon oxides, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, formaldehyde, acids, aldehydes, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Skin and Eye Contact, Ingestion.

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute toxicity:

Oral: May be harmful if swallowed. Adverse symptoms may include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Vomiting may cause aspiration of solvent resulting in chemical pneumonitis.

Dermal: Harmful in contact with skin. Adverse symptoms may include irritation, redness and swelling.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Solvent vapors are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. Adverse symptoms may include red, itchy eyes, dryness of the throat, tightness in the chest, headache, dizziness, nausea, narcosis, fatigue and loss of appetite. Persons exposed to 200 ppm of Xylene experienced eye, nose and throat irritation. Concentrations of 10,000 ppm of xylene can be immediately dangerous to life and health.

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Irritating to skin. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling and those similar to acute inhalation symptoms.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation:

Liquid, aerosols or vapors may cause serious eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include pain, tearing, redness, itching and swelling. If left untreated, may result in corneal damage and injury is slow to heal. However, damage is usually reversible. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

Product contains components that may affect respiratory and central nervous system after single exposure.

- Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 95-63-6: May cause respiratory irritation.
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 108-67-8: May cause respiratory irritation.
- Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8: May cause respiratory irritation.
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Aspiration hazard:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic toxicity:

Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

This product does not contain component(s) that are reported to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

This product contains component that is reported to cause genetic defects:

- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6

Carcinogenicity:

This product contains components that are reported carcinogens:

- Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8: IARC: Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: IARC: Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
- Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7 IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans)
- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6 IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans)
- Petroleum Solvents: IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans)

Reproductive toxicity:

This product contains components that are suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child:

- Xylenes, CAS #: 1330-20-7: May damage the developing fetus.
- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Central and peripheral nervous system, liver, kidney, cardiovascular (blood, veins and arteries) and respiratory system/lungs, stomach, skin, eyes, hearing organs.

Chronic exposure to organic solvents by inhalation and skin absorption may lead to various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage. Symptoms include loss of memory, intellectual ability and coordination.

Repeated or prolonged skin contact can result in dry, defatted and cracked skin causing increased susceptibility to infection.

Irritation may develop to dermatitis.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Central and peripheral nervous system, liver, kidney, cardiovascular (blood, veins and arteries) and respiratory system/lungs, stomach, skin, eyes, hearing organs disorders if product is handled without adequate protection.

Toxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7	<p>Can affect by inhalation and skin absorption.</p> <p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 12,126 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat, gas), 4hrs: 5,000 ppm; Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: irritating. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Moderate eye irritation STOT, SE: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity</u> Sensitization, skin and respiratory: No data available Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). Reproductive toxicity: May damage the developing fetus. STOT, RE: Prolonged inhalation may result in headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of concentration, memory and muscle coordination, tremors, irritability and blurred vision, irritation of mucous membrane pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. May cause mild changes in liver function, kidney impairment, hyperplasia and blood abnormalities. Effects on skin: defatting and dermatitis. Odor is not an adequate warning for overexposure to xylene. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.</p>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6	<p><u>Acute Toxicity:</u> Oral (Rat): LD50: >5,000 mg/kg; Minimally toxic. May cause gastro-intestinal pain, coughing, headache, dizziness, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and unconsciousness. Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: >3,000 mg/kg; Minimally toxic. May cause dryness leading to itching and dermatitis. Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: 6,000-10,000 mg/m³; Minimally toxic. Exposure to levels exceeding the TLV or PEL may result in central nervous system depression. Symptoms include drowsiness, dizziness and loss of coordination. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): moderately irritating to skin. Adverse symptoms: redness, dryness or roughness. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Irritating to eyes. Not expected to cause serious eye damage. STOT, SE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Target organs: Central nervous system Aspiration Hazard: Aspiration into the lungs if swallowed or when vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.</p> <p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Respiratory and Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Did not cause sensitization in laboratory animals. Germ cell mutagenicity: may cause genetic defects. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). May cause cancer per ECHA. Reproductive Toxicity: suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. STOT, RE: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. *Based on the Systematic Toxicity and physical-chemical properties of this material when compared with test data from similar compounds.</p>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 95-63-6	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Oral (Rat): LD50: 6,000 mg/kg; (mouse): LD50: 6,900 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: No data available. Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: 18,000 mg/m³; Harmful if inhaled. Category 4. Inhalation may cause respiratory system irritation, anemia, headache, drowsiness, weakness, exhaustion, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, confusion. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: causes serious eye irritation. STOT, SE: May cause respiratory irritation. Aspiration hazard: fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (S. typhimurium): negative (assay); (Rat): negative (Bone marrow, micronucleus test). Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. STOT, RE: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, blood. May accumulate in body following repeated occupational exposure.</p>

	<p>Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause: narcosis, bronchitis; Symptoms: headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat), 17weeks/24hrs/intermittent: LPTC: 20 mg/m³: Other changes in urine composition; Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat), 20days/6hrs/intermittent: LPTC: 100 ppm: Change in motor activity (specific assay), Analgesia, Alteration of operant conditioning.</p> <p>Oral (rat), 4weeks/intermittent: LPTC: 10,000 mg/kg: Death in the "MULTIPLE DOSE" data type field.</p> <p>Oral (rat), 8weeks/intermittent: LPTC: 6,400 mg/kg: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation, Weight loss or decreased weight gain.</p> <p>Oral (rat), 4weeks/intermittent: LPTC: 19,600 mg/kg: impact on central nervous system, Weight loss or decreased weight gain.</p> <p>*LPTC-lowest published toxic concentration</p>
<p>1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 108-67-8</p>	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Oral (Rat): LD50: 5,000 mg/kg; (mouse): LD50: 7,000 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: No data available. Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: 24,000 mg/m³ (Human): LPTC: 10ppm; Sensory change involving peripheral nerve, general depressed activity, structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi Inhalation may cause respiratory system irritation, anemia, headache, drowsiness, weakness, exhaustion, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, confusion. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: causes skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: causes serious eye irritation. STOT, SE: May cause respiratory irritation. Aspiration hazard: fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available. Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. STOT, RE: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, blood. May accumulate in body following repeated occupational exposure. Inhalation (rat) 17weeks/24hrs/intermittent: LPTC: 20 mg/m³: Other changes in urine composition; Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels. Inhalation (rat), 20days/6hrs/ intermittent: LPTC: 100 ppm: Change in motor activity (specific assay), Analgesia, Alteration of operant conditioning. Oral (rat), 14days/continuous: LPTC: 2,100 mg/kg: Changes in blood serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol). Oral (rat), 90days/continuous: LPTC: 54 g/kg: Changes in liver weight, Weight loss or decreased weight gain. Subcutaneous (rabbit), 3days/ intermittent: LPTC: 0.3 mL/kg: Changes in leukocyte count. Stomach – Irregularities – Based on Human Evidence *LPTC-lowest published toxic concentration</p>
<p>Diethylbenzene, CAS #: 25340-17-4</p>	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Oral (Rat): LD50: 2,050 mg/kg; (rabbit): LD50: 3,000 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: >5,000 mg/kg. Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: 3,000 mg/m³. Altered sleep time, general depressed activity, excitement. May cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in headache, dizziness and unconsciousness. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 4hrs: causes skin irritation. (OECD Test Guideline 404). Defats the skin. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: may cause eye irritation. STOT, SE: not classified. Aspiration hazard: fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazard.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler Test) Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (S. typhimurium): negative (assay); (Rat): negative (Bone marrow, micronucleus test). Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH and OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. STOT, RE: central nervous system, liver, kidney, blood. Inhalation (rat), 22weeks/intermittent: LPTC: 50 mg/m³: Impact on central nervous system, Other changes in urine composition, Weight loss or decreased weight gain. Inhalation (rat), 18weeks/6hrs/intermittent: LPTC: 680 ppm: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation. Oral (rabbit), 6weeks/intermittent: LPTC: 27 mg/kg: Liver, blood, arteriolar or venous dilation. *LPTC-lowest published toxic concentration</p>
<p>Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8</p>	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Oral (Rat): LD50: 2,260 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: No data available. Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: No data available. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 4hrs: No skin irritation (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405) STOT, SE: May cause respiratory irritation Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): Does not cause skin sensitization. (OECD Test Guideline 406, Buehler Test) Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (S. typhimurium): negative (assay); (mouse): negative (micronucleus test). Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans); NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen; OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. STOT, RE: central nervous system, liver, kidney, respiratory system (lungs), skin, eyes, gastrointestinal system. NOAEL Feed - Rat - male - > 535.8 mg/kg Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence</p>
<p>Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4</p>	<p>Eye and throat sensitivity can occur when high level exposure to ethylbenzene in the air occurs. At higher level exposure, ethylbenzene can cause dizziness.</p> <p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> low. Oral (Rat): LD50: 3,500 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: 15,433 mg/kg.</p>

	<p>Inhalation (guinea pig), 8hrs: LPTC: 2,500 ppm: coma; (Human), 8hrs: LPTC: at 100 ppm: eye effects, sleep; (Human), 4hrs: at 10 ppm: decreased pulse.</p> <p>Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: Moderate skin irritation.</p> <p>Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: Mild eye irritation.</p> <p>STOT, SE: may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u></p> <p>Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): No data available.</p> <p>Germ cell mutagenicity: Hamster ovary: negative; (Mouse, male/female): negative. In vivo genotoxicity studies are all negative and in vitro genotoxicity studies are predominantly negative.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans; EPA has not determined ethylbenzene to be a carcinogen; NTP: inhalation study in rats and mice. Exposure resulted in an increased incidence of kidney and testicular tumors in male rats, and trends of increased kidney tumors in female rats, lung tumors in male mice, and liver tumors in female mice. ACGIH: Confirmed animal carcinogen.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Inhalation (Rat): LPTC: 97 ppm/7 hour (15 day prior to copulation): Effects on fertility: Female fertility index; LPTC: 985 ppm/7 hour (1-19 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); LPTC: 96 ppm/7 hour (1-19 day pregnant): Reproductive: Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system;</p> <p>LPTC: 600 mg/m³/24 hour (7-15 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on embryo or fetus: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants; per total number of implants), Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetal death, Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system;</p> <p>Inhalation (Rabbit): LPTC: 99 ppm/7 hour (1-18 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on fertility: Litter size;</p> <p>LPTC: 500 mg/m³/24 hour (7-20 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); LPTC: 1 gm/m³/24 hour (7-20 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on fertility: Abortion;</p> <p>STOT, RE: Central nervous system depression (Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, Ataxia, Tremors); hearing organs; Stomach Irregularities (Based on Human Evidence); (male mice): NOAEL: 250 ppm. (female mice): NOAEL: 75ppm.</p> <p>Hearing loss has been reported in rats (but not guinea pigs) exposed to relatively high exposures (400 ppm and greater).</p> <p>Oral (Rat), 2 week- intermittent: LPTC: 8,993 mg/kg; hearing</p> <p>Oral (Rabbit), 24 week- continuous: LPTC: 1,386 mg/kg; Brain and Coverings: Recordings from specific areas of CNS; Weight loss or decreased weight gain</p> <p>Inhalation (Human), 7 year- intermittent: LPTC: 30 mg/m³; Headache, Irritability</p> <p>Inhalation (Rat), 6 hour/4 week- intermittent: LPTC: 782 ppm; Changes in liver weight, Changes in leukocyte and platelet count.</p> <p>Inhalation (Mouse), 6 hour/97 day- intermittent: LPTC: 975 ppm; Changes in liver weight, Changes in bladder weight; (Mouse), 6 hour/4 week- intermittent: LPTC: 782 ppm; Changes in liver weight.</p> <p>Inhalation (Rabbit), 4 hour/30 week- intermittent: LPTC: 100 mg/m³; Changes in blood composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol) and leukocyte (WBC) count</p>
--	--

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Acutely and chronically hazardous for aquatic organisms. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Persistence and degradability: Not known.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not known.

Mobility in soil: Not expected.

Other adverse effects: Not known.

Ecotoxicity test results: Not available for the mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Toxic to aquatic life.</p> <p>Fish: LC50 (rainbow trout), 96hrs: 3.3 mg/L</p> <p>Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 24hrs: 75.49 mg/L</p> <p>Aquatic plants: EC50 (green algae), 14days: 72 mg/L (Growth inhibition)</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> No sufficient data available for classification.</p> <p><u>Ecological Data:</u></p> <p>Biodegradation: Readily biodegradable. In air, xylenes degrade by reacting with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. In soil it will volatilize and leach into groundwater. Little bioconcentration is expected. Atmospheric fate: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatiles organic compounds in the atmosphere, xylene, which has an experimental vapor pressure of 7.99 mm Hg at 25 deg C, will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase xylene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the atmospheric lifetime of xylene is about 14-26 hours. Ambient levels of xylene are detected in the atmosphere due to large emissions of this compound.</p> <p>Bioaccumulation: Not significant; BCF values: freshwater fish: 1-15 and saltwater fish and invertebrates: 1-24 in, and uptake and depuration both occurring rapidly.</p> <p>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: No data available</p>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, CAS #: 64742-95-6	<p><u>Acute Toxicity:</u> Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.</p> <p>Fish (Rainbow trout), 96hrs: LC50=9.2 mg/L;</p> <p>Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50=3.2 mg/L</p> <p>Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50= 2.6 mg/L</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>Fish (Rainbow trout), 28days: NOELR: 1.23 mg/L;</p> <p>Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 21day: NOELR: =2.14 mg/L</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u></p> <p>Biodegradability: Not readily biodegradable. Half-lives can be expected to range from a couple of days to a few months.</p> <p>Oxygen depletion: 30.9% in 2days.</p> <p>Bioaccumulative potential: log Kow: >3, has potential to bioaccumulate.</p> <p>Mobility in soil: No data available.</p> <p>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: not a PBT or a vPvB.</p>
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 95-63-6	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> Toxic to aquatic life. Category 2.</p> <p>Fish (fathead minnow), 96hrs: LC50: 7.72 mg/L (flow-through test)</p> <p>Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 3.6 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 202)</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 2.</p> <p><u>Ecological Data:</u></p>

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 108-67-8	<p>Persistence and degradability, Bioaccumulative potential, Mobility in soil, PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life. Category 2. Fish (goldfish), 96hrs: LC50: 12.52 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 6 mg/L</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 2.</p> <p>Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability, Bioaccumulative potential, Mobility in soil, PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>
Diethylbenzene, CAS #: 25340-17-4	<p>Acute toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life. Category 1. Fish (rainbow trout), 96hrs: LC50: 0.673 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203) Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 2.01 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 202) Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: 1.21 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201) Microorganisms (bacteria), 3hrs: NOEC: >1,000 mg/L; Respiration inhibition (Sludge Treatment) (OECD Test Guideline 209)</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 1.</p> <p>Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability aerobic: 4.7% in 28 days. Bioaccumulative potential, Mobility in soil, PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>
Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8	<p>Acute toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life. Category 2. Fish (rainbow trout), 96hrs: LC50: 4.8 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203) Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 2.14 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 202) Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: 2.60 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201)</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 2.</p> <p>Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulative potential, Mobility in soil, PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	<p>Ethylbenzene partitions to air from water and soil, and is degraded in air.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life. Category 2. Fish (Atlantic silverside), 96hrs: LC50: 5.1 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 1.8- 2.4 mg/L Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: 4.9 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201)</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 3. Aquatic invertebrates (water flea), 7days: LC50=3.6 mg/L (static EPA Whole Effluent Testing Program method); (repro), 7days: IC50: 3.3 mg/L; (repro), 7days: LOEL: 1.7 mg/L; (repro), 7days: NOEL: 1.0 mg/lb Terrestrial Plants (scarlet bean leaf), 1hr/vapor in air: EC50: ~27 mg/L.</p> <p>Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability aerobic: 70-80% in 28 days. Inherently biodegradable in water and in soil under aerobic conditions, and not rapidly biodegradable in anaerobic conditions. Photodegradation is the primary route of removal in the environment. Bioaccumulative potential: not expected to bioaccumulate (BCF 1.1 – 15). Mobility in soil: moderately adsorbed to soil. PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS




Product Disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. If product becomes a waste, it meets criteria of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D. Do not discharge into sewer system. Spill cleanup residues are subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements.

Dispose waste in compliance with local, state and federal regulations via licensed waste disposal contractor. Preferred disposal method is burning in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber; extra care should be taken in igniting as this material is highly flammable.

EPA Hazardous Waste Code: D001 (Ignitable waste), RQ: 100 lbs

Container disposal: Even after emptying, container may retain residues. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch since highly toxic vapors and gases can be formed. Empty containers should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Land transport, U.S. DOT	Sea transport, IMDG:	Air transport, IATA/ICAO:
UN number:	UN 1263	UN 1263	UN 1263
UN proper shipping name:	Paint related material	Paint related material	Paint related material
Transport hazard class(es):	3	3	3
Packing group:	III	III	III
Hazard Label			
Special precautions:	<p>Shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes and packaging. Certain exceptions may be applied as outlined in 49 CFR 173.150. Special Provisions: B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1, TP29 Exceptions: 150; Non bulk: 173 / Bulk: 242; Passenger aircraft rail: 60L; Packing instructions: 355 / Cargo aircraft only: 220L; Packing instructions: 366 / Location: A</p>		

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION
U.S. Regulations:

OSHA HCS: This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Regulations:

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

EPCRA Section 302 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Response Planning, Extremely Hazardous Substance):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Release Notification Requirements):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Sections 311 & 312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, Hazard Categories):

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372) (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting):

The following component of this product is present above De Minimis level and therefore requires reporting.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| ○ Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7: | in product: 30-60%; | De Minimis: 1.0% |
| ○ 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, CAS #: 95-63-6: | in product: 10-30%; | De Minimis: 1.0% |
| ○ Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8: | in product: 1-5%; | De Minimis: 1.0% |
| ○ Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: | in product: 1-5%; | De Minimis: 0.1% |

CERCLA Sections 102-103 (40 CFR Part 302) (Hazardous Substances Release Notification):

The following components are subject to the reporting if a criterion of reportable quantity is fulfilled:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| ○ Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7: | RQ: 100 lbs |
| ○ Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8: | RQ: 5,000 lbs |
| ○ Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: | RQ: 1,000 lbs |
| ○ Petroleum distillates (Naphtha), CAS: NA | |

Clean Air Act:

- Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS): This product does not contain and is not manufactured with ozone depleting substances.
- Hazardous Air Pollutants, OSHA, Section 112(b), Table Z-1: The following components are listed:

Substance	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
	OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL (as of 4/26/13)	NIOSH REL (as of 4/26/13)	ACGIH® 2015 TLV®
	ppm	mg/m ³	8-hour TWA, mg/m ³	Up to 10-hour TWA, mg/m ³	8-hour TWA, mg/m ³
Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7	100	435	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm (C) 300 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm
Petroleum distillates (Naphtha), CAS: NA	500	2,000	1,600 ppm	350 (C) 1,800 (15min)	See TLV Book Appendix H
Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8	50	245	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	100	435	100 ppm (ST) 125 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 125 ppm	20 ppm

ppm-parts per million; (C)-Ceiling, (ST)-Short Term Exposure Limit;

Clean Water Act:

- Section 307(a) (Toxic pollutants):
 - Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4
- Section 311(b)(2): Table 116.4A (Hazardous chemicals) / Table 117.3 (RQ):
 - Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7
 - Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4

NFPA rating: Health: 2 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 1 Special: 0
HMIS rating: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 1

State Regulations:

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product contains chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

- Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8
 - causes cancer; Date listed: April 6, 2010
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4
 - causes cancer; Date listed: June 11, 2004

Instruction: for regulatory information on components of this mixture, check the appropriate state websites.

International Regulations/Inventories:

Canadian Regulations: All ingredients of this product are listed or are exempt from the DSL.

WHMIS Classification (Controlled Products Regulations): Class D2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic)
 WHMIS Label Information: Class B2: Flammable Liquid



SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

LEGEND

GHS	Globally Harmonized System
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Services
EC	European Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
STOT, SE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Single Exposure
STOT, RE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Repeated Exposure
DOT	Department of Transportation
IMDG	International maritime dangerous goods code
IATA, ICAO	International Air Transport Association, International Civil Aviation Organization
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
RQ	Reportable Quantity
TQ	Threshold Quantity
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Latest revision date: April 04, 2017

Date of the previous revision: New

Disclaimer: The data set forth in this sheet are based on information provided by the suppliers of the raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of the aforementioned product. Rhino Linings Corporation makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information provided by their suppliers, and disclaims all liability of reliance thereof.