

# **Premium Urethane Reducer Slow (ONT.6085)**

Safety Data Sheet ONT.6085 Date of issue: 03/05/2014

Version: 1.0

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements of the Global Harmonizing System.

THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD) IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product.

Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity : UR620 PREMIUM URETHANE REDUCER - SLOW

Product Uses : Urethane Reducer

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

## 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Supplier

MCGEHEE & MCGEHEE ENTERPRISES INC

120 SOUTH BOGGESS AVENUE

- USA

T (270) 338-4600 - F (270) 338-4602

## 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

DANGER!!

EXPOSURE PREVENTION: STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. (CAT:1)
MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS. (CAT:1)
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.(CAT:2)







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## 2.1 HAZARD STATEMENTS: (CAT = Hazard Category) H100s = General, H200s = Physical, H300s = Health, H400s

## = Environmental

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. (CAT:1)
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (CAT:1)
H315	Causes skin irritation. (CAT:2)
H320	Causes eye irritation. (CAT:2)
H332	Harmful if inhaled. (CAT:4)
H335	May cause respiratory irritation. (CAT:3)
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (CAT:3)
H371	May cause damage to organs. (CAT:2)
H402	Harmful to aquatic life. (CAT:3)

## 2.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

2.2 FRECAUTIONART STATEMENTS.					
P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, F	P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal				
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.				
P264	Wash with soap and water thoroughly after handling.				
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.				
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.				
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.				
P302+352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.				
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.				
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - Continue rinsing.				
P309+311	If exposed or you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.				
P332+313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.				
P337+313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.				
P361	Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.				
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.				
P405	Store locked up.				
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.				

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SEE SECTIONS 8, 11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients				
MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	25-35	
2-Butoxyethyl Acetate	112-07-2	203-933-3	15-25	
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	15-25	
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	5-15	
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	5-15	
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	0-10	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	0-10	
Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	203-603-9	0-10	

TRACE COMPONENTS: Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration,

(< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE & DELAYED: See Section 11 for symptoms/effects, acute & delayed.

## 4.2 GENERAL ADVICE:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

## 4.3 EYE CONTACT:

If this product enters the eyes, open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

## 4.4 SKIN CONTACT:

If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.

#### 4.5 INHALATION:

After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has

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stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

## 4.6 SWALLOWING:

If swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, give two glasses of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give liquids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4.7 NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

## 5.1 FIRE & EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES

NO open flames, NO sparks, & NO smoking. Above flash point, use

a closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment, lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.

## 5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use dry powder, AFFF, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

## 5.3 UNUSUAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE PROCEDURES

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! VAPORS CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

#### 5.4 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear.

(Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1 SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

#### 6.2 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-

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ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

#### 6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

## 6.4 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEAN-UP:

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers, dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 - Disposal Considerations).

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## 7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE

**HANDLING** 

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Eating, drinking, and

smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet facilities. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation

is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, & open flame. Wear OSHA Standard goggles or face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse. Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. Do not flame cut, braze, or weld. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

## 7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (See Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep

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container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefuly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store containers away from incompatible materials. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 EXPOSURE LIMITS:

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	TWA (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	200ppm	200ppm
2-Butoxyethyl Acetate	112-07-2	203-933-3	5ppm S	25ppm S
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	100ppm	100ppm A4
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	100ppm	500ppm A4
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	200ppm	50ppm A4
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	150ppm	150ppm
Ethylbezene	100-41-4	202-849-4	100ppm	100ppm A3
Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate	108-65-6	203-603-9	None Known	100ppm

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	CEILING	STEL (OSHA/ ACGIH)	НАР
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	None Known	300ppm	No
2-Butoxyethyl Acetate	112-07-2	203-933-3	None Known	None Known	Yes
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	None Known	150ppm	Yes
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	None Known	750ppm	No
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	None Known	None Known	Yes
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	None Known	200ppm	No
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	None Known	125ppm	Yes

In addition, using manufacturers' data, based on EPA Method 311, the following EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants may be present in trace amounts (less than 0.1%): Benzene, Cumene, Glycol Ether EB

# 8.2 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

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## RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits given above. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

#### EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS

Positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxilliary positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

**VENTILATION** 

LOCAL EXHAUST: NECESSARY

MECHANICAL (GENERAL): NECESSARY

SPECIAL: NONE

OTHER: NONE

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Maual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

## EYE PROTECTION:

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

#### HAND PROTECTION:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"),

Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitril") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl"), Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/ specifications provided by the glove supplier.

## **BODY PROTECTION:**

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

#### **WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:**

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Wash at end of each shift & before eating, smoking or

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using the toilet. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid, Water-White

Odor : Ketone

Odor Threshold : No data available pH (Neutrality) : No data available Melting Point/Freezing Point : No data available

Boiling Range (IBP, 50%, Dry Point) : 64 113 192 C / 148 237 378 F

Last Point (TEST METHOD) : -16 C / 2 F (TCC) (Lowest Component)

Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1) : 0.331

Flammability Classification : Class I B

Lower Flammable Limit in Air (% by Vol) : 1.6

(...,

Upper Flammable Limit in Air (% by Vol) : No data available

Vapor Pressure (mm of Hg)@ 20 C : 68.5 Vapor Density (air=1) : 3.0

Gravity @ 68/68 F / 20/20 C

Density : 0.851

Specific Gravity (Water=1) : 0.852

Pounds/Gallon : 7.100

Water Solubility : Appreciable

Partition Coefficient (n-Octane/Water) : No data available

Auto Ignition Temperature : 421 C / 790 F

Decomposition Temperature : No data available

Refractive Index : 1.418

Mixed Aniline Point (Acid Insol) : 5 C / 42 F

 VOCs (>0.044 Lbs/Sq In)
 : 96.6 Vol% / 823.3 g/L / 6.8 Lbs/Gal

 Total VOC's (TVOC)\*
 : 100.0 VOL% / 852.3 g/L / 7.0 Lbs/Gal

 Nonexempt VOC's (CVOC)\*
 : 85.0 Vol% / 733.5 g/L / 6.1 Lbs/Gal

 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)
 : 46.2 Wt% / 393.8 g/L / 3.2 Lbs/Gal

Nonexempt VOC Partial Pressure (mm of Hg @ : 0.0

20 C)

Viscosity @ 20 C (ASTM D445) : No data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 REACTIVITY & CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

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<sup>\*</sup> Using CARB (California Air Resources Board Rules).

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## 10.2 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS & CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame.

## 10.3 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Reacts violently with strong oxidants, strong acids, strong bases, causing fire & explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics, rubber, coatings.

## 10.4 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide from burning.

10.5 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Will not occur.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

## 11.1 ACUTE HAZARDS

#### 11.11 EYE & SKIN CONTACT:

Primary irritation to skin, defatting, dermatitis. Absorption thru skin increases exposure. Primary irritation to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

Liquid can cause eye irritation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

## 11.12 INHALATION:

Anesthetic. Irritates respiratory tract. Acute overexposure

can cause serious nervous system depression. Vapor harmful.

Breathing vapor can cause irritation.

Acute overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

#### 11.13 SWALLOWING:

Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting & diarrhea. The symptoms of chemical pneumonitis may not show up for a few days.

## 11.2 SUBCHRONIC HAZARDS/CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED

## **CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED**

Chronic overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry. Persons with severe skin, liver or kidney problems should avoid use.

## 11.3 CHRONIC HAZARDS

## 11.31 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Pregnant women should avoid use. May cause birth defects.

Potential Cancer Hazard based on tests with laboratory animals using Ethylbenzene.

Overexposure may create cancer risk.

Leukemia been reported in humans from Benzene. This product contains less than 50 ppm of Benzene. Not considered hazardous in such low concentrations.

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Absorption thru skin may be harmful. Studies with laboratory animals indicate this product can cause damage to fetus. Product may contain impurities which may alter toxic properties. Depending on degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Some persons may be more sensitive to the substance's effect on blood cells.

11.32 IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating to contaminated tissue.

11.33 SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: No component of this product is known as a sensitizer. 11.34 MUTAGENICITY: No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.

11.35 EMBRYOTOXICITY: No known reports of embryotoxic effects in humans.

11.36 TERATOGENICITY: No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.

11.37 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No known reports of reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

#### 11.4 MAMMALIAN TOXICITY INFORMATION

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	LOWEST KNOWN LETHAL DOSE DATA
Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	112-07-2	215-535-7	Lowest Known LD50 (Oral) 2400.0 mg/kg (Rats)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	Lowest Known LC50 (Vapors) 2000 ppm (Rats)
Ethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	112-07-2	215-535-7	Lowest Known LD50 (Skin) 1580.0 mg/kg (Rabbits)

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

12.1 ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

## 12.2 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS:

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

#### 12.3 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:

The most sensitive known aquatic group to any component of this product is: Mosquito Fish exposed to 5120 ppm or mg/L are adversely affected by components of this product. Keep out of sewers and natural water supplies. The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

## 12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

This material is a mobile liquid.

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12.5 DEGRADABILITY

This product is partially biodegradable.

12.6 ACCUMULATION

This product does not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirments of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal.

ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D001, D035

## SECTION 14: Transport information

IF > 644 LB / 292 KG OF THIS PRODUCT IS IN 1 CONTAINER, IT EXCEEDS THE RQ OF XYLENES. "RQ" MUST BE PUT BEFORE THE DOT SHIPPING NAME.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No

DOT/TDG Ship Name: UN1263, Paint Related Material

(Contains: Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Xylene), 3, PG-II

Drum Label: (Flammable Liquid)

IATA / ICAO: UN1263, Paint Related Material

(Contains: Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Xylene), 3, PG-II

IMO/ IMDG: UN1263, Paint Related Material

(Contains: Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Xylene0, 3, PG-II

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 EPA REGULATION:

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire

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All components of this product are on the TSCA list. SARA Title III Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the indicated <\*> toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community

Right-To-Know Act of 1986 & of 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

SARA Title III Ingredients	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%	(REG.SECTION)	RQ(LBS)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	201-159-0	29.2	(311, 312)	5000
*2-Butoxyethyl Acetate	112-07-2	203-933-3	16.5	(313)	None
*Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	15.5	(311, 312, 313, RCRA)	1000
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	13.9	(311, 312)	5000
*Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	10.2	(311, 312, 313, RCRA)	1000
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	7.1	(311, 312)	5000
*Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	3.8	(311, 312, 313, RCRA)	1000

Any release equal to or exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National

Response Center (800-424-8802) and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as described in 40 CFR 302.6 and 40 CFR 355.40 respectively. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. State & local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

#### 15.2 STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER & TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):

This product contains the following chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: Ethylbenzene

This product contains the following chemical known to the State of California to cause reproductive toxicity: Toluene

## 15.3 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

The identified components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:

Australia (AICS), Canada (DSL or NDSL), China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS, ELINCS), Japan (METI/CSCL, MHLW/ISHL), South Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIoC), Philippines (PICCS), Switzerland (SWISS), Taiwan (NECSI), USA (TSCA).

15.4 CANADA: WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

B2: Flammable Liquid.

D2A: Contains a substance known to cause serious chronic toxicity or death. Ethylbenzene

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D2B: Irritating to eyes/skin.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all information required by the CPR.

## SECTION 16: Other information

## 16.1 HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH (NFPA): 2, HEALTH (HMIS): 2, FLAMMABILITY: 3, PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0 (Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions.) This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

#### 16.2 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

See Section 2 for Risk & Safety Statements. Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

16.3 SDS DATE: 03/05/2014

## **NOTICE**

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency.

Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

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