



# Adhesive Remover (ONT.2925)

## Safety Data Sheet ONT.2925

Date of issue: 07/22/2014

Version: 1.0

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 and disposing of this product.

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

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity : Adhesive Remover  
Product Uses : Adhesive Remover

### 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!

### 2.1 Hazard Statements: (CAT = Hazard Category)

(H200s) PHYSICAL: Flammable Liquids (CAT:2)  
H225 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.  
(H300S) HEALTH: Aspiration Hazard (CAT:1)  
H304 MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Skin Corrosion/Irritation (CAT:2)  
H315 CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (CAT:2)  
H320 CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (CAT:4)  
H332 HARMFUL IF INHALED.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (CAT:3)  
H335 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (CAT:3)  
H336 MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (CAT:2)  
H371 MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS.  
(H400s) ENVIRONMENT: Hazardous to Aquatic Environment, Acute (CAT:3)  
H402 HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE.



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### 2.2 Precautionary Statements

EXPOSURE PREVENTION: STRICT HYGIENE!

P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal

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.

SEE SECTIONS 8, 11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	*64742-89-8	-	45-55
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	35-45
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	5-15

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 and Chronic

See Section 11 for symptoms/effects, acute and chronic.

#### 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, check for and remove any contact lenses. 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, take 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 stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

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### 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 Rescuers

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim.

### 4.8 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 and Explosion Preventive Measures

NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. Use a closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment, lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.

### 5.2 Suitable and Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry powder, AFFF, foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

### 5.3 Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters and 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 and rubber boots).

### 5.4 Specific Hazards of Chemical and Hazardous Combustion Products

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE!! VAPORS CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment and 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!

## 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-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 and Clean-Up

Absorb spilled liquid with polyps 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).

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electric equipment and open flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear OSHA Standard goggles or face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron and footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse.

Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. Do not flame cut, saw, drill, braze, or weld. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

#### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Keep in fireproof surroundings. Keep separated from strong oxidants, strong acids. Do not store above 49 C / 120 F. Keep container tightly closed and upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

#### 7.3 Nonbulk: Containers

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

#### 7.4 Bulk Containers

All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

#### 7.5 Tank Car Shipments

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tanks (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

#### 7.6 Protective Practices during Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment

Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, Provincial, or local procedures.

#### 7.7 Empty Container Warning

Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1 Exposure Limits

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	TWA (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	*64742-89-8	-	500 ppm	300 ppm
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	100 ppm	100 ppm A4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	100 ppm	100 ppm A3

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MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	CEILING	STEL (OSHA/ACGIH)	HAP
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	*64742-89-8	-	None Known	5.3E3 ppm	No
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	None Known	150 ppm	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	None Known	125 ppm	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, Toluene, Cumene

### 8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls

#### RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, dust or mist is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or any component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying or air-supplied respirator authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulations, after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits. 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 particulates, a particulate respirator (NIOSH Type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (such as: lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, and so on) are present, use a NIOSH Type R or P filter. 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 auxiliary 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 Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

### 8.3 Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

#### EYE PROTECTION

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, chemical splash goggles should be worn, when a higher degree of protection is necessary, use 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 ("nitrile") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl Chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl", Viton. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

#### 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 AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using toilet facilities and at the end of the working period. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid, Water-White
Odor	:	aromatic
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH (Neutrality)	:	No data available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	:	No data available
Boiling Range (IBP, 50%, Dry Point)	:	122 136 143 C / 253 277 290 F
Flash Point (Test Method)	:	17 C / 63 F (TCC)
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)	:	0.973
Flammability Classification	:	Class I B
Lower Flammable Limit in Air (% by vol)	:	1.1
Upper Flammable Limit in Air (% by vol)	:	No data available
Vapor Pressure (mm of Hg)@20 C	:	8.4
Vapor Density (air=1)	:	3.8
Gravity @ 68/68 F / 20/20 C		
Density	:	0.810
Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	:	0.811
Pounds/Gallon	:	6.756
Water Solubility	:	Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-Octane/Water)	:	No data available
Auto Ignition Temperature	:	287 C / 550 F
Decomposition Temperature	:	No data available
Total VOC's (TVOC)*	:	100.0 Vol% / 811.0 g/L / 6.7 Lbs/Gal
Nonexempt VOC's (CVOC)*	:	100.0 Vol% / 811.0 g/L / 6.7 Lbs/Gal
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS)	:	50.0 Wt% / 404.8 g/L / 3.4 Lbs/Gal
Nonexempt VOC Partial Pressure (mm of Hg @ 20 C)	:	0.0
Viscosity @ 20 C (ASTM D445)	:	No data available

\* Using CARB (California Air Resources Board Rules).

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### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity and Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions, no hazardous reactions when kept from incompatibles.

#### 10.2 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions and Conditions to Avoid

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

#### 10.3 Incompatible Materials

Reacts violently with strong oxidants, strong acids, causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics, 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

##### 11.1.1 EYE AND 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.

##### 11.1.2 INHALATION

Anesthetic. Irritates respiratory tract. Acute overexposure can cause serious nervous system depression. Vapor harmful. Acute overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

##### 11.1.3 SWALLOWING

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The symptoms of chemical pneumonitis may not show up for a few days.

#### 11.2 Subchronic Hazards/Conditions Aggravated

##### MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing disorders of any target organs mentioned in this Document can be aggravated by over exposure by routes of entry to components of this product. Persons with these disorders should avoid use of this product.

#### 11.3 Chronic Hazards

##### 11.3.1 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE AND OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS

Potential Cancer Hazard based on tests with laboratory animals using Ethylbenzene. Over exposure may create cancer risk. Leukemia been reported in humans from Benzene. This product contains less than 100 ppm of Benzene. Not considered hazardous in such low concentrations. Absorption thru skin may be harmful. Studies with laboratory animals indicate this product can cause damage to fetus. Depending on degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Some persons may be more sensitive to the substance's effect on blood cells.

##### 11.3.2 TARGET ORGANS

May cause damage to target organs, based on animal data.

##### 11.3.3 IRRITANCY

Irritating to contaminated tissue.

##### 11.3.4 SENSITIZATION

No component is known as a sensitizer.

##### 11.3.5 MUTAGENICITY

No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.

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### 11.3.6 EMBRYOTOXICITY

No known reports of embryo toxic effects in humans.

### 11.3.7 TERATOGENICITY

No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.

### 11.3.8 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 across generational lines. An EMBRYOTOXIN is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the first 8 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
Xylene	1330-20-7	-	LOWEST KNOWN LD50 (ORAL) 4000.0 mg/kg (Rats)
Light Aliphatic Naphtha	*64742-89-8	215-535-7	3400 ppm (Rats)

## 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:

Fish are adversely affected by components of this product.

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

### 12.4 Mobility in Soil

This material is a mobile liquid.

### 12.5 Degradability

This product is non-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 requirements 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 PRESSURIZE, SUR, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE USED CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THE MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. 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



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### SECTION 14: Transport information

IF > 233 LB / 105 KG OF THIS PRODUCT IS IN 1 CONTAINER, IT EXCEEDS THE RQ OF XYLENE. "RQ" MUST BE PUT BEFORE THE DOT SHIPPING NAME.

MARINE POLLUTANT	No
DOT/TDG SHIP NAME	UN1993, Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (Contains: Light Aliphatic Naphtha, Xylene), 3, PG-II
DRUM LABEL	(FLAMMABLE LIQUID)
IATA/ICAO	UN1993, Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (Contains: Light Aliphatic Naphtha, Xylene), 3, PG-II
IMO/IMDG	UN1993, Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (Contains: Light Aliphatic Naphtha, Xylene), 3, PG-II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER	128

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1 EPA Regulation

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Fire

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 and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 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)
*Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	35-45	(311, 312, 313. RCRA)	100
*Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	5-15	(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 and local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

#### 15.2 State Regulations

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

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

#### 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

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### 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

D2B: Irritating to eyes/skin.

This product was classified using the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR). This Document 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 and HMIS hazard rating systems.

### 16.2 Employee Training

See Section 2 for Risk and 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: 07/22/2014

#### 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 representation 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.