

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SWC-003
Apr 20, 2015
Version 1.0

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID : SWC-003
Product Name : Yellow Oxide Concentrate
Revision Date : Apr 20, 2015 **Date Printed :** Apr 20, 2015
Supersedes Date : N.A.
Manufacturer's Name : JDC SUPPLY
Address : 2212 EDGEWOOD AVE SOUTH, SAINT LOUIS PARK, MN 55426
Emergency Phone : Chemtrec: 1.800.424.9300
Information Phone : 952-546-5600
SDS Fax # :
Product/Recommended Uses: Stain

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 3
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Flammable Liquids Category 2

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health:

Causes damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes mild skin irritation

May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Causes serious eye irritation

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

Not classified

Precautionary Statements - General:

Not classified

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof <electrical/ventilating/lighting/...> equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take action to prevent static discharges.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- Wash ? thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water <or shower>.
- In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water <or shower>.
- In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
- Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/?
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

- Keep cool.
- Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center.
- Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.
- Dispose of contents/container to ?

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	43% - 72%
0008032-32-4	NAPHTHA, VM&P	5% - 10%
NA	Alkyd Resin	5% - 9%
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	4% - 9%
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.2% - 2.1%
0068953-58-2	QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYL-SALT	0.2% - 1.8%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 1.1%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.0%
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.1% - 1.0%
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.1% - 1.0%
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 1.0%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.0%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 0.8%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.0% - 0.3%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.0% - 0.2%

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Take precautions to ensure your own safety. (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use.

Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell/concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Not available.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done so safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Use water to keep fire-exposed containers and the surroundings cool.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Emergency Procedure:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Environmental Precautions:

Do not flush to sewer or waterways. Prevent release to the environment if possible.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

- Wash hands after use.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Do not breathe vapors or mists.
- Use good personal hygiene practices.
- Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
- Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Dust-proof goggles or safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. To prevent skin contact wear protective clothing covering all exposed areas. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen

ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1		100	435	125	545		
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	700			1		150	700				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1		50	150				
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	500	2000			1							
NAPHTHA, VM&P								350				
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100	300			1							
STODDARD SOLVENT	500	2900			1			350				
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1		b					1
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10minutes (a)		1,2		100	375	150	560		
XYLENE	100	435			1		100	435	150	655		

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9							
ETHYLBENZENE	20				A3	A3; BEI	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	150	713					Eye &
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	50	152					Skin & eye
ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE							
NAPHTHA, VM&P							
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	20						Eye &

STODDARD SOLVENT	100	572					Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		10			A4	A4	LRT irr
TOLUENE	20	0.2			A4	A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density 8.16080 lb/gal
 % Solids By Weight 21.01020%
 % VOC 74.65903%

Appearance Liquid
 Odor Description Solvent
 Odor Threshold N.A.
 pH N.A.
 Melting Point N.A.
 Freezing Point N.A.
 Low Boiling Point N.A.
 High Boiling Point N.A.
 Flash Point Symbol N.A.
 Flash Point 45 °F
 Evaporation Rate N.A.
 Flammability N/A
 Upper Explosion Level N.A.
 Lower Explosion Level N.A.
 Vapor Density N.A.
 Vapor Pressure N.A.
 Water Solubility N.A.
 Coefficient Water/Oil N.A.
 Auto Ignition Temp N.A.
 Decomposition Pt N.A.
 Viscosity N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions and use.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid great heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid temperature above maximum storage temperature.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:

Not available.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

No data available.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes mild skin irritation.

Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available.

May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available.

Causes damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity:

No data available.

0000071-36-3 1-Butanol

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)* *(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC 150

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m3 (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

0001330-20-7 Dimethyl benzene

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000100-41-4 ETHYL BENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000110-19-0 ISOBUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): approximately 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure); 4 out of 6 rats died (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 13400 mg/kg (cited as 15.4 mL/kg) (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 4800 mg/kg (cited as 41 mmol/kg) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (1)

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg.(7)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3000 mg/kg (reported as 41 mmol/kg) (8)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 3400 mg/kg (reported as 4.24 mL/kg).(7)

0008052-41-3 Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified

LC50 (rat): greater than 5500 mg/m3 (880 ppm) (whole body exposure for 4 hours) (1)
LC50 (rat): greater than 8200 mg/m3 (1300 ppm) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5 g/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3 g/kg (1)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000078-83-1 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. May cause irritation of the mucous membranes. May cause abnormal liver function. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, respiratory system, skin. Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: bone marrow, liver. Prolonged skin contact may cause chemical burns. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

Mobility in Soil

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Persistence and Degradability

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Shipping Name: Paint related material
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard Class:3 Packing Group: II
Required Label(s): Flammable
Placards: Combustible

IMDG Information:

Shipping Name: Paint related material
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard Class:3 Packing Group: III
Required Label(s): Combustible

IATA Information:

Shipping Name: Paint related material
UN/NA #: 1263 Hazard Class:3 Packing Group: II
Required Label(s): Combustible

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% ByWeight	Regulation List
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	0.1% -1.0%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA
0000078-83-1	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	0.1% -1.0%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.0% -0.3%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0.0% -0.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list

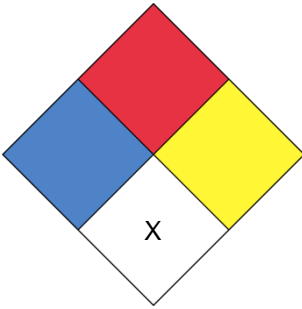
0000110-19-0	ISO-BUTYL ACETATE	0.1% - 1.0%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 0.8%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0008032-32-4	NAPHTHA, VM&P	5% - 10%	SARA312,TSCA
0008052-41-3	STODDARD SOLVENT	0.2% - 2.1%	SARA312,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 1.1%	SARA312,TSCA,MN_ChemHighConcern - Minnesota Chemicals of High Concern list
0064742-47-8	ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	0.1% - 1.0%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	0.1% - 1.0%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-94-5	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	4% - 9%	SARA312,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	43% - 72%	SARA312,TSCA
0068953-58-2	QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL)	0.2% - 1.8%	SARA312,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Glossary:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 ANSI: American National Standards Institute
 Canadian TDG: Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
 CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
 Chemtrec: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US)
 CHIP: Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 EC: Equivalent Concentration
 EH40 (UK): HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits
 EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
 HMIS: Hazardous Material Information Service
 LC: Lethal Concentration
 LD: Lethal Dose
 NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
 OEL: Occupational Exposure Limits OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
 PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
 SARA (Title III): Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
 SARA 313: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313
 SCBA: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469
 TWA: Time Weighted Value
 US DOT: US Department of Transportation
 WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

HMIS



Chronic :



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