# SAFETY DATA SHEET

INTERLAC 665 BASE RED

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : INTERLAC 665 BASE RED

**SDS code** : CLA066

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

| Identified uses |
| --- |
| Professional use<br>Industrial use |

| Uses advised against |
| --- |
| All other uses |

**Product use** : Alkyd emulsion coating for exterior use.

**Supplier's details**

Akzo Nobel Coatings
International Paint LLC
6001 Antoine Drive
Houston, Texas 77091
International Paint 1-800-589-1267
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711

Akzo Nobel Coatings Ltd.
110 Woodbine Downs Blvd.
Unit #4 Etobicoke, Ontario
Canada M9W 5S6
International Paint (International) 1-713-682-1711

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC (USA) +1 (800) 424-9300 (24Hr)
CHEMTREC (International) +1 (703) 527-3887

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

**GHS label elements**

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (central nervous, central nervous system (CNS))

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Response** : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

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

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national or international regulations.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

**Other means of identification** : Not available.

| Ingredient name | % (w/w) | CAS number |
|---|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | ≥10 - ≤30 | 8052-41-3 |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | ≥10 - ≤30 | 64742-47-8 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. | ≥10 - ≤30 | 64742-88-7 |
| xylene | ≥1 - ≤5 | 1330-20-7 |
| ethylbenzene | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 100-41-4 |
| 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 22464-99-9 |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 136-52-7 |
| 2-butanone oxime | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 96-29-7 |

**Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.**

# Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

# Section 4. First-aid measures

## Description of necessary first aid measures

**Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

**Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities 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. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First-aid measures

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

**Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

**See toxicological information (Section 11)**

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, $CO_2$, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

# Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. 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 only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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 and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

**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. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**<br>OEL: 572 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**<br>TWA: 290 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>STEL: 580 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>TWAEV: 525 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin. Notes: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.**<br>TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours.<br>**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin.**<br>OEL: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin.**<br>TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. | **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Mineral Spirits]**<br>TWA: 525 mg/m³ 8 hours. |
| xylene | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Dimethylbenzene]**<br>OEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| | OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)]**<br>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Xylene]**<br>STEV: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWAEV: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]**<br>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Xylene]**<br>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| ethylbenzene | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**<br>OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.<br>OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**<br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Zirconium and compounds] Notes: as Zr**<br>OEL: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes.<br>OEL: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Zirconium and compounds] Notes: as Zr**<br>STEL: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Zirconium and compounds] Notes: as Zr**<br>STEV: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes.<br>TWAEV: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Zirconium and compounds]**<br>STEL: 10 mg/m³, (as Zr) 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Zr) 8 hours. |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).** |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| | **[Cobalt and inorganic compounds]** TWA: 0.02 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours. Form: **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [cobalt and inorganic compounds (inhalable)] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer. Notes: No British Columbia exposure limit at this time**<br><br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Cobalt and inorganic compounds] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.** TWA: 0.02 mg/m³, (as Co, Total) 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Cobalt elemental, and inorganic compounds] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.** TWAEV: 0.02 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Cobalt and inorganic compounds]** STEL: 0.06 mg/m³, (measured as Co) 15 minutes. TWA: 0.02 mg/m³, (measured as Co) 8 hours. |
| 2-butanone oxime | **OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022). Skin sensitizer.** TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. |

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**Individual protection measures**

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face 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, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

**Skin protection**

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Hand protection** : 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** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with type A/P2 filter or better. Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film will give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding/flatting should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

**Appearance**

**Physical state** : Liquid.

**Color** : Red.

**Odor** : Solvent.

**Odor threshold** : Not available.

**pH** : Not available. [DIN EN 1262]

**Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.

**Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 154°C (309.2°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 41°C (105.8°F) [Pensky-Martens]

**Flammability** : Not available.

**Lower and upper explosion limit** : Greatest known range: Lower: 0.6% Upper: 8% (Stoddard solvent)

**Vapor pressure** :

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| Ingredient name | Vapor Pressure at 20˚C | | | Vapor pressure at 50˚C | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mm Hg | kPa | Method | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| xylene | 6.7 | 0.89 | | | | |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. | 1.50012 to 4.50037 | 0.2 to 0.6 | | | | |
| Stoddard solvent | 0.75006 to 10.50085 | 0.1 to 1.4 | | | | |

**Relative vapor density** : Not available.

**Density** : 1.088 g/cm³ [DIN EN ISO 2811-1]

**Solubility(ies)** :

| Media | Result |
|---|---|
| cold water | Not soluble [OECD (TG 105)] |

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** :

| Ingredient name | °C | °F | Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| methyl 4-[[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-[[2-hydroxy-3-[[(2-methoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-naphthyl]azo]benzoate | >140 | >284 | |
| Stoddard solvent | 230 to 240 | 446 to 464 | |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | >220 | >428 | |

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 3676 mm²/s (3676 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 4000 mm²/s (4000 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]

**Particle characteristics**

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

**Percentage of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm** : 0

# Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

# Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| xylene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Subcutaneous | Rat | 1700 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rabbit | 4000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 35500 mg/m³ | 2 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 55000 mg/m³ | 2 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 17800 uL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 2624 uL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
| 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5 g/kg | - |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1.22 g/kg | - |
| 2-butanone oxime | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 200 uL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 200 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 1 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 930 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Subcutaneous | Mouse | 2700 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Subcutaneous | Rat | 2702 mg/kg | - |

### Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| xylene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 87 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 5 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 Ul | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 % | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| ethylbenzene | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 mg | - |
| 2-butanone oxime | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Ul | - |

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

# Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | IARC | NTP | ACGIH |
|---|---|---|---|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | - | - | A3 |
| xylene | 3 | - | A4 |
| ethylbenzene | 2B | - | A3 |
| 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt | - | - | A4 |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | 2B | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. | A3 |

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|---|---|---|
| xylene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 2-butanone oxime | Category 1 | - | upper respiratory tract |
| | Category 3 | | Narcotic effects |

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | Category 1 | inhalation | central nervous |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. | Category 1 | - | central nervous system (CNS) |
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |
| 2-butanone oxime | Category 2 | - | blood system |

**Aspiration hazard**

| Name | Result |
|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph. | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

## Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

## Numerical measures of toxicity

### Acute toxicity estimates

| Product/ingredient name | Oral (mg/kg) | Dermal (mg/kg) | Inhalation (gases) (ppm) | Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l) | Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product as-supplied | N/A | 38041.8 | N/A | 380.4 | N/A |
| xylene | N/A | 1100 | N/A | 11 | N/A |
| ethylbenzene | N/A | N/A | N/A | 11 | N/A |
| 2-butanone oxime | 100 | 1100 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

# Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | Acute LC50 5900 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 2400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 2900 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| xylene | Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Carassius auratus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 20870 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 5400 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water | Algae - Skeletonema costatum | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2.97 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8.78 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13.3 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 40000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 18.4 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 13.9 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 75000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia menidia | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4.3 ul/L Marine water | Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| 2-butanone oxime | Acute LC50 843000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |

# Section 12. Ecological information

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Product/ingredient name | $LogP_{ow}$ | BCF | Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stoddard solvent | 3.16 to 7.06 | - | high |
| xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | - | low |
| 2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt | - | 2.96 | low |
| cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate) | - | 15600 | high |
| 2-butanone oxime | 0.63 | 2.5 to 5.8 | low |

**Mobility in soil**

**Soil/water partition coefficient ($K_{OC}$)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

# Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. 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 or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from 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.

# Section 14. Transport information

The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

| | TDG Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UN number** | UN1263 | UN1263 | UN1263 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | PAINT | PAINT | PAINT |
| | | | |

## Section 14. Transport information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| **Packing group** | III | III | III |
| **Environmental hazards** | No. | No. | No. |

**Additional information**

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

**IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_
**Viscous liquid exception** This class 3 viscous liquid is not subject to regulation in packagings up to 450 L according to 2.3.2.5.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**Canadian lists**

**Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: stoddard solvent; hydrotreated light distillate; solvent naphtha medium aliphatic; xylene (all isomers); cobalt (and its compounds)

**CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

**Inventory list**

**Canada** : All components are listed or exempted.

**United States** : All components are active or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

**History**

**Date of printing** : 11/6/2025

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 11/6/2025

**Date of previous issue** : 7/25/2023

**Version** : 3

**Unique ID** : 2BACEEEBDE741FE0AED5F120060A8ADF

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

# Section 16. Other information

N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

**Procedure used to derive the classification**

| Classification | Justification |
|---|---|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 | On basis of test data |
| SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 | Calculation method |

**Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.**

**Notice to reader**

IMPORTANT NOTE: the information contained in this data sheet (as may be amended from time to time) is not intended to be exhaustive and is presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date on which it is prepared. It is the user's responsibility to verify that this data sheet is current prior to using the product to which it relates.

Persons using the information must make their own determinations as to the suitability of the relevant product for their purposes prior to use. Where those purposes are other than as specifically recommended in this safety data sheet, then the user uses the product at their own risk.

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