# SAFETY DATA SHEET

INTERPRIME 198 GREY

## Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : INTERPRIME 198 GREY

**SDS code** : CPA098

**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
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

**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.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause cancer.

**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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. 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 INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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. 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 or attention.

**Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. 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 |
|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | ≥10 - ≤30 | 64742-95-6 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | ≥5 - ≤10 | 95-63-6 |
| calcium phosphate | ≥1 - ≤5 | 10103-46-5 |
| xylene | ≥1 - ≤5 | 1330-20-7 |
| butan-1-ol | ≥1 - ≤5 | 71-36-3 |
| titanium dioxide | ≥1 - ≤5 | 13463-67-7 |
| ethylbenzene | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 100-41-4 |
| ethanol | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 64-17-5 |
| cumene | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 98-82-8 |
| 2-butanone oxime | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 96-29-7 |

# Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| carbon black, respirable powder | ≥0.1 - ≤1 | 1333-86-4 |

**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.**

**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 it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.

**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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

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

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

# Section 4. First-aid measures

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

**Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**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.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
sulfur oxides
phosphorus oxides
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).

**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. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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 |
|---|---|
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Trimethyl benzene]**<br>OEL: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 25 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers)]**<br>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). [Trimethyl benzene] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer.**<br>TWAEV: 25 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers)]**<br>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Trimethyl benzene]**<br>STEL: 30 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. |
| xylene | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). [Dimethylbenzene]**<br>OEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.<br>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. |
| butan-1-ol | **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada,** |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| | **6/2023).**<br>C: 30 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 15 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022). Absorbed through skin.**<br>STEV: 152 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>STEV: 50 ppm 15 minutes.<br>**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Skin sensitizer.**<br>OEL: 60 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 20 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 30 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. |
| titanium dioxide | **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023). [Titanium dioxide] Notes: The 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m3 for the respirable fraction.**<br>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust<br>TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: respirable fraction<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>TWAEV: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Total dust.<br>**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). Skin sensitizer.**<br>OEL: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 20 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: total dust |
| 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. |
| ethanol | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**<br>OEL: 1880 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**<br>STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. |

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|---|---|
| | **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. |
| cumene | **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**<br>OEL: 246 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**<br>STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin.**<br>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>TWAEV: 246 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 74 ppm 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. |
| 2-butanone oxime | **OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022). Skin sensitizer.**<br>TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. |
| carbon black, respirable powder | **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2023).**<br>TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable<br>**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).**<br>TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable particulate matter.<br>**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 6/2022).**<br>TWAEV: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: inhalable dust<br>**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018).**<br>OEL: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours.<br>**CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).**<br>STEL: 7 mg/m³ 15 minutes.<br>TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 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**

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**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**

**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** : Gray.

**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** : 146°C (294.8°F)

**Flash point** : Closed cup: 35°C (95°F) [Pensky-Martens]

**Flammability** : Not available.

**Lower and upper explosion limit** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 11.3% (butan-1-ol)

# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Vapor pressure** :

| Ingredient name | Vapor Pressure at 20˚C | | | Vapor pressure at 50˚C | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mm Hg | kPa | Method | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| butan-1-ol | <7.50064 | <1 | DIN EN 13016-2 | | | |
| xylene | 6.7 | 0.89 | | | | |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 2.25018 | 0.3 | | | | |

**Relative vapor density** : Not available.

**Density** : 1.345 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | 280 to 470 | 536 to 878 | |
| butan-1-ol | 355 | 671 | EU A.15 |
| xylene | 432 | 809.6 | |

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (room temperature): 154 $mm^2/s$ (154 cSt) [DIN EN ISO 3219]
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 207 $mm^2/s$ (207 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

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8400 mg/kg | - |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 18000 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5 g/kg | - |
| xylene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Subcutaneous | Rat | 1700 mg/kg | - |
| butan-1-ol | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 24000 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 3400 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 790 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 | - |
| ethanol | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Mouse | >40000 ppm | 10 minutes |
| | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Mouse | >60000 ppm | 1 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 20000 ppm | 10 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 39000 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 124700 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 5900 mg/m³ | 6 hours |
| | LD50 Intra-arterial | Rat | 11 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Guinea pig | 3414 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 4 mL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Mouse | 528 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rabbit | 963 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intraperitoneal | Rat | 3600 µg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Mouse | 2.8 mL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Mouse | 1973 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Rabbit | 2374 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Intravenous | Rat | 1440 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Guinea pig | 5560 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 10.5 mL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 3450 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 6300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 7 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 15010 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 7060 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Subcutaneous | Mouse | 8285 mg/kg | - |
| cumene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 15300 mg/m³ | 2 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 10 g/m³ | 7 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 10000 mg/m³ | 7 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 39000 mg/m³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 12300 uL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 12750 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2.9 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 | - |
| carbon black, respirable powder | LD50 Oral | Rat | >15400 mg/kg | - |

# Section 11. Toxicological information

## Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 Ul | - |
| 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 | - |
| butan-1-ol | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.005 Ml | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 1.62 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 2 mg | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 mg | - |
| ethylbenzene | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 mg | - |
| ethanol | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Ul | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.066666667 minutes 100 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 400 mg | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 mg | - |
| cumene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 86 mg | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 10 mg | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 mg | - |
| 2-butanone oxime | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Ul | - |

## Sensitization

Not available.

## Mutagenicity

Not available.

## Carcinogenicity

Not available.

## Classification

| Product/ingredient name | IARC | NTP | ACGIH |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | - | - | A3 |
| xylene | 3 | - | A4 |
| titanium dioxide | 2B | - | A4 |
| ethylbenzene | 2B | - | A3 |
| ethanol | 1 | - | A3 |
| cumene | 2B | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. | - |
| carbon black, respirable powder | 2B | - | A3 |

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

Not available.

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

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| | Category 3 | | Narcotic effects |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| calcium phosphate | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| xylene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| butan-1-ol | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| | Category 3 | | Narcotic effects |
| cumene | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |
| 2-butanone oxime | Category 2 | - | blood system |

**Aspiration hazard**

| Name | Result |
|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| cumene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

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

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

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

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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

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

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

## 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 | 17006.8 | 29851.9 | N/A | 117.8 | N/A |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 5000 | N/A | N/A | 18 | N/A |
| xylene | N/A | 1100 | N/A | 11 | N/A |
| butan-1-ol | 500 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 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

# Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Acute LC50 17000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectenicrus - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Tilapia zillii | 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 |
| butan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1983 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2300000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Alburnus alburnus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1910000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1940000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 1730000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| titanium dioxide | Acute LC50 >1000 mg/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 |

## Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acute LC50 9090 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9100 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| ethanol | Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1074 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 7640 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 12.9 g/L Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 12800 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5577000 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 3715000 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6076000 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5680 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9268000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 9248000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 11000000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Alburnus alburnus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 4 days |
| | Acute LC50 12720 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 14 ppm Fresh water | Algae - Eutreptiella sp. | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 350 ppm Fresh water | Algae - Heterosigma akashiwo | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 50 ul/L Marine water | Algae - Hormosira banksii - Gamete | 72 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 20 ppm Fresh water | Algae - Prorocentrum minimum | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 21 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 21 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water | Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae | 12 weeks |
| cumene | Acute EC50 7.4 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 7.5 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 10.6 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 10.6 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 11.2 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 7.4 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 20.3 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 20.3 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6320 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5100 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Poecilia reticulata | 96 hours |
| 2-butanone oxime | Acute LC50 843000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| carbon black, respirable | Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - | 48 hours |

## Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| powder | Acute LC50 61.547 mg/l Fresh water | Neonate<br>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Product/ingredient name | $LogP_{ow}$ | BCF | Potential |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | - | 10 to 2500 | high |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 3.63 | 243 | low |
| xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| butan-1-ol | 1 | - | low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | - | low |
| ethanol | -0.35 | - | low |
| cumene | 3.55 | 35.48 | low |
| 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** | Yes. | Marine Pollutant(s): Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |

**Additional information**

**TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).
The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

**IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_
The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

**IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**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: light aromatic solvent naphtha; light aromatic solvent naphtha; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; phosphorus (total); xylene (all isomers); n-butyl alcohol

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

**Inventory list**

**Canada** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.

**United States** : Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

**History**

**Date of printing** : 8/13/2024

**Date of issue/ Date of revision** : 8/13/2024

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

**Version** : 2

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**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

# Section 16. Other information

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
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 |
| EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A | Calculation method |
| SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | 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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