Material Safety Data Sheet

2K Glamour High Gloss Clearcoat

1. Product and company identification

3680061

Product name : 2K Glamour High Gloss Clearcoat

Material uses : Paint.

Code : REZ59

Supplier : Peter Kwasny GmbH
Heilbronner Str. 96
D-74831 Gundelsheim
Tel.: +49-(0)6269-95-20
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Prepared by : Chemical Check GmbH

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2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid. [Aerosol.]

Color : Not available.

Odor : Characteristic.

Emergency overview

Signal word : DANGER!

Hazard statements : FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER. BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS. DEVELOPMENTAL HAZARD - CAN CAUSE ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS.

Precautions : Do not puncture, incinerate or store the container at temperatures above 120°F (49°C) or in direct sunlight. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Toxic by inhalation. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

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

Skin : Harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to skin. Defatting to the skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eyes : Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

2. Hazards identification

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

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Can cause birth defects.

Developmental effects : Can cause developmental abnormalities.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, spleen, lymphatic system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS), ears, eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

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

Skin : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths

Eyes : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing skin disorders and disorders involving any other target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	15-40
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	7-13
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	28182-81-2	3-7
xylene	1330-20-7	1-5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	0.5-1.5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	0.5-1.5
2-butoxyethyl acetate	112-07-2	0.5-1.5
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1-1
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.1-1
mesitylene	108-67-8	0.1-1

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

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.

Antidote information

Product/ingredient name	Antidote information
No antidote information known	

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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : In case of fire, use water spray. Powder. CO_2. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray or fog. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN).
Hydrocarbon.

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.

Special remarks on explosion hazards : Air/vapor mixtures may be explosive.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

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 for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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

6. Accidental release measures

information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Storage : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			
Ingredient	**List name**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**Other**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**Other**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**Other**	**Notations**
dimethyl ether	BC 4/2012	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	US AIHA 10/2011	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
acetone	US ACGIH 3/2012	500	1188	-	750	1782	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	500	1200	-	750	1800	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	250	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	500	1188	-	750	1782	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	500	1190	-	1000	2380	-	-	-	-	
n-butyl acetate	US ACGIH 3/2012	150	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	150	713	-	200	950	-	-	-	-	[3]
	BC 4/2012	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	150	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	150	713	-	200	950	-	-	-	-	
xylene	US ACGIH 3/2012	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	100	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	BC 4/2012	50	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	50	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	US AIHA 10/2011	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	AB 4/2009	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	[a]
	ON 1/2013	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	[b]
	QC 12/2012	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	[b]
2-butoxyethyl acetate	US ACGIH 3/2012	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[A]
	AB 4/2009	20	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ethylbenzene	US ACGIH 3/2012	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	100	434	-	125	543	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	100	434	-	125	543	-	-	-	-	
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	US ACGIH 3/2012	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	AB 4/2009	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
mesitylene	US ACGIH 3/2012	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 4/2012	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

[3]Skin sensitization
Form: [a]Mist [b]mist
Notes: [A]Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. ACGIH 2003 Adoption

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Engineering measures : 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.

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.

Personal protection

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: If operating conditions cause high vapor concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use supplied-air respirator. half-face mask (as filter combination A1P2)

Hands : 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.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Short term exposure (15 min.): Butyl rubber gloves. (0.7 mm)

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin : 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.

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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid. [Aerosol.]

Flash point : <0°C (<32°F) [without propellant]

Auto-ignition temperature : 235°C (455°F)

Flammable limits : Lower: 1.2%
Upper: 18.6%

Color : Not available.

Odor : Characteristic.

pH : Not available.

Boiling/condensation point : Not available.

Melting/freezing point : Not available.

Density : 0.75 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]

Vapor pressure : 340 kPa (2550.2 mm Hg) [room temperature]

Vapor density : Not available.

VOC content : 80.66%

Odor threshold : Not available.

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Viscosity : Not available.

Solubility : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

$LogK_{ow}$: Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis.

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

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

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	309 g/m³	4 hours
acetone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
n-butyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>21.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	35.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
2-butoxyethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>400 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>2.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2400 mg/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17.2 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15354 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
mesitylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-
n-butyl acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5	-

11. Toxicological information

				milligrams	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters	-
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
mesitylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-

Sensitizer

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
acetone	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
acetone	A4	-	-	-	-	-
xylene	A4	3	-	-	-	-
2-butoxyethyl acetate	A3	-	-	-	-	-
ethylbenzene	A3	2B	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
acetone	476 *In vitro* Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative
	471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative
xylene	471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Xylene: May cause developmental abnormalities, based on animal data.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

11. Toxicological information

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
n-butyl acetate	Acute LC50 32000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
xylene	Acute IC50 2.2 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum capricornutum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >=408 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 134 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC >=100 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 47.5 mg/l	Fish - Oryzias latipes	14 days
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute EC50 10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 19 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum capricornutum	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6.14 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9.22 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
2-butoxyethyl acetate	Acute EC50 >100 mg/l	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute EC50 37 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia pulex	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4.6 mg/l	Algae - chneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2.1 mg/l	Daphnia - Daphnia Magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5200 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute EC50 3.6 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectenicrus - Adult	48 hours

12. Ecological information

mesitylene	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 13000 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 12520 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea Fish - Carassius auratus Daphnia - Daphnia magna	96 hours 48 hours 96 hours 21 days

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
acetone	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO_2 Evolution Test	91 % - 28 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	83 % - 28 days	-	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	78 % - 28 days	-	-
2-butoxyethyl acetate	OECD 301C Ready Biodegradability - Modified MITI Test (I)	88 % - 28 days	-	-

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not available.

Bioconcentration factor : Not available.

Mobility : Not available.

Toxicity of the products of biodegradation : Not available.

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

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-		**Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index** 1 **Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index** 75
IMDG Class	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-		**Emergency schedules (EmS)** F-D, S-U
IATA-DGR Class	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1	-		**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft**Quantity limitation: 75 kg Packaging instructions: 203 **Cargo Aircraft Only** Quantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 203 **Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft**Quantity limitation: 30 kg Packaging instructions: Y203

PG* : Packing group

15. Regulatory information

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : Not determined.

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class B-5: Flammable aerosol.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: Dimethylether; n-Butyl acetate; Xylene (all isomers); Light aromatic solvent naphtha; Ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate; Volatile organic compounds; Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate

CEPA Toxic substances : The following components are listed: Volatile organic compounds

Canada inventory : Not determined.

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

International regulations

International lists : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
Japan inventory: Not determined.
Korea inventory: Not determined.
Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

15. Regulatory information

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

16. Other information

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER. BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CAN CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS. DEVELOPMENTAL HAZARD - CAN CAUSE ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	2
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Date of issue : 9/13/2013.

Date of previous issue : No previous validation.

Version : 1

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.