SAFETY DATA SHEET

C116626

Section 1. Identification Product name : KLEARVAR Semi-Gloss **Product code** : C116626 Other means of : Not available. identification **Product type** : Liquid. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Paint or paint related material. Manufacturer : M. L. CAMPBELL 101 W. Prospect Avenue Cleveland, OH 44115 **Emergency telephone** : (800) 424-9300 number of the company

number of the company	
Product Information	: (800) 364-1359
Telephone Number	
Transportation Emergency	: (800) 424-9300
Telephone Number	

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 4.8% (oral), 30.2% (dermal), 26.5% (inhalation)
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements	 Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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 explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
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 SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
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 and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. Contains Formaldehyde - a potential cancer hazard. This product must be mixed with other components before use. Before opening the packages, READ AND FOLLOW WARNING LABELS ON ALL COMPONENTS.
	Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: DANGER: Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of identification	: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Ethyl Acetate	≥10 - ≤25	141-78-6
2-Methyl-1-propanol	≤10	78-83-1
n-Butyl Acetate	≤10	123-86-4
Acetone	≤10	67-64-1
Isobutylated Urea-Formaldehyde Polymer	≤10	68002-18-6
Ethanol	≤10	64-17-5
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	≤5	64742-89-8
Toluene	≤5	108-88-3
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	≤3	108-65-6
Xylene, mixed isomers	≤2.2	1330-20-7
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	<1	64742-95-6
trimethylbenzene	<1	25551-13-7
Dibutyl Phthalate	≤0.3	84-74-2
Ethylbenzene	≤0.3	100-41-4
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	≤0.3	95-63-6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	≤0.3	108-67-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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	e re	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and emove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns nust be treated promptly by a physician.
Inhalation	fr fu o d u a ir	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to resh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that umes 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 boccurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. 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 nhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed berson may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	c V C	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	v fe lu p u	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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 eels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter ungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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

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Section 4. First aid measures

Potential acute health effe	<u>cts</u>
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	 Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Over-exposure signs/symp	<u>otoms</u>
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains nausea or vomiting reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
ndication of immediate me	dical 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 t give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with wate before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

: 12/4/2024

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.Suitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Highly 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. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon monoxide nitrogen oxidesSpecial 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. : Flammable liquid.	•	
media Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet. Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly 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. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen 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.	Extinguishing media	
mediaSpecific hazards arising from the chemical: Highly 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. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxidesSpecial 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.		: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
from the chemicalIn a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.Hazardous thermal 		: Do not use water jet.
decomposition productscarbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxidesSpecial 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.	•	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable
 for fire-fighters 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. 		carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
equipment for fire-fighters apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.		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
Remark : Flammable liquid.		
	Remark	: Flammable liquid.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Semi-Gloss

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or with Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unp entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. S No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not brea adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when v on appropriate personal protective equipment.	rotected personnel from Shut off all ignition sources. the vapor or mist. Provide
For emergency responders	:	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also emergency personnel".	
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).	
Methods and materials for co	onta	inment and cleaning up	
Small spill	:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste dispo	if water-soluble. Alternatively, place in an appropriate waste
Large spill	:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwir water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spilla plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage w absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatoms container for disposal according to local regulations (see s licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorb same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 to	nd. Prevent entry into sewers, ages into an effluent treatment with non-combustible, aceous earth and place in Section 13). Dispose of via a bent material may pose the
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Section 6. Accidental release measures

information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	: Contains a formaldehyde-based resin which, under certain conditions of use, may release formaldehyde. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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 swallow. 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.
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 (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1440 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1400 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 152 mg/m ³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 150 mg/m ³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 300 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
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Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
		STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). [Buty acetates] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
cetone	67-64-1	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m ³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
obutylated Urea-Formaldehyde Polymer hanol	68002-18-6 64-17-5	None. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [HEXANE ISOMERS] TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m ³ 10 hours. CEIL: 510 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). [branched hexane isomers] TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
bluene	108-88-3	OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes] TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

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		ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024). [p- xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant.
		TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	None.
trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024).
		[trimethyl benzene, isomers]
		TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024).
		TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
		TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
		OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
		TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024).
		Ototoxicant.
		TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
		TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.
		TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
		STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
		STEL: 545 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
		OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
		TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
		TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
		TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.
		TWA: 125 mg/m ³ 10 hours.
		ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024).
		TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024).
		[trimethyl benzene, isomers]
		TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
		TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.
		TWA: 125 mg/m ³ 10 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	 CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 152 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 152 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.
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	acetone	67-64-1	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 1200 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OEL: 1800 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). TWAEV: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 500 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
	Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 1880 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
	Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). [Hexane] STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada,
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		 8/2023). [Hexane, all isomers except n-Hexane] TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Hexane isomers, other than n-hexane] TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). [Hexane] TWAEV: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 3500 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 1760 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours.
toluene	108-88-3	 CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). Absorbed through skin. OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 188 mg/m³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). Ototoxicant. TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	1330-20-7	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Dimethylbenzene] OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)] TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024). [Xylene] TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEV: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEV: 450 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021). [Xylene]
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		STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
n-Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023).
		OEL: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada,
		8/2023).
		TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.
		CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).
		TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024).
		TWAEV: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021).
		STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
		TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Ethydhanzona	100-41-4	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours.
		OEL: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		OEL: 543 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
		OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
		CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada,
		8/2023).
		TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).
		TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024).
		TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021).
		STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
		TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

	CAS #	Exposure limit	ts	
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
2-Methyl-1-propanol	78-83-1	TWA: 400 ppr NOM-010-STP	n 8 hours. S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
		TWA: 50 ppm		
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
		TWA: 150 ppr		
		STEL: 200 pp	m 15 minutes.	
Acetone	67-64-1		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
		TWA: 500 ppr		
		STEL: 750 pp		
Ethanol	64-17-5		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
	0.4740.00.0	STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.		
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	•	nited States, 1/2024).	
		[branched hex	-	
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 200 ppr		
louene	100-00-3	TWA: 20 ppm	S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
Aylene, mixed isomers	1000-20-1	[Xileno, mezcl		
			m 15 minutes.	
		TWA: 100 ppr		
Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2		S-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).	
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	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.	
Biological exposure indices (United States)		
Ingredient name	Exposure indices	
Acetone ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2024) BEI: 25 mg/l, acetone [in urine]. Sam time: end of shift.		
FolueneACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2024) BEI: 0.03 mg/l, toluene [in urine]. Samp time: end of shift. BEI: 0.3 mg/g creatinine, o-cresol [in ur Sampling time: end of shift. BEI: 0.02 mg/l, toluene [in blood]. Samp time: prior to last shift of workweek.		
Xylene, mixed isomers	ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2024) [xylenes (technical or commercial grades)] BEI: 0.3 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.	
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2024) BEI: 150 mg/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.	

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

Ingredient name			Exposure indice	es estatution estatu
Acetone		Official Mexican STANDARD NOM- 047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health- Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) BEI: 50 mg/L [non-specific.The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.], acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.		
Toluene			047-SSA1-2011, Biological expose occupationally e substances. (Me BEI: 0.05 mg/L, time: sample time BEI: 1.6 g/g creat determinant may sample obtained to been occupational concentration that interpretation of the	toluene [in blood]. Sampling e not specified. atinine [Basal level.The be present in the biological from subjects who have not ally exposed, at a t could affect the
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	non-specific.The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.], hippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift. BEI: 0.5 mg/L [Basal level.The determinant may be present in the biological sample obtained from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration that could affect the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the valu], o-cresol [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.
Xylene, mixed isomers	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM- 047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health- Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) [xylenes (technical or commercial grade)] BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methyl hippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.

Appropriate engineering controls Environmental exposure 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. 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 measur	
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. 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 and/ or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

<u>Appearance</u>				
Physical state	: L	iquid.		
Color	: C	lear.		
Odor	: N	ot available.		
Odor threshold	: N	ot available.		
рН	: N	ot applicable.		
Melting point/freezing point	: N	ot available.		
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: 5	5°C (131°F)		
Flash point	: C	losed cup: 16°C (60.8°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]		
Evaporation rate	: 5	.6 (butyl acetate = 1)		
Flammability	: F	lammable liquid.		
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit		: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 19%		
Vapor pressure	: 2	4 kPa (180 mm Hg)		
Relative vapor density	: 1	.5 [Air = 1]		
Relative density	: 0	93		
Solubility(ies)	1			
Media		Result		
cold water		Not soluble		
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: N	ot applicable.		
Auto-ignition temperature	: N	ot available.		
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.			
Viscosity	: ŀ	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)		
Molecular weight	: 1	lot applicable.		

Heat of combustion

: 17.372 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
: The product is stable.
: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
: 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. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
: 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
Ethyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
2-Methyl-1-propanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	19200 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
n-Butyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
Isobutylated Urea-	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
Formaldehyde Polymer			0 0	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
acetate			0 0	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	8970 mg/kg	-
Dibutyl Phthalate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5010 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
,	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
· · ·	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m ³	4 hours
,-,-	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
n-Butyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
··· _ ··· y · · ·····	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	_
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	_
		Rabbit		mg	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	_	20 mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit		395 mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hours 500	
		Rubbit		mg	
Isobutylated Urea-	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	_	24 hours 100	
Formaldehyde Polymer		T CODDIC	_	uL	
Ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hours 500	
		Tabbit	-		-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		mg 0.066666667	
		Tabbit	-	minutes 100	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		mg 100 uL	
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 mg	-
			-	24 hours 20	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-		-
Taluana	Even Mild invitorat	Dabbit		mg	
Toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
	The second Millel Sector and	DILL		100 mg	
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.1 MI	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2	-
		D .		mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250	-
				uL	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
				mg	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	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	
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100	-
				uL	
trimethylbenzene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
				mg	
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15	-
				mg	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500	-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,			mg	
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20	-
					1

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Ethanol	-	1	-
Toluene	-	3	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	3	-
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethyl Acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
n-Butyl Acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Ethanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name		Route of exposure	Target organs
Toluene	Category 2	-	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene, mixed isomers	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure	: Not available.
Potential acute health effe	ects
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms related to the p	physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

- Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
- Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains nausea or vomiting reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

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Delayed and imme	diate effects and also c	hronic effects from sho	ort and long term ex	<u>xposure</u>		
Short term exposu	<u>re</u>					
Potential immediat effects	e : Not available	Э.				
Potential delayed e	ffects : Not available	Э.				
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: Not available.
: Not available.
fects
: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
: May damage the unborn child.
: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
: Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute 1	<u>toxicity es</u>	<u>timates</u>	

Route	ATE value
Oral	24128.97 mg/kg
Dermal	21274.22 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

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	ΟΧΙ	С	ILV	

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethyl Acetate	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	32 days
2-Methyl-1-propanol	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 μg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
n-Butyl Acetate	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
-	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Acartia tonsa</i> - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	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 - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> - Larvae	42 days
Ethanol	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
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	Acute EC50 2 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 25500 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae	48 hours
	Acute LC50 42000 μg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water	Fish - <i>Gambusia holbrooki -</i> Larvae	12 weeks
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Toluene	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Raphidocelis subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 μg/l Fresh water	, Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/I Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes</i> pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 5600 μg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
Dibutyl Phthalate	Acute EC50 0.0034 ppm Marine water	Algae - <i>Karenia brevis -</i> Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.87 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2.55 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.48 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µg/l	Algae - <i>Scenedesmus sp</i> Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.07 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 15.6 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oryzias latipes - Adult	218 days
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 μg/l Fresh water	Algae - Raphidocelis subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 μg/l Fresh water	Algae - Raphidocelis subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp</i> Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Elasmopus</i> <i>pectenicrus</i> - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea	48 hours
	Acute LC50 12520 μg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Ethyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
2-Methyl-1-propanol	-	-	Readily
n-Butyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
Acetone	-	-	Readily
Ethanol	-	-	Readily
Toluene	-	-	Readily
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	-	Readily
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
			_

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential	
Ethyl Acetate	-	30	Low	
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	-	10 to 2500	High	
Solvent				
Toluene	-	90	Low	
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low	
Light Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	10 to 2500	High	
Dibutyl Phthalate	-	165.96	Low	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	-	243	Low	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	-	161	Low	

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition	: N
coefficient (Koc)	

: 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 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

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3	3
Packing group	II	11	П	11	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	- <u>ERG No.</u>	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3). ERG No.	- <u>ERG No.</u>		<u>Emergency</u> <u>schedules</u> F-E, S E
	128	128	128		
pecial precautions	consid mode suitabl to ship of the dange	nodal shipping descrip er container sizes. The of transport (sea, air, y for that mode of tran ment, and compliance person offering the pr rous goods must be the all actions in case of	e presence of a shi etc.), does not indic nsport. All packaging e with the applicable oduct for transport. rained on all of the r	pping description ate that the produ g must be reviewe regulations is the People loading an isks deriving from	for a particular ct is packaged d for suitability prior sole responsibility d unloading

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313

Section 15. Regulatory information

All data given below are MAXIMUM THEORETICAL VALUES based on the product AS CURRENTLY FORMULATED and rely on information provided to us by our raw material suppliers. Our suppliers often provide an estimated value or range less than a certain upper limit. We calculate MAXIMUM THEORETICAL VALUES using defined values, if provided, or the upper limit reported by our supplier. Additionally, the suppliers' information may include amounts present in the product as unintentional byproducts or impurities. Variations may occur in individual batches due to adjustments made during production.

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Toluene	0.3 4	100-41-4 108-88-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1	1330-20-7

SARA 302/304

SARA 302/304 (40 CFR part 302) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

International lists	: Australia inventory (AIIC): Not determined.
	China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
	Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.
	Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
	Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined.
	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
	Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
	Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.
	Thailand inventory: Not determined.
	Turkey inventory: Not determined.
	Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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



The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

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 and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility 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 trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Date of issue/Date of revision		: 12/12/2024	Date of previous issue	:12/4/2024
C116626	KLEARVAR Semi-Gloss			

Section 16. Other information

	Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - C SKIN CORROSION/IRRIT SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ CARCINOGENICITY - Cat TOXIC TO REPRODUCTI SPECIFIC TARGET ORG/ Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORG/ ASPIRATION HAZARD - C	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method	
History		
Date of printing	: 12/12/2024	
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 12/12/2024	
Date of previous issue	: 12/4/2024	
Version	: 29	
Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods		

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

✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

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