ENGINE SHAMPOO, 475 g

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 11/15/2022
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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	ENGINE SHAMPOO, 475 g
Product code	:	893.013055
Other means of identification	:	No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier	:	Würth Canada Limited
Address	:	345 Hanlon Creek Blvd GUELPH, ON N1C 0A1
Telephone	:	+1 (905) 564 6225
Telefax	:	+1 (905) 564 3671
Emergency telephone	:	Emergencies involving a spill, fire, explosion or exposure: CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300 Transport related emergencies: CANUTEC (24/7): 1-613-996-6666 or * 666 (cell) Urgences impliquant un déversement, incendie, explosion ou exposition: CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300 Urgences liées au transport: CANUTEC (24/7): 1-613-996-6666 ou * 666 (cellulaire)
E-mail address	:	prodsafe@wurth.ca

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	Cleaning agent Detergent Degreasing agent
Restrictions on use	:	Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable aerosols	:	Category 1
Gases under pressure	:	Liquefied gas
Skin irritation	:	Category 2
Serious eye damage	:	Category 1

Carcinogenicity	:	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 1 (Central nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral)	:	Category 2 (Kidney)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements :

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350 May cause cancer.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260 Do not breathe spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 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.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C (122 °F).

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Stoddard solvent	C8 to C14 branched, linear, and cyclic paraffins and aromatics (<0.1% benzene)	8052-41-3	>= 10 - < 30 *
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Petroleum gases, liquefied	68476-85-7	>= 10 - < 30 *
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	No data available	64742-95-6	>= 10 - < 30 *
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	>= 10 - < 30 *
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated C9-11 alcohols	68439-46-3	>= 1 - < 5 *
Ethylene glycol	1,2-Ethanediol	107-21-1	>= 1 - < 5 *
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Mesitylene	108-67-8	>= 1 - < 5 *
Nonane	No data available	111-84-2	>= 1 - < 5 *
Potassium hydroxide	Caustic potash	1310-58-3	>= 0.5 - < 1 *
Cumene	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	98-82-8	>= 0.1 - < 1 *
Coconut oil diethanolamide	Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	68603-42-9	>= 0.1 - < 1 *
Naphthalene	No data availa-	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - < 1 *

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* Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice	:	In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
If inhaled	:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.
In case of skin contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Protection of first-aiders	:	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	None known.
Specific hazards during fire	:	Flash back possible over considerable distance.

fighting		Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation	:	If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation. If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe spray. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.
Materials to avoid	:	Do not store with the following product types: Self-reactive substances and mixtures Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids Self-heating substances and mixtures Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases Explosives Gases
Recommended storage temperature	:	> 10 - 40 °C

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis

Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	TWA	100 ppm 572 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	290 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		STEL	580 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	100 ppm 525 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	525 mg/m³	CA ON OEL
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	68476-85-7	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	TWA	200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA AB OEL
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	(c)	100 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		C (Vapor)	50 ppm	CA BC OEL
		C (Vapour and mist)	50 ppm 127 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Total, aerosol only)	10 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		STEL (Total, aerosol only)	20 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		C (Total, aerosol only)	100 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWA (Vapor)	25 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Vapor)	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m³	ACGIH
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	25 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Nonane	111-84-2	TWA	200 ppm 1,050 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	200 ppm 1,050 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	(c)	2 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		C	2 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		C	2 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		C	2 mg/m³	ACGIH
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm	CA AB OEL

			246 mg/m³	
		TWA	25 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	75 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 246 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 52 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	15 ppm 79 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	10 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

Engineering measures : Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Self-contained breathing apparatus

Hand protection

Material : Neoprene

Material : Nitrile rubber

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often!

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
Face-shield

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic

protective clothing.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Aerosol containing a liquefied gas
Propellant	:	Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)
Color	:	yellow, clear
Odor	:	No data available
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	9.9 Concentration: 100 g/l
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	Not applicable
Flash point	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	Not applicable
Relative vapor density	:	> 1
Relative density	:	No data available

Density	:	0.88 g/cm³ (15 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	partly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	< 14 mm²/s (40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Extremely flammable aerosol. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	:	Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Mouse): 520400 ppm
Exposure time: 2 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,280 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 3,160 mg/kg

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,330 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 6 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): > 3,500 mg/kg

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Nonane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Potassium hydroxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 333 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Cumene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,700 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Naphthalene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 553 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Nonane:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Potassium hydroxide:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Cumene:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Nonane:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Potassium hydroxide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Cumene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact

Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
Result : negative

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Nonane:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Potassium hydroxide:

Test Type : Intracutaneous test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Cumene:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Nonane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Potassium hydroxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Cumene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Naphthalene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Components:

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	102 weeks
Result	:	negative

Ethylene glycol:

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

Cumene:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	positive

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Naphthalene:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	105 weeks
Result	:	positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Result: negative

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

Nonane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

Cumene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat, male
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Naphthalene:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Nonane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Cumene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Target Organs	:	Central nervous system
Assessment	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Ethylene glycol:

Routes of exposure	:	Ingestion
Target Organs	:	Kidney
Assessment	:	Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Naphthalene:

Routes of exposure	:	inhalation (vapor)
Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 1 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	2.34 mg/l
LOAEL	:	4.67 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	6 Months

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	10000 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.4 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	107 Weeks

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	600 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days

Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1230 mg/m3
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	90 Days

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	>= 500 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	150 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 y

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	2,200 - 4,400 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	4 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 410

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	600 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Nonane:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	8.4 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Cumene:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	125 ppm
LOAEL	:	250 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 750 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 28 Days
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Species : Mouse
NOAEL : 133 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 0.011 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 411

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Nonane:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Cumene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Inhalation	:	Target Organs: Central nervous system Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Neurological disorders

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.097 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Toxicity to fish	:	LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 880 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 7.72 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.356 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 : > 1 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 72,860 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 15,380 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 8,590 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 3.48 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EbC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 25 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 8.1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.4 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Nonane:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Cumene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.14 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.01 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 1.35 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.35 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): 6.7 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.15 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus): 2.2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Scenedesmus subspicatus): 0.32 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.32 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 204
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.07 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 6.08 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.16 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 0.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 0.37 mg/l
Exposure time: 40 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 0.59 mg/l
Exposure time: 125 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 29 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 75 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 %

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 77 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 60 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

Ethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %
Exposure time: 10 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 8 d

Nonane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 25 d

Cumene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 84 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Naphthalene:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 2 %
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Stoddard solvent:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: > 4

octanol/water Remarks: Expert judgment

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG):

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.09

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 4

Ethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -1.93

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.42

Nonane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.65

Cumene:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.55

Coconut oil diethanolamide:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.2
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Naphthalene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 36.5 - 168
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.4

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty (including propellant)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	AEROSOLS
Class	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.1

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	Aerosols, flammable
Class	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	Flammable Gas
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	203
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	203

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	AEROSOLS (Stoddard solvent, Nonane)
Class	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.1
EmS Code	:	F-D, S-U
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

TDG

UN number	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	AEROSOLS
Class	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.1
ERG Code	:	126
Marine pollutant	:	yes(Stoddard solvent, Nonane)

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999 - Guidelines for VOC in Consumer Products
VOC content: 66.2 % / 583 g/l

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA 1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL	:	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	:	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	:	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL	:	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
ACGIH / C	:	Ceiling limit
CA AB OEL / TWA	:	8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL	:	15-minute occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / (c)	:	ceiling occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA BC OEL / STEL	:	short-term exposure limit
CA BC OEL / C	:	ceiling limit
CA ON OEL / TWA	:	Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)
CA QC OEL / TWAEV	:	Time-weighted average exposure value
CA QC OEL / C	:	Ceiling

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
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Date format	:	mm/dd/yyyy

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

CA / Z8