

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Red Oxide Primer Product Code: G7635

Trade Name: Glyptal

Manufactured by:

*IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:*

GLYPTAL, INC.  
305 Eastern Ave.  
Chelsea, MA 02150  
Telephone (617) 884-6918

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Product Use: Coatings

Not recommended for: Nonindustrial Use

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

NFPA Ratings, risk phrases, and suggested WHMIS Hazard Categories:

### GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	3	Flash point $\geq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (140°F)
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 2.3 < 4.0$ or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Carcinogen	2	Limited evidence of human or animal carcinogenicity
Organ toxin single exposure	3	Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity $< \text{or} = 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
Aquatic toxicity	C3	Acute toxicity $> 10.0$ but $< 100.0 \text{ mg/l}$ and lack of rapid degradability and $\log K_{ow} > 4$ unless $\text{BCF} < 500$ and unless chronic toxicity $> 1 \text{ mg/l}$

### GHS Hazards

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### GHS Precautions

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273	Avoid release to the environment

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P312	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Signal Word: Danger**



### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	10.00% - 20.00%
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard)	8052-41-3	1.00% - 5.00%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light	64742-48-9	1.00% - 5.00%
Stoddard Solvent	64742-88-7	1.00% - 5.00%
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	1.00% - 5.00%
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	1.00%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.10% - 1.00%

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**INHALATION** - Remove from area to fresh air. If symptomatic, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary. Administer oxygen if a qualified operator is available.

**EYE CONTACT** - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. If irritation persists, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary.

**SKIN CONTACT** - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water. If symptoms persist, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary.

**INGESTION** - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs

spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs . Contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment will be necessary .

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 29 C (84 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 7.00

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical

**UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Closed containers may explode or burst when exposed to extreme heat. May produce hazardous decomposition products when exposed to extreme heat.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

**FIRE FIGHTING:** Water spray may be ineffectve. If water is used, fog nozzles are prefereable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If evacuation of personnel is necessary, evacuate to an upwind area . Decontaminate personnel and equipment with a water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:** Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES:** Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

**SMALL SPILLS:** Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

**LARGE SPILLS:** Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter, sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas .

Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:** Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room temperatures, i.e., 50 to 85 F (10 to 30 C).

**STORAGE:** Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 95 F (35 C).

Store only in original containers.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light 64742-47-8	PEL 500 ppm - TWA	TLV 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - TWA (skin)	Not Established
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) 8052-41-3	PEL 500 ppm - TWA VPEL 100 ppm - TWA	TLV 100 ppm - TWA	Not Established
Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light 64742-48-9	TWA 500 ppm (Z-1) TWA 400 ppm (P0)	TWA - 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Established
Stoddard Solvent 64742-88-7	PEL 100 ppm - TWA	TLV 100 ppm - TWA	Not Established
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	PEL 100 ppm - TWA PEL 150 ppm - STEL	TLV 100 ppm - TWA TLV 150 ppm - STEL	Not Established
Zinc Oxide 1314-13-2	PEL 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Total Dust) PEL 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Respirable Dust)	TLV 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Total Dust) PEL 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (Respirable Dust)	Not Established
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	STEL - 125 ppm (Z-1) TWA - 100 ppm (Z-1)	STEL - 125 ppm TLV TWA - 20 ppm TLV	Not Established

**ENGINEERING:** Provide general dilution of local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentration of ingredients listed in Section 2 below the lowest suggested exposure limits, the LEL below the stated limit, and to remove decomposition products during welding or flame cutting.

This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in Section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in Section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dusts are ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust), 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (total dust), 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction).

Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fumes into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

**VENTILATION:** Use only with adequate ventilation, i.e., ventilation in compliance with occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### EYES:

Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

### PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear. If necessary, wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. Where ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved, air-purifying respirator equipped with the appropriate chemical cartridges or positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Read the respirator manufacturer's instructions and literature carefully to determine the type of airborne contaminants against which the respirator is effective, its limitations, and how it is to be properly fitted and used.

**CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<b>Appearance</b> Red Liquid <b>Physical State</b> Liquid <b>Vapor Pressure</b> 3.5 mm Hg @ 60 F <b>Boiling Range</b> 137 to 270 °C <b>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids</b> 8.4	<b>Odor</b> Solvent odor <b>Vapor Density</b> Heavier than air <b>Evaporation Rate</b> Slower than ether <b>Specific Gravity (SG)</b> 1.372 <b>Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water and Exempt Solvent</b> 3.71
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## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

STABLE

**Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:**

Strong oxidizing agents, acids, and alkali/base/caustic solutions  
Strong oxidizing agents

**This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:**

Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide  
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Component Toxicity

64742-47-8	Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 5 mg/L (Rat)
8052-41-3	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 5 mg/L (Rat)

64742-48-9	Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 5 mg/L (Rat)
64742-88-7	Stoddard Solvent Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers) Oral LD50: 4,300 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene Oral LD50: 3,500 mg/kg (Rat)

Toxicological information: The preparation has been assessed following the conventional method of the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Sections 3 and 15 for details.

#### Routes of Entry:

Inhalation      Skin Contact      Eye Contact      Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Kidneys      Liver      Lungs      Central Nervous System      Reproductive System      Skin  
Respiratory System

#### **Effects of Overexposure**

##### **100-41-4**

##### **Ethylbenzene**

##### Systemic Effects

Chronic exposure to ethyl benzene causes fatigue, headache, and eye and upper respiratory tract irritation. Repeated contact with the skin may cause drying, defatting, and dermatitis.

##### Eye Contact

May cause eye irritation. Vapor may be irritating to eyes.

##### Ingestion

Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Possible pneumonia if vomited.

##### Inhalation

May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause mucous membrane irritation. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Exposure at high concentrations may cause narcosis. Symptoms of narcosis include fatigue, drowsiness, staggering gait, and incoordination.

##### Skin Contact

Absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening or, occasionally, blistering.

##### **1314-13-2**

##### **Zinc Oxide**

##### Inhalation

Inhalation of high levels of zinc oxide may result in tightness of chest, metallic taste, dizziness, fever, chills, headache, nausea, and dry throat. Overexposure may produce symptoms known as metal fume fever or "zinc shakes"; an acute self-limiting condition without recognized complications. Symptoms of metal fume fever include: chills, fever, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting.

##### **1330-20-7**

##### **Xylene (mixed)**

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, effects on memory, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma.

Eye Contact	May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.
Ingestion	Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.
Inhalation	Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.
Skin Contact	Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of the skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

#### **64742-47-8**

#### **Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light**

Eye Contact	May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye.
Ingestion	Liquid can directly enter the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs.
Inhalation	Toxic and harmful if inhaled. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
Skin Contact	May be slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in a burning sensation and a dried, cracked appearance.

#### **64742-48-9**

#### **Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light**

Systemic Effects	May cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation causes dizziness, weakness, weight loss, anemia, nervousness, limb pain, numbness, paresthesia.
Eye Contact	May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause nausea; larger doses can lead to central nervous system depression. Ingestion can cause droplets to enter the lungs, causing chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

Skin Contact May cause skin irritation.

**64742-88-7**

**Stoddard Solvent**

Eye Contact Causes eye irritation. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause CNS depression.

Inhalation Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. May cause burning sensation in the chest.

Skin Contact Exposure may cause irritation characterized by redness, dryness, and inflammation. May cause irritation and dermatitis. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.

**8052-41-3**

**Mineral Spirits**

Signs of symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough) stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, effects on memory, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), respiratory failure, coma.

Eye Contact May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Ingestion Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Skin Contact Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Carcinogenicity:** The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing). See Section 15 for carcinogenicity assessment.



CAS Number  
100-41-4

Description  
Ethylbenzene

% Weight  
.1 to 1.0%

Carcinogen Rating  
IARC (2B)  
ACGIH (A3)

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Component Ecotoxicity

Petroleum Distillates,  
hydrotreated light

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Acute Toxicity: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract.

Fish: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Aquatic crustacea: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Algae/aquatic plants: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Microorganisms: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

#### Chronic Toxicity

Fish: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.01 - <= 0.1 mg/l (based on modeled data)

Aquatic crustacea: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: semi-static test  
Analytical monitoring: yes  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
GLP: yes  
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Toxicity to daphnia and:  
other aquatic invertebrates EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: static test  
Analytical monitoring: yes  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
GLP: yes  
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

#### Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: aerobic  
Concentration: 101 mg/l  
Biodegradation: 61 %  
Testing period: 10 d  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Lag phase: 5 d  
Test substance: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy  
aromatic  
GLP: yes

#### Mobility in soil

Stability in soil: Remarks: Adsorbs on soil.

#### Other adverse effects

No data available

Distillates (petroleum),  
hydrogenated light

## 12.1 Toxicity

### Acute Toxicity:

Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l LL/EL50  
expressed as the nominal amount of product  
required to prepare aqueous test extract.

### Fish:

Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

### Aquatic crustacea:

Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

### Algae/aquatic plants:

Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

### Microorganisms:

Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

## Chronic Toxicity

### Fish:

NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.01 - <= 0.1 mg/l  
(based on modeled data)

### Aquatic crustacea:

NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability: biodegradable.

Expected to be inherently

rapidly

The volatile constituents will oxidize  
by photochemical reactions in air.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential:

Contains constituents with the potential  
to bioaccumulate.

## 12.4 Mobility: constituents.

Floats on water. Contains volatile

soil surfaces.

Evaporates within a day from water or

could

Large volumes may penetrate soil and  
contaminate groundwater.

## 12.5 Result of PBT and vPvB assesment: screening criteria

The substance does not fulfill all  
for persistence, bioaccumulation

and toxicity and

hence is not considered to be

PBT or vPvB.

## 12.6 Other Adverse Effects: oxygen transfer

Films formed on water may affect  
and damage organisms.

Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: semi-static test  
Analytical monitoring: yes  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
GLP: yes  
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Toxicity to daphnia and:  
other aquatic invertebrates EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: static test  
Analytical monitoring: yes  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1 mg/l  
End point: Growth rate  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Test Type: static test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
GLP: yes  
Remarks: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

#### Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic life.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: aerobic  
Concentration: 101 mg/l  
Biodegradation: 61 %  
Testing period: 10 d  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Lag phase: 5 d  
Test substance: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy  
aromatic  
GLP: yes

#### Mobility in soil

Stability in soil: Remarks: Adsorbs on soil.

#### Other adverse effects

No data available

Xylene (mixed isomers)

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life.

Ethylbenzene

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish flow-through test LC50 - Menidia menidia (Atlantic silverside) - 5.1 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l - 48 h  
other aquatic invertebrates static test

Toxicity to algae static test EC50 - Skeletonema costatum - 4.9 mg/l - 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability aerobic - Exposure time 28 d  
Result: 70 - 80 % - Readily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

The provisions of Council Directive 91/689/EEC and subsequent Amendments and Decisions apply to wastes for the product as supplied.

Do not allow into drains or water courses.

Waste and emptied containers must be disposed of in accordance with:

- Control of Pollution Act of 1974,
- Special Waste Regulations 1996,
- Duty of Care Regulations 1992.

Waste should be recycled or disposed of through a licensed waste management facility .

## Section 14 - Transport Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	Paint	1263	III	3

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

According to the Directive (1999/45/EC), relating to the classification packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations, the product is labelled as follows:

**State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING!**

This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %

**Carcinogenicity:**

**IARC:** Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

**ACGIH:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

**OSHA:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**NTP:** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

**Carcinogenicity:**

**IARC -** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

**ACGIH -** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

**OSHA -** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

**NTP -** No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light 64742-48-9

Stoddard Solvent 64742-88-7

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) 8052-41-3

Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light 64742-47-8

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts "Right to Know":** This product contains the following toxic or hazardous substances which appear on the Massachusetts Substance List:

Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %

Xylene (mixed) 1 to 5 %

Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light 1 to 5 %

Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) 1 to 5 %

**New Jersey Worker and Community Right To Know Hazardous Substance List:** The following substances appear on the New Jersey Right To Know Hazardous Substance List.

Ethylbenzene 0.1 to 1.0 %  
 Xylene (mixed) 1 to 5 %  
 Distillates (petroleum), hydrogenated light 1 to 5 %  
 Stoddard Solvent 1 to 5 %  
 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard) 1 to 5 %

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:** This product contains the following chemicals which appear on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List:

100-41-4  
 1330-20-7  
 64742-48-9  
 8052-41-3

WHMIS Classification B2 Flammable Liquid

Country

Regulation

All Components Listed



**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

- None

**Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).** This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

Section 16 - Other Information

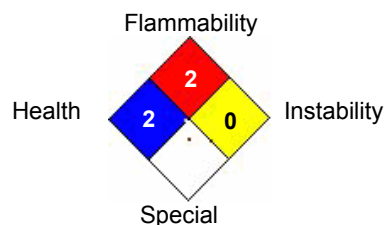
**Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)**

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	F

**HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend**

\* = Chronic Health Hazard  
 0 = INSIGNIFICANT  
 1 = SLIGHT  
 2 = MODERATE  
 3 = HIGH

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**



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