

PRUETT-SCHAFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT and COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PVC TOUCH UP COMPOUND EXTERIOR GRAY

PRODUCT CODE: 45-1

RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial Paint

USES ADVISED AGAINST:

MANUFACTURER: Pruettt-Schaffer Chemical Company

3327 Stafford Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15204

Phone: 412-771-2000 Fax: 412-771-2205

EMERGENCY PHONE 1-800-633-8253 (PERS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

- Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapor (Category 2), H225 (chapter 2.6)
- Health Hazards:
 - Acute toxicity -

Oral	(chap. 3.1)	Category 4	H302 + H312 + H332
Dermal	(chap. 3.1)		
Inhalation	(chap. 3.1)		
 - Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Category 2 H373
 - Eye damage/irritation- (chap. 3.3) Category 2B H320
 - Aspiration hazard - (chap. 3.10) Category 1 H304
 - Chronic aquatic toxicity - (chap. 4.1) Category 3 H412

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS, INCLUDING PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- PICTOGRAMS:



- SIGNAL WORD: Danger**
- HAZARD STATEMENT(S):**

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:**

GENERAL HAZARDS:

P101/P103	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Read label before use.
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- **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (cont.):**

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. – NO SMOKING.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical equipment/lighting/ventilation equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/spray/vapors.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264	Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

P308/P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P342/P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
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P305/P351/P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337/P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
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P304/P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P303/P361/P353	IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with soap and water.
P333/P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
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P301/P310	IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
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P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

P391/P502	Collect spillage. Refer to manufacturer for information on recovery. (Sec. 6 of this SDS).
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INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract, and loss of coordination.
- Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, and tearing, and blurred vision.
- Skin contact may cause irritation and redness.
- Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin, causing cracking, and in severe cases, dermatitis.

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INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

- Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

- Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.
- Acute overexposure to solvent fumes during air drying of this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination.
- Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage.

CARCINOGENICITY:

- NTP: no IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: no

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF ETHYLBENZENE OVEREXPOSURE:

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene (a component of xylol) and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF CARBON BLACK OVEREXPOSURE

- The carbon black component of this formula is an IARC listed Group 2B substance, considered by IARC to be a "Possible human carcinogen". Carbon black is not designated as a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) classifies carbon black as A4, "Not classifiable as a human carcinogen". Carbon black is not presently listed by California Proposition 65, but the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published on October 29, 1999 a Notice of Intent to List "Carbon Black (airborne particles of respirable size)" as a "substance known to the State to cause cancer".

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF COBALT OVEREXPOSURE

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) lists cobalt and cobalt compounds as possible human carcinogens (Group 2B), based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals. However, there is inadequate evidence of the carcinogenicity of cobalt and cobalt compounds in humans.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF ZINC OVEREXPOSURE:

- Inhalation of high levels of zinc may result in tightness of chest, metallic taste, cough, 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 zinc shakes include: chills, fever, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting.
- Symptoms resulting from overexposure to zinc usually disappear within 24 hours.
- Symptomatic treatment, such as bed rest and possibly aspirin is recommended to provide relief from fever and chills.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

- Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea, and vomiting.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Components	CAS No.	Vapor Pressure mm Hg	@ Temp Degree F.	Weight Percent
* Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, 4-Methyl-2-pentanone ACGIH TWA8 TLV: 50ppm or 205 mg/m3, 75ppm STEL. OSHA TWA8 PEL 100ppm mg/m3. OSHA: 50ppm TWA8, 205 mg/m3 TWA8, 75ppm STEL, 300 mg/m3 STEL.	108-10-1 1	5	68	32.43
* Toluol (methyl benzene) ACGIH TWA TLV: 50ppm. OSHA PEL: 200ppm TWA, 150ppm STEL.	108-88-3	26	77	24.11
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate-Maleic Acid Polymer	9003-22-9			21.31
Titanium Dioxide, inert pigment ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m3, Other TLV: 10 mg TWA	13463-67-7	0	0	6.44
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	68515-49-1			5.54
Mica, inert filler ACGIH TLV: 3 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 20 Mppcf	12001-26-2	0	0	3.82
Amorphous fused silica OSHA PEL & ACGIH: 20 mppcf	68909-20-6	0	0	1.95
Carbon Black Pigment ACGIH TLV: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA, OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m3 TWA	1333-86-4	0	0	1.67
Organoclay	68911-87-5			1.44
Yellow Iron Oxide, inert pigment ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m3	51274-00-1	0	0	0.33
Red Iron Oxide, inert pigment ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m3, OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m3	1309-37-1	0	0	0.16
Acetone ACGIH TLV: 500ppm TWA, 750ppm STEL (C). OSHA PEL: 1000ppm TWA.	67-64-1	157	68	0.11
Vinyl Acetate (As an impurity in raw material) ACGIH: 10ppm TWA8, 15ppm STEL. OSHA: 10ppm TWA8, 20ppm STEL.	108-05-4	0	0	0.02

* Indicates toxic chemical (s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

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Legend:	C	Ceiling Limit	Mppcf	Million Particles per Cubic Foot
	S	Skin Limit	TWA	8 HR Time Weighted Average
	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit		

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing and seek immediate medical attention. NOTE: Use supplied-air respirator for rescue in enclosed areas. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Skin

Wash skin immediately with soap and plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothes and shoes. Avoid repeated contact with substance. If skin irritation occurs, call a physician.

Eyes

Flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes, and seek medical advice. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. If aspirated, material can cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Call a physician or poison center immediately. If person is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with head down, and seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Instability: 1



FLASH POINT: 45° F METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME: LOWER: 1.1 UPPER: 14.4

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires. Use alcohol type aqueous film forming foam for large fires.

Special Exposure Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture:

Under conditions giving incomplete combustion, hazardous gases produced may consist of carbon monoxide. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Oxidizing chemicals may accelerate the burning rate in a fire situation. If potential for exposure to vapors or Products of combustion exists, wear full fire-fighting turnout gear and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

- Pressure may build up in tightly closed containers exposed to fire which may result in rupture.
- Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition or collect in low areas.

Environmental Precautions:

Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

Advice for Firefighters:

- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Wear full chemical protective clothing.
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Keep onlookers away.

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- Dike runoff to prevent entry into sewers, storm drains and watercourses.
- USE CAUTION AFTER FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED, VAPORS OR LIQUID MAY REIGNITE.
- Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire.
- Notify appropriate State and Local Agencies.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

- Wear appropriate protective clothing including gloves.
- Use respirator.
- Provide ventilation.
- Only touch damaged containers or spilled material when wearing appropriate protective clothing and gloves.

Emergency Procedures

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Recover free liquid by shoveling into container using non-sparking tools or add absorbent such as sand or earth to spill and sweep up.

Environmental Precautions:

- Dike to prevent entry into sewers or surface waters.
- Notify proper authorities if spill contaminates land or waterways.

Cleanup

- Store soaked rags or absorbent material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material.
- Absorbent materials may emit flammable vapors.
- Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable Federal, State and Local governing regulations.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling

- Keep containers away from flame, heat and other ignition sources – No Smoking.
- Use non-sparking alloy tools and explosion-proof equipment for handling.
- Bond and ground equipment in accordance with OSHA 29, CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 77, when transferring from one vessel to another.
- Do not inhale vapors or mists.
- Use with adequate ventilation AND wear a respirator.

Other Handling Precautions

- Empty containers retain product residue and may be dangerous.
- Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or grind on or near containers whether full or empty.
- Do not reuse containers without professional reconditioning and testing.

Storage

- Store away from flame, heat, sparks or other sources of ignition.
- Store inside away from extreme temperature variations.
- Protect containers from physical damage.
- Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
- Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Do not remove warning labels from containers.

Incompatible materials or ignition sources

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- Keep away from incompatible materials, especially food or animal feed.
- Keep away from flame, heat, sparks or other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Measures/Controls:

- Use good general mechanical ventilation and local exhaust adequate to reduce the concentration of vapors or mists of the listed hazardous materials to below the Threshold Limit Value (s) and the Lower Explosion Limit.
- Ventilation equipment must be explosion-proof.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Pictograms



Respiratory

- In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment; Mine Safety Appliance #475217 pressure/demand air-supplied respirator or equivalent.
- Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134.
- Use Mine Safety Appliance respirator #448849 with organic vapor cartridge and mist filter, or equivalent, if air monitoring demonstrates that the concentration of listed hazardous materials exceeds the recommended TLV's.

Eye / Face

- Wear safety goggles or full face shields, as necessary.

Hands

- Wear protective gloves –chemically resistant type.

Skin / Body

- Use impervious apron or coveralls to prevent contaminating street clothes which may result in prolonged exposure. The use of head caps or helmets is recommended.

General Industrial Hygiene Considerations:

- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.
- Safety shower and eye wash should be available close to work areas.
- Remove saturated clothing or shoes at once; launder all used clothing before reuse.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

- Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste. Avoid release to the environment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE:	134° F - 241° F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.04
VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier than air	EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ether.
COATING VOC:	4.89 lb/gal	MATERIAL VOC:	4.88 lb/gal
ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY WEIGHT:	56.5		
ORGANIC SOLVENT, PERCENT BY VOLUME:	71		
COATING DENSITY, LB/GAL:	8.635		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Insoluble		

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APPEARANCE and ODOR:

Viscous, opaque liquid with a paint thinner-like odor.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical Stability:

- Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

- Sources of ignition.
- Poor ventilation
- Corrosive atmosphere
- Liquids which may damage containers.

Incompatible Materials to Avoid:

- Oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products:

- In case of fire, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other toxic gases may be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Target Organs:

Central Nervous System (CNS)

Routes of Entry Exposure:

Inhalation, Skin, Eye, Ingestion

Carcinogenicity:

NTP: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation

Acute (Immediate)

Breathing high concentrations of aerosols or mists of this material may cause nausea and irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Acute over exposure to solvent fumes during air drying of this product may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Severe overexposure may produce anesthesia or unconsciousness.

Chronic (Delayed)

Chronic overexposure to solvent fumes may cause central nervous system damage.

Skin

Acute (Immediate)

Skin contact may cause skin irritation and redness.

Chronic (Delayed)

Long term skin exposure may dry and defat the skin causing cracking, and in severe cases dermatitis.

Eye

Acute (Immediate)

Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

Chronic (Delayed)

No data available.

Ingestion

Acute (Immediate)

Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

Chronic (Delayed)

No data available.

Medical Conditions Generally aggravated by exposure:

Overexposure to solvent fumes may aggravate anesthesia, respiratory tract disease or pre-existing lung disorders, nausea and vomiting.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Xylenes:

Ecotoxicity	Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.
Mobility	Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Persistence and Degradability	Expected to be readily biodegradable.
Hydrolysis	Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
Photolysis	Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
Atmospheric Oxidation	Expected to degrade rapidly by air.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

Hydrotreated Light Distillates:

Toxicity: Not toxic to aquatic organisms up to water solubility. May adsorb to sediments and possibly cause toxic effects to organisms. Persistence and Degradability: Slightly biodegradable in water-based tests due to low water solubility.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data. Mobility in Soil: No data.

Other Ecological Info.

Ethyl Benzene CAS #100-41-4:

Ecotoxicity: Toxic to aquatic life. In water (LC50): 14 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Trout)] (static).
12.1 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Fathead Minnow)] (flow-through).
150 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Blue Gill/Sunfish)] (static).
275 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Sheepshead Minnow)].
42.3 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Fathead Minnow (soft water)).
87.6 mg/l 96 hours [Shrimp].

BOD5 and COD: Not available

Products of

Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely.
However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the

Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the

Products of Biodegradation: Not Available.

Toluene:

Chronic effect Carcinogenicity:

ACGIH : A4-Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA : Possible select carcinogen.

IARC : Group 3 carcinogen.

Epidemiology: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: Not available.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

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Ecotoxicity LC50 (96 hr.)

Fish: 7.3~22.8 mg/l EC50 (48 hr.)

Water flea: — Biocentration factor (BCF): 1.67~380

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ STORE soaked rags or absorbent material in airtight containers to prevent spontaneous combustion of material.
- ✓ Absorbent materials may emit flammable vapors. Dispose of in chemical landfill or incinerate assuring conformity to all applicable local, State and Federal governing regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Additional Hazardous Material Information:

SHIPPING INFORMATION:

UN / NA ID No.: UN 1263

DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)

Packing Group: II

DOT Hazardous Material Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, Paint

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Shown here are the statutes and regulations that cover all of the components shown under Section 3 of this SDS with an asterisk.

I. UNITED STATES EPA SARA Title III: Hazardous Components

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) of 1986, also known as SARA Title III, establishes emergency planning and reporting for industry and government, and gives communities the necessary tools for planning and responding to the potential release of hazardous waste.

Definition of terms:

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) passed October 17, 1986. SARA amends the CERCLA, or Superfund.

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1980 to help solve the problems of hazardous waste sites.

SARA § 302 – Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) with threshold planning quantity (TPQ) listed in pounds.
*indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Components	CAS #	Component EHS	Component TPQ
Xylenes	1330-20-7	No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, §302.	
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	YES	YES

SARA § 304 – CERCLA Reportable + § 302 with Reportable Quantity (RQ).
**indicates statutory RQ.

Components	CAS #	Typical Value	Component RQ
Xylenes	1330-20-7	100%	100 LB
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	10 - < 20%	1000 LB

SARA § 110 - Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

Components	CAS #	Listed
Xylenes	1330-20-7	YES

SARA § 313 – Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): - Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

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<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>
Xylenes	1330-20-7	100%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	10 - < 20% .1% de minimis concentration

II. U.S. EPA SARA Title III Hazard Categories § 311/312: Hazard Categories

The material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>		
Xylenes	1330-20-7	Acute (immediate) Health Hazard	Yes
		Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard	Yes
		Fire Hazard	Yes
		Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
		Reactive Hazard	No
Ethyl Benzene	1330-20-7	Acute (immediate) Health Hazard	Yes
		Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard	Yes
		Fire Hazard	Yes
		Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
		Reactive Hazard	No

III. U.S. EPA TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT of 1976 (TSCA):

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	8(b) Inventory; 4(a) proposed test rules; 8(d) H and S data reporting.

IV. COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION and LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) passed by U.S. Congress in 1980:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Typical Value</u>	<u>Component RQ</u>
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4		1000 LB final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

V. OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Listed</u>
Xylenes	1330-20-7	YES
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	YES Requires a OSHA process safety pan.

VI. CARCINOGENIC CATEGORIES, EPA,, TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH), NIOSH-Ca, OSHA-Ca:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Listed</u>
Xylenes	1330-20-7	YES

VII. U.S. STATE REGULATIONS:

Chemicals associated with the product which are subject to the state Right-To-Know Regulations, listed with the applicable state(s):

----- Listed on State Right-To-Know -----

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>NY</u>	<u>NJ</u>	<u>IL</u>	<u>MA</u>	<u>MN</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>FL</u>
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
* Toluol (methyl benzene)	108-88-3	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

VIII. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986):

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Listed</u>
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Carbon Black pigment	1333-86-4	WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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Toluol

108-88-3

WARNING: This product contains Toluene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

VIX. INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

A. Chemicals associated with the product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries or qualifies as an exemption:

		-----Components-----	
		Xylenes CAS # <u>1330-20-7</u>	Ethyl Benzene CAS # <u>100-41-4</u>
Australia	Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes	Yes
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes	Yes
Japan	Industrial Safety & Health Law (ISHL) Inventory	Yes	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL) Inventory	Yes	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance Listing (NDSL)	No	No
European	Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Inventory of Chemicals/ Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	Yes	Yes

B. WHMIS Classification:

Components	CAS #	Listed
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100 °F) Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very toxic material Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

TOLUENE

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: XN F

Risk Phrases : R 10 Flammable.

R 20 Harmful by inhalation.

Safety Phrases : S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S 25 Avoid contact with eyes. S 29 Do not empty into drains.

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S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 108-88-3: 2

United Kingdom Occupational Exposure Limits

CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, TWA 50 ppm TWA; 191 mg/m³ TWA.

CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, STEL 150 ppm STEL; 574 mg/m³ STEL.

CANADA

CAS#100-42-5 is listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL list.

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2A (99%)/B3, D2A (100%). CAS# 105-05-5 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS III rating:

Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 Physical Hazard: C & H

HMIS III uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of 0 means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of 4 indicates extreme danger. The HMIS III system was designed to communicate workplace hazard information to employees who handle hazardous chemicals.

SDS Prepared By: Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Corporation

Last Revision Date: June 1, 2015

Preparation Date: June 1, 2015

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Key to abbreviations

NDA = No data available.