Semi-Transparent Linseed Oil Stain | Tintable Base | PE700841-4 • PE700841-1

ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Passeport Élite Semi-Transparent Linseed Oil Stain	Tintable Base	PE700841-4 • PE700841-1
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass (contains 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Exterior Stain

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)**
Address	555 Bay St. North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 1H1 Canada
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtel**
Emergency telephone numbers	**1-800-255-3924**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**1-813-248-0585**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.

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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
98-56-6	30-40	4-chlorobenzotrifluoride
64741-91-9.	5-10	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)
1330-20-7	<1	xylene
100-41-4	0.1-0.5	ethylbenzene
64742-47-8	1-5	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated
8052-41-3.	0.1-0.5	white spirit
96-29-7	<0.5	methyl ethyl ketoxime

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.
for diuron:
- Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO_2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO_2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI
These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) hydrogen chloride phosgene hydrogen iodide hydrogen fluoride other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

Continued...

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▸ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes: ▸ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▸ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▸ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▸ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▸ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr

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Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	xylene	Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene - Skin	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	650 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene - Mixed isomers	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; central nervous system impairment. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Dimethylbenzene (Xylene, o,m & p isomers)	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	xylene	Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Not Available	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	xylene	Xylene (o-,m-,p- isomers)	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	651 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	xylene	Xylene (o, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (o, m & p isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	xylene	Xylene (all isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair; BEI
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system impairment; eye irritation. BEI
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	T20
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Not Available	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 434 mg/m3	543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Schedule R
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

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Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral, mildly refined	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist - mineral, severely refined	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 575 mg/m3	720 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, skin & skidney damage; nausea; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 572 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Not Available	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm / 525 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent (mineral spirits)	290 mg/m3	580 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, heavy or light; (paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized; heavy paraffinic; heavy naphthenic); distillates; includes 64741-53-3, 64741-88-4, 8042-47-5, 8012-95-1; 64742-54-7	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
white spirit	Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Butanone oxime; (Ethyl methyl ketoxime)	30 ppm	56 ppm	250 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
white spirit	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
methyl ethyl ketoxime	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- **Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.**
- **The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.**
- **Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used**

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light sensitive.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	47.22	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable.

Continued...

Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Exposure may cause salivation, and increases in blood cholesterol and triglycerides. There may also be increase in weight of the liver and kidney and deposition of fat in the adrenal gland.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discolouration and breathlessness. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Storm Cat2 Semi-Transparent Penetrating Oil Stain Cleartone Base - 21595V	Not Available	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 13000 mg/kg[2]	
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye : Not irritating (OECD 405) *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4951 mg/l/4hEyeNotirritating(OECD405)*[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin : Not irritating (OECD 404)*
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
xylene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Continued...

		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
ethylbenzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 17.75 mg/l/2H[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
white spirit	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2796.8052 mg/l/8H[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
methyl ethyl ketoxime	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2-1.8 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 20 mg/l/4h**[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >900 mg/kg[1]	
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

Storm Cat2 Semi-Transparent Penetrating Oil Stain Cleartone Base - 21595V	Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults.
C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS)	*Exxsol D 100 SDS
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss.
WHITE SPIRIT	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3
METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	For methyl ethyl ketoxime (MEKO): At medium to high concentrations, MEKO increased the rate of liver tumours in animal testing. This seems to be due to the breakdown of MEKO into a cancer-causing substance, and occurred more often in males. Mammalian lymphocyte mutagen *Huls Canada ** Merck
Storm Cat2 Semi-Transparent Penetrating Oil Stain Cleartone Base - 21595V & 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Medium to long term exposure to chlorobenzotrifluoride may produce increase in weight of the liver, kidney, and thyroid gland at high doses. Only limited reproductive effects were noted, and no gene alteration effects.
Storm Cat2 Semi-Transparent Penetrating Oil Stain Cleartone Base - 21595V & METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS) & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species.
XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production

Continued...

	of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✓	**Aspiration Hazard**	✓

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Storm Cat2 Semi-Transparent Penetrating Oil Stain Cleartone Base - 21595V

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	2.083mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	=3.68mg/L	1
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.03mg/L	1

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1.13mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.714mg/L	2
NOEC	48	Crustacea	=10mg/L	1
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1

xylene

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.2mg/L	2
NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2

ethylbenzene

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.0043mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.184mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/L	4
NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.96mg/L	5

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1

white spirit

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.14mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Crustacea	0.024mg/L	2

methyl ethyl ketoxime

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	37.890mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.201mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.557mg/L	3
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.55mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.1.02mg/L	2

Continued...

Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.
For 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):
Environmental Fate:
Soil absorption is anticipated. This substance is relatively biodegradable and is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate (BCF 120).
For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10-8 mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10-10 atm m3 mol-1.
Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas.
For Xylenes:
log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.
Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	LOW (BCF = 159)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (BCF = 5.8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
methyl ethyl ketoxime	LOW (KOC = 130.8)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	

Continued...

Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass; or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) with not more than 20% nitrocellulose, by mass, if the nitrogen content of the nitrocellulose is not more than 12.6%, by mass (contains 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 59, 142 Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index: 5 L ERAP Index: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) (contains 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (contains 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 223 367 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHYLBENZENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

WHITE SPIRIT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

METHYL ETHYL KETOXIME IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); xylene; ethylbenzene; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; white spirit; methyl ethyl ketoxime) aromatics);="" xylene;="" ethylbenzene;="" distillates,="" petroleum,="" light,="" hydrotreated;="" white="" spirit;="" methyl="" ethyl="">
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	06/05/2020
Initial Date	03/28/2020

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Continued...

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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