SWING PAINTS LIMITED
2100 ST PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2
(514) 932-2157

PRODUCT: EPOXY THINNER **CODE: 11101**

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	KLENK'S EPOXY THINNER
PRODUCT CODE	1110150, 1110104
RECOMMENDED USE	SOLVENT
SUPPLIER	SWING PAINTS LIMITED 2100 ST PATRICK STREET MONTREAL, QC H3K 1B2 CANADA 514-932-2157
EMERGENCY PHONE NO	514-932-2157 8:00 - 17:00 EST

2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements
Flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause cancer
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
Use non-sparking tools
Take action to prevent static discharges
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Other Information
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	WT %
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers	1330-20-7	70-90
Isopropanol	67-63-0	5-15
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	1-10

Notes:
The Xylene has Ethylbenzene , cas no 100-41-4 as part of it's composition. There are three chemical forms (isomers) of xylene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene and para-xylene. Commercial xylene, generally referred to as xylene (mixed isomers) or technical xylene, is a mixture of widely varying proportions of these three isomers (with m-xylene predominating), together with ethylbenzene (6-20%) and smaller amounts of toluene, trimethylbenzene, phenol, thiophene, pyridine and non-aromatic hydrocarbons.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation
Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact
Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Symptoms of xylene exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Isopropanol causes serious eye irritation. May cause corneal injury. May cause lachrymation (excessive tears). May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. Aspiration into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may lead to chemical pneumonitis. May cause central nervous system effects, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, confusion and breathing difficulties. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats. With good ventilation, single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. In poorly ventilated areas, vapors or mists may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels. Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Diacetone alcohol causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms of exposure may include: Redness or discoloration, swelling, itching, burning or blistering of skin. Eye injury which may persist for several days. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation and central nervous system depression. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision. Causes skin irritation Central Nervous System Depression: signs/symptoms can include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness and unconsciousness. Symptoms of exposure may include; nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Note to physicians
The main hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Do not use a solid stream of water; this may cause spattering and spread the fire. Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Foam. Water mist.

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Do not allow runoff to enter waterways or sewer. Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable Liquid.

Hazardous combustion products
Aldehydes. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Irritating vapors. Oxides of carbon. Smoke.

Special protective equipment for firefighters
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Flammable. For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling Temperature: Ambient. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Store at ambient temperature. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. Vapors from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. For containers or container linings use mild steel or stainless steel. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

CHEMICAL NAME	EXPOSURE LIMIT ACGIH
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TLV-TWA
Isopropanol 67-63-0	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TLV-TWA
Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2	 50 ppm TLV-TWA

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls
Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection
Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

Hand protection
Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:. Polyvinyl alcohol gloves. Viton gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Break through time >8 hours.

Skin and body protection
Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one piece overall with integral hood. Chemical/oil resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

General hygiene considerations
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Colorless
Odour	Characteristic
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	23°C / 73°F Tag Closed cup (Xylene)
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit	No data available
Lower flammability limit	No data available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Relative vapor density	No data available
Specific gravity	0.84
Water solubility	No data available
Solubility in other solvents	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

Hazardous polymerization
Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products
Aldehydes. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Irritating vapors. Oxides of carbon. Smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation
The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Eye contact

May cause serious eye irritation. May cause corneal injury. May cause lachrymation (excessive tears). May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin contact
Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

Ingestion
May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms
Long term exposure of xylene may cause nervous system effects with symptoms such as headaches, irritability, depression, insomnia, agitation, extreme tiredness, tremors, impaired concentration and short term memory. The blood platelet count may be reduced on exposure to xylene which is reversible when exposure is stopped. Repeated contact can produce dermatitis (dryness and cracking). Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. Reduced body weight was observed in male rats during one test. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

Numerical measures of toxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	ORAL LD50	DERMAL LD50	INHALATION LC50
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	3500 mg/kg (Rat)	>4350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	29.08 mg/L (Rat), 4h
Isopropanol 67-63-0	1780 mg/kg (Rat)	4059 mg/kg (Rabbit)	72600 mg/m3 (Rat), 4h
Diacetone Alcohol 123-42-2	>4000 mg/kg (Rat)	13630 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>7.23 g/m3 (Rat), 4h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May causes serious eye irritation. May cause corneal injury. May cause lachrymation (excessive tears). May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

Carcinogenicity
This product contains ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene 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.

CHEMICAL NAME	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	Not available	Group 1 Group 3	Not available	X
Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Legend
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
X - Present

Reproductive Toxicity
Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, xylene did not produce reproductive effects. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents but it is not possible to attribute this to xylene alone. Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects (delayed ossification and behavioral effects) in animals, in the absence of maternal toxicity. One study found that significant fetal effects at doses that did not cause high maternal toxicity included reduced fetal weight and increased incidence of malformed fetuses. In other studies where rats and mice were exposed by inhalation or ingestion, harmful effects in the offspring (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and/or fetotoxicity) were either not observed or were observed in the presence of significant harmful effects in the mothers. There have been a few studies investigating the mutagenic potential of xylenes. These studies (induction of sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes (white blood cells)) were negative.

There is no human information available for Isopropanol. However, Isopropanol is considered teratogenic/embryotoxic based on animal information. One inhalation rat study has shown that 2-propanol is fetotoxic (caused reduced fetal weight gain) in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other studies have shown no effects or effects in the presence of maternal toxicity. Positive and negative mutagenic results have been obtained in mammalian cells in vitro and negative results in bacteria.

In vitro – diacetone alcohol is not mutagenic in bacteria and yeast; weakly mutagenic in rat liver cells at high concentrations.
In vivo – no information.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

CHEMICAL NAME	Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae (EC50)	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species (LC50)	Toxicity - Microorganisms	Ecotoxicity - Crustacea (EC50)
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	11 mg/L, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella Subcapitata)	13.1 - 16.5 mg/L, 96h flow (Lepomis macrochirus) 13.5 -17.3 mg/L, 96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L, 96h static (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L, 96h static (Poecilia reticulate) 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus) 13.4 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 19 mg/L, 96h (Lepomis macrochirus) 780 mg/L, 96h semi-static (Cyprinus carpio) 780 mg/L, 96h (Cyprinus carpio)	Not available	0.6mg/L, 48h (Gammarus lacustris) 3.82mg/L, 48h (water flea)
Isopropyl Alcohol 67-63-0	1000 mg/L, 72h (Desmodesmus Subspicatus) 1000 mg/L, 96h (Desmodesmus Subspicatus)	11130 mg/L, 96h static (Pimephales promelas) 9640 mg/L, 96h flow (Pimephales promelas) 1400000 µg/L 96h (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not available	13299mg/L, 48h (Daphnia magna)
Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2	Not available	420 mg/L, 96h static (Lepomis macrochirus)	Not available	Not available

Persistence and degradability
No information available.

Biodegradability
No information available.

Other adverse effects:
No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Xylenes)
Class 3
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

DOT (U.S.)
UN Number UN 1263
Shipping name PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Xylenes)
Class 3
Packing Group II
Marine pollutant Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY..... Regulatory Affairs
PREPARATION DATE..... June 1, 2018

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End of Safety Data Sheet