

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: HSC1/HSC4
Product Name: High Speed Clear Clear
Revision Date: July 13, 2017
Version: 1.0
Supplier's Name: Aftermarket Auto Parts Alliance
Address: 2706 Treble Creek
San Antonio, Texas 78258
Emergency Phone: InfoTrac: 1-800-535-5053
210-408-4315
Contact Person: Justin Hebert
Information Phone Number: General Assistance 210-492-4868
Email: product@alliance1.com
Product/Recommended Uses: A paint or paint constituent product.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
Eye Irritation - Category 2
Flammable Liquids - Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Corrosive to metals - Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes skin irritation
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if swallowed.

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

May be corrosive to metals.

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements - General:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Keep container tightly closed.

Wash thoroughly/hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Avoid release to the environment.

Keep only in original packaging.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment (see first-aid on this label).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

In case of fire: Use carbon-dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Store locked up.

Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the products to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNO):

None

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	19% - 44%
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	16% - 22%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	11% - 15%
0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	2% - 3%
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	2% - 2%
0000064-19-7	ACETIC ACID	0.1% - 0.9%
0104810-47-1	Uv absorber	0.0% - 0.6%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.5%
0000077-58-7	DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE	0.0% - 0.2%
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0 - 0.1 %
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	0 - 0.1 %
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	0 - 0.1 %
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0 - 0.1 %
0000096-48-0	GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE	0 - 0.1 %
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0 - 0.1 %
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0 - 0.1 %
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	0 - 0.1 %
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	0 - 0.1 %
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0 - 0.1 %
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0 - 0.1 %

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Store clothing under water and wash clothing before re-use (or discard). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a flushing duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not use water jets.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Can form explosive air mixtures.

Containers can explode in a fire. Highly flammable with toxic fumes. Give off toxic fumes at high temperatures.

Vapors are heavier than air and may settle in low places or spread a long distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Fire-Fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Contain and collect spilled materials with non-combustible, absorbent material and place in a container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same physical hazards as the product.

Use non-sparking tools.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

- Wash hands after use.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Do not breathe vapors or mists.
- Use good personal hygiene practices.
- Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
- Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
- Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use NIOSH approved air supplier full face piece or head covering respirator suitable for organic vapors/particulates as required.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETIC ACID	10	25			1			10	25	15	37	
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250	590			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	500	2000			1							
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.		1	1		0.1c		1c		1
BENZENE-1-CHLORO -4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-		2.5			1							
CYCLOHEXANE	300	1050			1			300	1050			
DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE		0.1 (a)			1							
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	500	2000			1							
METHYL ACETATE	200	610			1			200	610	250	760	
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	100	410			1			50	205	75	300	
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	100	465			1			100	465			
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	500	2000			1				350			
N-HEPTANE	500	2000			1			85	350			

OCTANE	500	2350			1			75	350			
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis
ACETIC ACID	10	25	15	37			URT & eye irr; pulm func
ACETONE	250		500		A4	A4; BEI	CNS impair; URT & eye irr
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9							
BENZENE	0.5	1.6	2.5	8	A1	Skin; A1; BEI	Leukemia
BENZENE-1-CHLORO -4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-		2.5			A4	A4; BEI	Bone dam; fluorosis
CYCLOHEXANE	100						CNS impair

DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE		0.1		0.2	A4	Skin; A4	
ETHYLBENZENE	20				A3	A3; BEI	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair
LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA							
METHYL ACETATE	200	606	250	757			Headache; dizziness; nausea; eye dam (degeneration of ganglion cells in the retina)
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	20		75	307	A3	A3; BEI	URT irr; dizziness; headache
METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	50	233					Eye & skin irr
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light							
N-HEPTANE	400	1640	500	2050			CNS impair; URT irr
OCTANE	300	1400					URT irr
TOLUENE	20	0.2			A4	A4; BEI	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss
XYLENE	100	434	150	651	A4	A4; BEI	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir

A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, func - Function, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, pulm - Pulmonary, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.87 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	29.35%
Density VOC	0.51 lb/gal
% VOC	5.79%
Specific Gravity	1.06

Appearance	Viscous Liquid
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Odor Threshold	N/A	Odor Description	
Pungent pH	N/A		
Water Solubility			N/A
Flammability			N/A
Flash Point			<-18 °C
Viscosity			N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A	Upper Explosion Level	
	N/A		
Vapor Pressure			N/A
Vapor Density			N/A
Freezing Point			N/A
Melting Point			N/A
Low Boiling Point			>35 °C
High Boiling Point	N/A	Auto Ignition Temp	
	N/A		
Decomposition Pt	N/A	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil			N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Prone to ignite by static.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

No data available.

Incompatible Materials:

Keep away from: explosives, toxic gases, oxidizing substances, organic peroxides, poisonous (toxic) substance, infectious substances (biohazards).

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, eye contact, skin absorption.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity:

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard:

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity:

Harmful if swallowed.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000110-43-0 METHYL N-AMYL KETONE

LC100 (rat): 4,000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (8)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 1,670 mg/kg (8)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 730 mg/kg (3; not confirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 2,390 mg/kg; reported as 21.08 mmol/kg (7)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,300 mg/kg; reported as 12.6 mL/kg (8)

0000079-20-9 METHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 16000-32000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (9)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3700 mg/kg (cited as 50 millimols/kg) (10)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8-39 mL/kg (6200 to 30400 mg/kg) (3)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 1300 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (4)

0000111-65-9 OCTANE

LC50 (rat): 28,438 ppm (118,000 mg/m³); 4-hr exposure (unconfirmed).(10)

0000064-19-7 ACETIC ACID

LC50 (mouse): 2810 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 5620 ppm (1-hour exposure) (17)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): 3360 mg/kg (cited as 3.2 mL/kg) (28% solution) (24, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3530 mg/kg (concentration not specified) (18)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000098-56-6 BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, thyroid. Potential skin sensitizer that may cause allergic reactions and contact dermatitis resulting in severe irritation, dryness, and cracking of the skin. Ingestion may cause any of the following: gastrointestinal irritation. Eye contact may cause any of the following: permanent eye injury. Inhalation may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), respiratory tract irritation.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects.

WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effect:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

UN number: UN2924

Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (ACETIC ACID, VM & P NAPHTHA)

Hazard class: 3

Packaging group: I

Hazardous substance (RQ): No data available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No data available

Marine Pollutant: No data available

Note / Special Provision: No data available

IMDG Information:

UN number: UN2924

Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (ACETIC ACID, VM & P NAPHTHA)

Hazard class: 3

Packaging group: I

Marine Pollutant: No data available

Note / Special Provision: No data available

IATA Information:

UN number: UN2924

Hazard class: 3

Packaging group: I

Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, corrosive, n.o.s. (ACETIC ACID, VM & P NAPHTHA)

Note / Special Provision: No data available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000098-56-6	BENZENE-1-CHLORO-4 (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-	19% - 44%	SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA,TSCA12B
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	16% - 22%	SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	11% - 15%	SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA

0000110-43-0	METHYL N-AMYL KETONE	2% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	2% - 2%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000064-19-7	ACETIC ACID	0.1% - 0.9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0104810-47-1	Uv absorber	0.0% - 0.6%	SARA312,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0% - 0.5%	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000077-58-7	DIBUTYLIN DILAURATE	0.0% - 0.2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0068410-97-9	LACQUER DILUENT NAPHTHA	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000096-48-0	GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,TSCA_UVCB - CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF UNKNOWN OR VARIABLE COMPOSITION, COMPLEX REACTION PRODUCTS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000111-65-9	OCTANE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,NTPCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG-Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS

Health	1	2
FLAMMABILITY	4	
Physical Hazard	0	
Personal Protection	1	

(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

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