



Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 18-May-2018

Revision date 18-May-2018

Revision Number 1

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier Kent® Speedy 500 Adhesive Remover

Other means of identification KT14703

Recommended use Adhesive Remover

Restrictions on use For industrial use only

Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:
Kent Automotive
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave.- Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60631
(888)-937-5368

Canadian Distribution Center:
Lawson Canada
7315 Rapistan Court
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z4
(800) 323-5922

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (888) 426-4851 (Prosar)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol



Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements	H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H315 - Causes skin irritation H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
Precautionary statements	
General	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P102 - Keep out of reach of children P103 - Read label before use.
Prevention	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Response	
General	P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Eyes	P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
Skin	P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
Ingestion	P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
Fire	P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate method to extinguish
Spill	P391 - Collect spillage
Storage	P405 - Store locked up P410 - Protect from sunlight P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable
Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	None known.
Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)	None known.

Unknown acute toxicity 16%

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	76
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	12
Xylene (mix)	1330-20-7	6.8
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1.2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or environment and hence require reporting in this section

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular, or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms (acute)

Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Most important symptoms (over-exposure)

Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Skin irritation. Redness. Ingestion may cause nausea or vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. See section 11 for toxicological information.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

media**Unsuitable extinguishing media**

None known.

Specific hazards

Extremely Flammable Aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information for 'non-emergency personnel'. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. See section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not take internally. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing

and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Methyl acetate	200 ppm TWA 610 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	250 ppm STEL 760 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 610 mg/m ³ TWA
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	-
Ethyl benzene	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	125 ppm STEL 545 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin and body protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves (Nitrile or Viton) complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use the the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying (Organic vapor) or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection

must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland and Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
Methyl acetate	250 ppm STEL 757 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 250 ppm STEL	250 ppm STEL 757 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	250 ppm STEL 757 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	150 ppm STEL 651 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	150 ppm STEL 651 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 651 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA
Ethyl benzene	125 ppm STEL 543 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	125 ppm STEL 543 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	125 ppm STEL 543 mg/m ³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	125 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Odor	Not available
Odor threshold	Not available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range °C	Not available
Melting point/range °F	Not available
Boiling point/range °C	Not available
Boiling point/range °F	Not available

Flash point °C	-29
Flash point °F	-20.2
Flash point method used	Pensky-Martens C.C.
Evaporation rate	5.3 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not available
Lower explosion limit	0.9 %
Upper explosion limit	16 %
Vapor pressure	13.5 kPa (101.325mm Hg) [at 20°C]
Vapor density	2.6(Air=1)
Relative density	0.89
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available
Autoignition temperature °C	Not available
Autoignition temperature °F	Not available
Decomposition temperature °C	Not available
Decomposition temperature °F	Not available
Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.07cm ² /s (<7 cSt) Kinematic (room temperature): <0.07 cm ² /s (<7 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure	Dermal. Ingestion. Eyes.
Symptoms	Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Skin

irritation. Redness. Ingestion may cause nausea or vomiting.

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Methyl acetate	= 16000 ppm (Rat) 4 h	> 5 g/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 g/kg (Rat)
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Xylene (mix)	= 29.08 mg/L (Rat) 4 h = 5000 ppm (Rat) 4 h > 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	> 1700 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 4350 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 3500 mg/kg (Rat) = 4820 mg/kg (Rat)
Ethyl benzene	= 17.4 mg/L (Rat) 4 h > 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	= 15400 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 3500 mg/kg (Rat) = 4820 mg/kg (Rat)

ATEmix (dermal)	Not available
ATEmix (oral)	43712-5 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	61866.6 ppm
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	Not available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Methyl acetate	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	A4	Group 3	-	-
Ethyl benzene	A3	Group 2B	Listed	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Methyl acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Ethyl benzene	-	IARC 2B	ACGIH A3	-	ACGIH A3	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
Methyl acetate	120: 72 h <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> mg/L EC50	295 - 348: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 flow-through 250 - 350: 96 h <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> mg/L LC50 static
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	4700: 72 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50	-
Xylene (mix)	11: 72 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50	13.4: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 flow-through 13.5 - 17.3: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 19: 96 h <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> mg/L LC50 7.711 - 9.591: 96 h <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> mg/L LC50 static 780: 96 h <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> mg/L LC50 semi-static 780: 96 h <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> mg/L LC50 13.1 - 16.5: 96 h <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> mg/L LC50 flow-through 23.53 - 29.97: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 static 2.661 - 4.093: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 static 30.26 - 40.75: 96 h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> mg/L LC50 static
Ethyl benzene	4.6: 72 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50 2.6 - 11.3: 72 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50 static 438: 96 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50 1.7 - 7.6: 96 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50 static 11: 72 h <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> mg/L EC50	11.0 - 18.0: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 static 32: 96 h <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> mg/L LC50 static 9.6: 96 h <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> mg/L LC50 static 9.1 - 15.6: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 static 4.2: 96 h <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> mg/L LC50 semi-static 7.55 - 11: 96 h <i>Pimephales promelas</i> mg/L LC50 flow-through

Persistence and degradability Not available.

Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
Methyl acetate 79-20-9	79-20-9	0.18
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent 64742-89-8	64742-89-8	-
Xylene (mix) 1330-20-7	1330-20-7	2.77 - 3.15
Ethyl benzene 100-41-4	100-41-4	3.2

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Contaminated packaging

Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its containers must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Descriptions

DOT

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Subsidiary Risk	
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

TDG

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IATA

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Subsidiary Risk	
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Packing group	
EmS No	F-D, S-U
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	1330-20-7	-	-	-
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	-	-	-

Special Precautions

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container size. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

State regulations

U.S. state Right-to-Know

regulations

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	X	X	X
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Xylene (mix)	1330-20-7	X	X	X
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	X	X	X

California Prop. 65

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-
Xylene (mix)	1330-20-7	-
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	Carcinogen

U.S. Federal Regulations**US EPA SARA 313**

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-
Xylene (mix)	1330-20-7	100 lb 45.4 kg	1.0 %
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1000 lb 454 kg	0.1 %

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization

Not available

International inventories

All components of this product are listed on the following inventories: U.S.A. (TSCA 8(b)), Canada (DSL/NDSL) or are exempt.

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Methyl acetate	X	X	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	X	X	-
Xylene (mix)	X	X	-
Ethyl benzene	X	X	-

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION**NFPA****Health**

Not available

Flammability

Not available

Instability Not available

HMIS

Health	2 *
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	To be determined by customer.

Notice: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA).

Prepared by Regulatory Affairs

Issue date 18-May-2018

Revision date 18-May-2018

Revision note**Key to abbreviations**

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
ATE (Average Toxicity Estimate)
DSL/NDL (Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List)
HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
IATA (International Air Transport Association)
IMDG/IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Organization)
NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
NTP (National Toxicology Program)
OEL (Occupational Exposure Level)
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)

Disclaimer

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

End of Safety Data Sheet