# Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

## 1. Identification

**1.1. Product identifier**

| | |
|---|---|
| Code: | **PFP365** |
| Product name | **DEC 21** |

**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

| | |
|---|---|
| Intended use | **SOLVENT-BASED CLEANER** |

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | **FABER CHIMICA S.R.L.** |
| Full address | **Via Ceresani 10** |
| District and Country | **60044 Campo D'Olmo - Fabriano (ANCONA)**<br>**ITALIA** |
| | **Tel. 0732627178** |
| | **Fax 073222395** |
| e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet | **quality@fabersurfacecare.com** |

**Distributor in USA**

TILE MEDIA PROPERTIES Inc.
(THE TILE DOCTOR)
1395 S. Marietta Parkway SE. Bldg. 800
Marietta GA. 30067
USA
Tel: 1-877-845-3362

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

| | |
|---|---|
| For urgent inquiries refer to | **CHEMTREC - US callers 800-424-9300.** |
| | **CHEMTREC - Callers Outside the US +1-703-527** |

## 2. Hazards identification

**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture**

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Classification and Hazard Statement

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammable liquid, category 2 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Reproductive toxicity, category 2 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1 | Causes damage to organs. |
| Aspiration hazard, category 1 | May be fatal if |

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 | swallowed and enters airways.<br>May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

**H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**H361** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**H370** Causes damage to organs.

**H304** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

**P260** Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.

**P202** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

**P242** Use only non-sparking tools.

**P201** Obtain special instructions before use.

**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

**P270** Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**P240** Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.

**P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**P241** Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / . . . / equipment.

**P264** Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.

Response:

**P331** Do NOT induce vomiting.

| | |
|---|---|
| **P303+P361+P353** | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower. |
| **P308+P313** | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention. |
| **P301+P310** | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . |
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell. |
| **P304+P340** | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| **P370+P378** | In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder to extinct. |

Storage:

| | |
|---|---|
| **P403+P235** | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| **P403+P233** | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| **P405** | Store locked up. |

Disposal:

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container in collection areas for hazardous or special waste. |

**2.2. Other hazards**

Additional hazards
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**3.2. Mixtures**

Contains:

| **Identification** | **Conc. %** | **Classification:** |
|---|---|---|
| **Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, N-alkans, isoalcans, cyclists, <2% aromatic**<br>EC 919-857-5<br>CAS -<br>REACH Reg. 01-2119463258-33 | 72.183 | Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 |
| **BENZYL ALCOHOL**<br>INDEX 603-057-00-5<br>EC 202-859-9<br>CAS 100-51-6 | 14.38 | Acute toxicity, category 4 H302, Acute toxicity, category 4 H332 |
| **METHYL ACETATE**<br>INDEX 607-021-00-X<br>EC 201-185-2<br>CAS 79-20-9 | 8.364 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 |
| **METHANOL** | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INDEX 603-001-00-X | 1.656 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Acute toxicity, category 3 H301, Acute toxicity, category 3 H311, Acute toxicity, category 3 H331, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 1 H370 |
| EC 200-659-6 | | |
| CAS 67-56-1 | | |
| **TOLUENE** | | |
| INDEX 601-021-00-3 | 0.616 | Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412 |
| EC 203-625-9 | | |
| CAS 108-88-3 | | |

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## 4. First-aid measures

**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.
In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.
EYES: Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice. Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

DELAYED EFFECTS: Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

**5.1. Extinguishing media**

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## 6. Accidental release measures

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.
Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## 7. Handling and storage

**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory references:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| USA | NIOSH-REL | NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007. |
| USA | OSHA-PEL | Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000. |
| USA | CAL/OSHA-PEL | California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs). |
| EU | TLV-ACGIH | ACGIH 2023 |
| | RCP TLV | ACGIH TLVs and BEIs – Appendix H |

**TOLUENE**

**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | | 20 | | | |
| OEL | EU | 192 | 50 | 384 | 100 | SKIN |
| OSHA | USA | | 200 | | 300 | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 37 | 10 | 560 | 150 | SKIN |
| NIOSH | USA | 375 | 100 | 560 | 150 | |

**METHANOL**

**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| OEL | EU | 260 | 200 | | | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | 262 | 200 | 328 | 250 | SKIN |
| OSHA | USA | 260 | 200 | | | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 260 | 200 | 325 | 250 | SKIN |
| NIOSH | USA | 260 | 200 | 325 | 250 | SKIN |

**METHYL ACETATE**

**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| TLV-ACGIH | - | 606 | 200 | 757 | 250 | |
| OSHA | USA | 610 | 200 | | | |
| CAL/OSHA | USA | 610 | 200 | 760 | 250 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIOSH | USA | 610 | 200 | 760 | 250 |

**Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, N-alkans, isoalcans, cyclists, <2% aromatic**
**Threshold Limit Value**

| Type | Country | TWA/8h | | STEL/15min | | Remarks / Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| RCP TLV | - - | 1200 | 197 | | | |

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves.
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.
Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Properties | Value | Information |
|---|---|---|
| Appearance | liquid | |
| Colour | colourless | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Odour | characteristic of solvent | |
| Odour threshold | 1/100 | |
| pH | not applicable | |
| Melting point / freezing point | not available | |
| Initial boiling point | not available | |
| Boiling range | not available | |
| Flash point | < 21 °C | (69,8 °F) |
| Evaporation rate | not available | |
| Flammability | flammable liquid | |
| Lower explosive limit | 1.7 % (V/V) | |
| Upper explosive limit | 7.6 % (V/V) | |
| Vapour pressure | not available | |
| Vapour density | not available | |
| Relative density | 0.815 g/cm3 | Temperature: 20 °C |
| Solubility | insoluble in water | |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2.3 | Temperature: 25 °C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | not available | |
| Decomposition temperature | not available | |
| Viscosity | not available | |
| Explosive properties | not available | |
| Oxidising properties | not available | |

**9.2. Other information**

Information not available

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Decomposes at temperatures above 870°C/1598°F.Possibility of explosion.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid,nitric acid,silver perchlorate,nitrogen dioxide,non-metal halogenates,acetic acid,organic nitrocompounds.May form explosive mixtures with: air.May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents,strong acids,sulphur.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

May react dangerously with: hydrobromic acid,iron,oxidising agents,sulphuric acid.Risk of explosion on contact with: phosphorus trichloride.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Avoid exposure to: air,sources of heat,naked flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Incompatible with: sulphuric acid,oxidising substances,aluminium.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

## 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

TOLUENE
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

METHANOL
WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.
POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

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

TOLUENE
Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

METHANOL
The minimum lethal dose for humans by ingestion is considered to be in the range from 300 to 1000 mg/kg. Ingestion of 4-10 ml of the substance may cause permanent blindness in adult humans (IPCS).

Interactive effects

TOLUENE
Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral): | 5580 mg/kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal): | 12124 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | 28.1 mg/l/4h Rat |

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | > 87.6 mg/l/4h Rat |

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, N-alkans, isoalcans, cyclists, <2% aromatic

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral): | > 5000 mg/kg rat |
| LD50 (Dermal): | > 2000 mg/kg rabbits |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | > 9.3 mg/l/4h rat |

BENZYL ALCOHOL

| | |
|---|---|
| LD50 (Oral): | 1230 mg/kg Rat |
| LD50 (Dermal): | 2000 mg/kg Rabbit |
| LC50 (Inhalation vapours): | > 4.1 mg/l/4h Rat |

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| | ACGIH:: A4 |
| | IARC:3 |

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).
The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Causes damage to organs

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

## 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

**12.1. Toxicity**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, N-alkans, isoalcans, cyclists, <2% aromatic

| | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - for Fish | 1000 mg/l/96h |
| EC50 - for Crustacea | 1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna |
| EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants | 1000 mg/l/72h Psudokirchnerella subcapitata |

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | 100 - 1000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | 1000 - 10000 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

METHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Solubility in water | 243500 mg/l |

Rapidly degradable

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, N-alkans, isoalcans, cyclists, <2% aromatic
NOT rapidly degradable

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Rapidly degradable

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

TOLUENE

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 2.73 |
| BCF | 90 |

METHANOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | -0.77 |
| BCF | 0.2 |

METHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 0.18 |

BENZYL ALCOHOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | 1.1 |

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

METHYL ACETATE

| | |
|---|---|
| Partition coefficient: soil/water | 0.18 |

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

## 13. Disposal considerations

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**
Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
The management of waste arising from the use or dispersal of this product must be organised in accordance with occupational safety regulations. See section 8 for possible need for PPE.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## 14. Transport information

**14.1. UN number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

| | |
|---|---|
| ADR / RID: | PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |
| IMDG: | PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |
| IATA: | PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ADR / RID: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |
| IMDG: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |
| IATA: | Class: 3 | Label: 3 |

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

| | |
|---|---|
| ADR / RID: | NO |
| IMDG: | not marine pollutant |
| IATA: | NO |

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADR / RID: | HIN - Kemler: 33 | Limited Quantities: 5 lt | Tunnel restriction code: (D/E) |
| | Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650 | | |
| IMDG: | EMS: F-E, S-E | Limited Quantities: 5 lt | |
| IATA: | Cargo: | Maximum quantity: 60 L | Packaging instructions: 364 |
| | Passengers: | Maximum quantity: 5 L | Packaging instructions: 353 |
| | Special provision: | A3, A72, A192 | |

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Information not relevant

## 15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act –
Priority Pollutants:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |

Clean Water Act –
Toxic Pollutants:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |

EPA List of Lists:

313 Category Code:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

EPCRA 313 TRI:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

RCRA Code:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:

No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachussetts:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 79-20-9 | METHYL ACETATE |
| 100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL |

Minnesota:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 79-20-9 | METHYL ACETATE |
| 100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL |

New Jersey:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 79-20-9 | METHYL ACETATE |

New York:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |

Pennsylvania:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 79-20-9 | METHYL ACETATE |
| 100-51-6 | BENZYL ALCOHOL |

California:

| | |
|---|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE |
| 67-56-1 | METHANOL |
| 79-20-9 | METHYL ACETATE |

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

108-88-3 TOLUENE

| | NSRL / MADL (µg/day) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hazard type | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Intravenous | Note |
| Development toxicity | 7000 | | | | - |

67-56-1 METHANOL

NSRL / MADL (µg/day)

| Hazard type | Oral | Dermal | Inhalation | Intravenous | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development toxicity | 23000 | | 47000 | | - |

International Regulations

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

## 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

| | |
|---|---|
| **H225** | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H226** | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H361** | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| **H301** | Toxic if swallowed. |
| **H311** | Toxic in contact with skin. |
| **H331** | Toxic if inhaled. |
| **H370** | Causes damage to organs. |
| **H302** | Harmful if swallowed. |
| **H332** | Harmful if inhaled. |
| **H304** | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| **H373** | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H412** | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

LEGEND:
- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)

- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.
CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION
Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
02 / 08 / 11 / 12 / 15.