



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Kar-Sol Surface Prep

*Specializing in Professional
Automotive/Marine Appearance and
Reconditioning Products*

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Kar-Sol
Product code(s): KSOL-1
Synonym(s): Solvent blend

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

General use: Vehicle surface prep before painting or adding pinstripes
Uses advised against: None known

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Distributor
 CarKem Products, Inc.
 4275 Johns Parkway
 Sanford, FL 32771 USA
 +1-713-468-5846; +1-866-576-5846

1.4 Emergency telephone number: CHEMTREC, +1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Mixture
Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008
 Flammable Liquid - Category 3 [H226]
 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 [H304]
 Skin Irritation - Category 2 [H315]
 Eye Irritation - Category 2A [H319]
 Single Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H336]
 Mutagenicity - Category 2 [H341]
 Carcinogenicity - Category 2 [H351]
 Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2 [H361D]
 Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic - Category 2 [H411]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s): H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
 H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
 H361D - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements:

[Prevention] P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
 P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 + P242 - Use explosion proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 P261 - Avoid breathing fumes, mist and vapor.
 P264 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

[Response] P301 + P331 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P321 + P312 - Specific treatment: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Refer to Section 4 of this SDS.

P332 + P337 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs or if eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

P391 - Collect spillage.

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

P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

[Storage]

[Disposal]

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
≤47	2-Methylpentane	107-83-5	203-523-4	601-007-00-7	H225, H304, H315, H336, H411
≤34	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	265-192-2	649-267-00-0	H225, H304
≤18	Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	603-117-00-0	H225, H319, H336
≤1	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	601-023-00-4	H225, H304, H332, H411
≤1	Naphthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	601-052-00-2	H302, H351, H410
≤1	Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	601-021-00-3	H225, H304, H315, H336, H361D, H373

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

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

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: If product mist or vapor causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If symptoms persist or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. If irritation persists seek medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures if present. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of material into the lungs, lay the victim on one side with the head lower than the waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential health symptoms and effects

Eyes: Causes serious eye irritation with inflammation, swelling, pain and tearing. Vapor or mist can cause eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation with localized redness, itching and discomfort. Prolonged or repeated contact with unprotected skin may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation with headache, cough and shortness of breath. May cause nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, dizziness, anesthetic effects, narcosis, fatigue, cyanosis, apnea and cardiac arrest. May cause central nervous system depression and other central nervous system effects including incoordination, impaired reaction time, performance and speech impairment, encephalopathy

(characterized by altered mental status, memory loss and visual problems), unconsciousness, coma and death. Lung irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Inhalation of vapors and mist may damage the unborn child.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Causes dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, headache and unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression with effects similar to those of acute inhalation. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting causing lung inflammation and chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish colored skin, rapid breathing and rapid heart rate. May damage the unborn child.

Chronic: Individuals with pre-existing skin conditions and respiratory disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this product. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting of the skin, dermatitis or aggravate existing skin conditions. Chronic inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion can cause changes in the central nervous system. Chronic exposure may cause breathing difficulties, confusion, dizziness, apprehension, memory loss, headache, tremors, weakness, anorexia, nausea, irritability and damage to the central nervous system. Impaired central nervous system functions from pre-existing disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Effects may be delayed. This product contains known or suspected carcinogens. Exposure to this product may damage the unborn child. Refer to Section 11.2.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal. Organic solvents may be absorbed into the body by inhalation and cause permanent damage to the nervous system, including the brain. Chronic solvent abuse (e.g. sniffing solvents such as those contained in this product) has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to doctor and hospital personnel

Administration of adsorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable methods of extinction: Water jets or streams may spread the fire. Material floats on water.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid and vapor! Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources (e.g. cell phones) can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: Avoid sources of ignition. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air, especially in confined spaces. Ground and bond containers in storage and when container is in use.

5.3 Advice to firefighters

Firefighters should wear full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Be aware that burning liquid may float on water. Firefighters must control runoff to prevent environmental contamination. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Clean up spills immediately. Spills create a slip hazard.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

DO NOT FLUSH SPILL DOWN THE DRAIN. Approach spill from upwind direction. Cover drains and contain spill. Cover spill with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect material using non-sparking tools and place into an approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Do not allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains and ditches that lead to waterways. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Petroleum Distillates, Solvent Naphthas and other petroleum products are classified as oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). In the USA discharges or spills of material on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not inhale mist or vapor. NO SMOKING. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Open containers slowly to control possible pressure release. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Containers are hazardous when empty as they contain product residue. Do not cut, drill, weld, braze, solder grind or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
64742-89-8	Distillates (petroleum), Light Aliphatic	300 ppm	300 ppm TWA 400 ppm STEL	-----
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	100 ppm, 435 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm; 87 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm; 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm; 545 mg/m ³ STEL 800 ppm IDLH
107-83-5	2-Methylpentane	-----	500 ppm TWA 1,000 ppm STEL	510 ppm; 1,800 mg/m ³ TWA
67-63-0	Isopropanol	400 ppm; 980 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm; 941 mg/m ³ TWA 400 ppm; 984 mg/m ³ STEL	400 ppm; 980 mg/m ³ TWA 500 ppm; 1,225 mg/m ³ STEL 2,000 ppm IDLH
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10 ppm, 50 mg/m ³ TWA	400 ppm; 941 mg/m ³ TWA 10 ppm; 52 mg/m ³ STEL; Skin	10 ppm; 50 mg/m ³ TWA 15 ppm; 75 mg/m ³ STEL 250 ppm IDLH
108-88-3	Toluene	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm; 560 mg/m ³ STEL 500 ppm IDLH

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material, including eyes and mucous membranes, either by direct contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposure should be considered.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, smoking or using the lavatory.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with unperforated side shields or protective splash goggles during use.

Hand protection: Wear gloves recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.

Respiratory protection: Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.

PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection



SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	Mild, characteristic
Odor Threshold	No data available
Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Chemical Formula	Not applicable
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	143 °C (62 °F)
Boiling Point	82 °C (180 °F)
Evaporation Rate	7.1 [n-BuOAc = 1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	3.6 °C (38.5 °F)
Autoignition Temperature	244 °C (471 °F)
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	1% (v)
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	8% (v)
Vapor Pressure	57.5 mm Hg
Vapor Density	1.1 [Air = 1]
Specific Gravity	0.732
Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	Partial
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P _{ow} = 0.5 - 6.0
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100%

9.2 Other Data

No data available

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No special reactivity has been reported during normal conditions of handling and use.

10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid high temperatures, sources of ignition, hot surfaces, contact with incompatible materials. Prevent vapor accumulation. Do not use in confined areas where ventilation is inadequate.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong alkalis

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, hydrocarbon fragments and other unidentified organic materials and gases

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity

No data available

Acute dermal toxicity

No data available

Skin irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Sensitization

No data available

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

11.2 Further information

Distillates (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic (CAS #64742-89-8) is suspected of damaging the unborn child. It has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in others. Adverse symptoms of exposure may include reduced fetal weight, increased fetal mortality rate and skeletal malformations. Effects were reported on the liver and kidneys of laboratory test animals.

Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-0): IARC, Group 2B carcinogen - *Possibly carcinogenic to humans*; ACGIH, A3 - *Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA. Ethylbenzene may have teratogenic effects based upon results of laboratory experiments.

Isopropanol (CAS #67-63-0): IARC, Group 3 carcinogen - *Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP or OSHA.

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3): IARC, Group 2B carcinogen - *Possibly carcinogenic to humans*; ACGIH, A3 - *Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA.

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): IARC, Group 3 carcinogen - *Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP or OSHA. Breathing high levels of toluene during pregnancy has been shown to result in children with birth defects and to retard mental abilities and growth. There is evidence that exposure to toluene at work is associated with spontaneous abortion.

Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of the evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. In an epidemiologic study of toluene and pregnancy, occupational exposures to toluene were said to be associated with an increased incidence of renal, urinary, gastrointestinal and cardiac anomalies. Fetotoxicity (reduced fetal weight), behavioral effects (effects of learning and memory) and hearing loss (in males) were observed in the offspring of rats exposed to inhalation of toluene, in the absence of maternal toxicity.

No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

This product is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects in the environment. The discharge of small or large quantities of this product to the environment should be avoided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is expected to biodegrade over time.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Distillates (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic and 2-Methylpentane have the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other effects

Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to enter surface waters, wastewater or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way via a licensed pharmaceutical waste contractor and in accordance with FDA and DEA regulations. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA F-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

RCRA U-Series: Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3), U165 Toluene (CAS #108-88-3) U220

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation are impracticable.

May be reclassified as not regulated for transport in non-bulk packages having a maximum capacity less than or equal to 450 liters (119 gallons).

Limited quantity for flammable liquids Packing Group III when inner packagings are not over 5.0 liters (1.3 gallons) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation) - Bulk

Proper Shipping Name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (2-Methylpentane, Isopropanol, Petroleum Distillates)
Hazard Class	Comb liq
UN/NA	NA1993
Packing Group	III
NEAREG	Guide #128
Packaging Authorization	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.203; Bulk: 173.241
Packaging Exceptions	49 CFR 173.150

Drum Label(s)



IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (2-Methylpentane, Isopropanol, Petroleum Distillates)
Hazard Class	3
UN/NA	UN1993
Packing Group	III
Marine Pollutant	No
EMS Number	F-E, S-E

ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (2-Methylpentane, Isopropanol, Petroleum Distillates)
Hazard Class	3
UN/NA	UN1993
Packing Group	III
Quantity Limitations	49 CFR 175.27 and 175.75 - Cargo Aircraft Only: 200 l; Passenger Aircraft: 60 l

RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (2-Methylpentane, Isopropanol, Petroleum Distillates)
Hazard Class	3
UN/NA	UN1993
Packing Group	III

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture****U. S. Federal Regulations**

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910-1200.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number
Not listed

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number:

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): List 2, DEA Chemical code 6594 - 35% by Weight or Volume; exports only; limit applies to toluene or any combination of acetone, ethyl ether, 2-butanone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and toluene if present in the mixture by summing the concentrations for each chemical

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals: Not listed

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Fire Hazard, Acute health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Information: Ethylbenzene, Isopropanol, Naphthalene and Toluene are subject to the reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substances:

Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-0): RQ - 454 kg (1,000 lbs)

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3): RQ - 454 kg (1,000 lbs)

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3): RQ - 454 kg (1,000 lbs)

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene and Toluene are Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).

This product does not contain Class 1 ozone depleters.

This product does not contain Class 2 ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene and Toluene are Hazardous Substances listed under the CWA.

Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene and Toluene are Priority Pollutants.

Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene and Toluene are Toxic Pollutants.

Distillates (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic is classified as oil under Section 311 of the CWA and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

U.S. State Regulations

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

⚠️ WARNING: This product will expose you to Toluene, which are known to the state of California to cause birth defects or reproductive harm (developmental). This product will expose you to Benzene (trace), Ethylbenzene and Naphthalene, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other U.S. State Inventories

Ethylbenzene (CAS #100-41-1) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Isopropanol (CAS #67-63-0) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WI.

2-Methylpentane (CAS #107-83-5) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: NJ, PA.

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WV, WI.

Toluene (CAS #108-88-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MI, MN, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness and dizziness

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation

Suspected of causing cancer, genetic defects and of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Isopropanol, Naphthalene and Toluene are listed on the NPRI.

European Economic Community

WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 2 (hazardous to waters)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		3
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		C

C = safety glasses, gloves and an apron

HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate

3 = Serious 4 = Severe

* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate

3 = High 4 = Extreme

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Flammability



Full Text of GHS Hazard Phrases Referenced in Section 3 (not covered in Section 2)

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged and repeated exposure

H331 - Toxic if inhaled

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	LD₅₀	Lowest Lethal Dose
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)	mppcf	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services	NA	North America
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
COC	Cleveland Open Cup	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
DOT	Department of Transportation	NTP	National Toxicology Program
EC₅₀	Half maximal effective concentration	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
EMS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PEL	Permissible exposure limit
ErC₅₀	Reduction of Growth Rate	PMCC	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book	ppm	Parts Per Million
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	RID	Dangerous Goods by Rail
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	RQ	Reportable Quantity
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	TCC/Tag	Tagliabue Closed Cup
IATA	International Air Transport Association	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
IC₅₀	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration	TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	TWA	Time-weighted Average
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health	UN	United Nations
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
IMO	International Maritime Organization	vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
LC₅₀	50% Lethal Concentration	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LD₅₀	50% Lethal Dose		

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Revision date: 15 February 2019, Version 2

Supersedes SDS dated: 14 March 2016, Version 1

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