

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : INK-PH Pad Printing Ink

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

Identified uses

Colorant; Printing ink related material; Printing ink.

Manufacturer / Distributor : ITW Trans Tech
475 North Gary Avenue
Carol Stream, IL 60188
US: +1 630 752 4000

Emergency telephone number : +1 (352) 323-3500

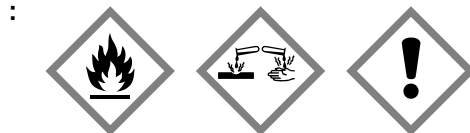
Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes serious eye damage.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

| Ingredient name | CAS number | % |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Cyclohexanone | 108-94-1 | 25 - 50 |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | 64742-95-6 | 10 - 20 |
| Gamma-butyrolactone | 96-48-0 | 10 - 20 |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 108-65-6 | 5 - 10 |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one | 123-42-2 | 5 - 10 |
| Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkane, < 2% aromatics | 64741-65-7 | 2.5 - 5 |
| Fatty acids, tall-oil, esters with polyethylene glycol mono(hydrogenmaleate), compds. With amides from diethylenetriamine and tall-oil fatty acids | 222716-38-3 | < 1 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

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 the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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. 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.
Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments : No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
halogenated compounds
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions 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 this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : 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 in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used, without Personal Protective Equipment measures. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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 in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Cyclohexanone | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 200 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 238 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 240 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 240 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> |

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. 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.

Environmental exposure controls : 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

Hygiene measures : 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face 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, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves 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 that 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection** : 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.
- Other skin protection** : 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** : In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. 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. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Violet.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not applicable.
- pH** : Not tested
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Lowest known value: 146°C (294°F)
- Flash point** : 40°C (104°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Highest known value: 0.3 (Cyclohexanone) Weighted average: 0.21 compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not tested
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not tested
- Density** : 1.068 g/cm³ (8.91 lbs/gal)
- Solubility** : Not tested
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not applicable.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not applicable.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C): >0.205 cm²/s (>20.5 cSt)

VOC

- VOC % by W/W** : 70.6
- VOC % by V/V** : 52.9
- VOC Lbs./Gallon** : 6.3
- VOC Lbs./Gallon without Water and exempt solvents** : 6.3

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. |
| Incompatible materials | : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cyclohexanone | LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Oral | Rat Rat | 8000 ppm 1800 mg/kg | 4 hours - |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | LD50 Oral | Rat | 8400 mg/kg | - |
| Gamma-butyrolactone | LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Oral | Rat Rat | >5100 mg/m ³ 1540 mg/kg | 4 hours - |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5 g/kg | - |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan- 2-one | LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal | Rat Rabbit | 8532 mg/kg 13500 mg/kg | - - |
| Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkane, < 2% aromatics | LD50 Oral LD50 Dermal | Rat Rat | 2520 mg/kg >5000 mg/kg | - - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 microliters | - |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan- 2-one | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 20 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Eyes : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Respiratory : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Respiratory : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Cyclohexanone | - | 3 | - |
| Gamma-butyrolactone | - | 3 | - |

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|------------|-------------------|---|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C8 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 135°C to 210°C (275°F to 410°F).] | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects |
| Gamma-butyrolactone | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Fatty acids, tall-oil, esters with polyethylene glycol mono (hydrogenmaleate), compds. With amides from diethylenetriamine and tall-oil fatty acids | Category 2 | Not determined | Not determined |

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkane, < 2% aromatics | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
|-------|------------|
| Oral | 3631 mg/kg |

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Cyclohexanone 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan- 2-one | Acute LC50 630000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 420000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina | 96 hours |

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|--|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| Cyclohexanone | 0.86 | - | low |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. | - | 10 to 2500 | high |
| Gamma-butyrolactone | -0.566 | - | low |
| 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate | 1.2 | - | low |
| 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one | -0.14 to 1.03 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.






Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

| Ingredient | CAS # | Status | Reference number |
|-------------------|----------|--------|------------------|
| Cyclohexanone (I) | 108-94-1 | Listed | U057 |

Section 14. Transport information

| | DOT Classification | TDG Classification | Mexico Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| UN number | UN1210 | UN1210 | UN1210 | UN1210 | UN1210 |
| UN proper shipping name | PRINTING INK | PRINTING INK | PRINTING INK | PRINTING INK | PRINTING INK |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| Packing group | III | III | III | III | III |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | | | | | |

Section 14. Transport information

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| Additional information | This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity. | Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3). | - | - | - |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Exemption: This product, is not regulated for ground transportation in packages of 450 L (119 gal) or less.

Section 15. Regulatory information

TSCA 8(b) inventory : Listed

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 4(a) final test rules:** Acetaldehyde

TSCA 8(a) PAIR: 4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one; Acetaldehyde; 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate; Dimethylpolysiloxane; acetonitril

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: toluene; vinyl chloride; Ethyl Benzene; acetonitril

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: toluene; acetic acid; Fumaric acid; vinyl acetate; Acetaldehyde; Ethyl Benzene; xylene; maleic anhydride

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Supplier notification | None identified. | | |

Toxics in Packaging (CONEG) : In compliance.

Canada inventory : At least one component is not listed.

International regulations

International lists :

- Australia inventory (AICS):** At least one component is not listed.
- China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
- Japan inventory (ENCS):** At least one component is not listed.
- Korea inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** Not determined.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** All components are listed or exempted.
- Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI):** Not determined.
- Turkey inventory:** Not determined.
- Europe Inventory:** Please contact your supplier to get the information.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 2/7/2020

Date of previous issue : 2/6/2020

Version : 1.01

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.