

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

PLASTOFIX LIGHT 25\*(488-625)

## Section 1. Identification

Prepared for

ATTN:

FOSTER'S (EAST) LTD.  
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PETERBOROUGH, ON K9J 6Z8 CA

Prepared by

Akzo Nobel Coatings Inc.

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905-885-6388

In case of emergency (Health or Spills):

CHEMTREC (US and Canada) (800) 424-9300

905-885-6388 (8 am - 5 pm)

Product no. : 421-7225-C-3.5LM  
Product - Class : PLASTOFIX LIGHT 25\*(488-625)  
Material uses : Industrial surface coatings and finishes.  
Customer Part Number :  
Customer ShipTo ID : 0000110053

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against  
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY

## Section 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** :

Danger

**Hazard statements** :

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause cancer.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs)

### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. 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. Do not breathe vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. 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. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation 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.
- Supplemental label elements** : None known.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

### CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : Not applicable.
- Product code** : M421-7225-C-3.5LM

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
xylene, mixed isomers	10 - 15	1330-20-7
n-butanol	5 - 10	71-36-3
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	5 - 10	78-83-1
2-propanol	5 - 10	67-63-0
ethyl alcohol	3 - 5	64-17-5
butylated melamine formaldehyde resin	3 - 5	68002-25-5
ethyl benzene	3 - 5	100-41-4
isobutyl acetate	1 - 3	110-19-0
amorphous silica	1 - 3	112926-00-8
synthetic amorphous silica	1 - 3	7631-86-9
urea resin	1 - 3	.....
solvent naphta,light arom.	1 - 3	64742-95-6
mod hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole	0.1 - 0.3	104810-48-2
mod hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole	0.1 - 0.3	104810-47-1
formaldehyde	0.1 - 0.3	50-00-0

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. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### 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.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- 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, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

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

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- 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). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
xylene, mixed isomers	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
n-butanol	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	<b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b> 8 hrs OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b> TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b> TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethyl benzene	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>                  STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes.                  TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b>                  TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.                  STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b>                  CEIL: 0.3 ppm</p>
formaldehyde	

**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. 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.

**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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	: Not available.
<b>Odor</b>	: Not available.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not available.
<b>Melting point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Boiling point</b>	: 82 - 171 °C (179.6 - 339.8 °F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: 17°C (62.6°F)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Highest known value: Greater than 1. (2-propanol) compared with butyl acetate
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 12%
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 33 mm Hg (4.389 kPa) (Highest known value: 2-propanol)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: > 1 (Air = 1) (Calculation method)
<b>Density</b>	: 1.012 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 415 °C (779 °F) (Lowest known value: 1-propanol, 2- methyl-)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: 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.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
n-butanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	8000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	LD50 Oral	Rat	790 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	19200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
ethyl benzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15486 mg/kg	-
formaldehyde	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	250 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	221 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
formaldehyde	-	Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Positive

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-butanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
ethyl benzene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
ethyl benzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain  
 watering  
 redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- 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

Not available.

- General** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
**Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
**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	6224.5 mg/kg
Dermal	4744.9 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	65.86 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1-propanol, 2-methyl-	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : 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.

## Section 14. Transport information

Please Note: The information provided in section 14 is based on a bulk package shipment via ground transport in North America. All shippers are responsible for ensuring the proper transportation classification and package/container requirements are followed for the relevant mode of transport.

	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>IMDG</b>	<b>IATA</b>
<b>UN number</b>	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Paint	Paint	Paint	Paint
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 	3 	3 	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	II	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Additional information</b>	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 738.72 lbs / 335.38 kg [87.547 gal / 331.4 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	-	-	
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**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.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Canadian lists

**Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: xylene, mixed isomers; ethyl benzene; n-butanol; 2-propanol; ethyl alcohol; 1-propanol, 2-methyl-

**CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.

**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Cancer</b>	<b>Reproductive</b>	<b>No significant risk level</b>	<b>Maximum acceptable dosage level</b>
ethyl benzene	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
formaldehyde	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
cumene	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
benzene	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

### Inventory list

**Australia** : Not determined.

**China** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Europe** : Not determined.

**Japan** : **Japan inventory (ENCS):** Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.

**Malaysia** : Not determined.

**New Zealand** : Not determined.

**Philippines** : Not determined.

**Republic of Korea** : Not determined.

**Taiwan** : Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- Turkey** : Not determined.  
**United States** : All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### History

- Date of printing** : 12/4/2021  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 12/4/2021  
**Date of previous issue** : 11/25/2021  
**Version** : 0.27

- 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  
 HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2	On basis of test data
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2	Calculation method

- 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.