



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1 — CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product identifier:** AlbaChem® Fabric Seal

**Product Number:** 1074

**Recommended use:** ADHESIVE

**Manufacturer's name and address:** Refer to supplier

**Date Prepared:** May 16, 2019, **Date Revised:** July 6, 2022

**Revision:** Chemtrec Phone Numbers Updated

**Manufacturer's name and address:** Refer to supplier

**Supplier name and address:**

### ***ALBATROSS USA INC./EXPERT WORLDWIDE***

36-41 36<sup>th</sup> Street  
Long Island City, New York  
United States  
11106  
718-392-6272

5439 San Fernando Road West  
Los Angeles, California  
United States  
90039  
818-543-5850

**Emergency Telephone #:** Spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident – Call CHEMTREC – Day or Night  
1-800-434-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (USA & Canada)

01-800-681-9531 (México)	+56-225814934 (Chile)
01800 -710 -2151 (Colombia)	+506-40003869 (Costa Rica)
+507-8322475 (Panamá)	+51-17071295 (Perú)

This MSDS complies with 29CFR 19190.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) and WHMIS regulations.

**IMPORTANT:** Read this MSDS before handling and disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, and users of this product..

## SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### **Classification**

Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 5

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

Aerosols Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### **Pictograms**



### **Signal Word**

Danger

### **Hazardous Statements - Physical**

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

### **Hazardous Statements - Health**

AlbaChem® Fabric Seal

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin.

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary Statements - General**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

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

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

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

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

**Acute toxicity of 11.58% of the mixture is unknown****SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	35% - 58%
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	15% - 25%
0034590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	6% - 13%
NA_Cycan	PROPRIETARY INGREDIENTS	3% - 7%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	3% - 6%
NA_Cycan	Rosin ester	2% - 4%
NA_Cycan	Acrylic Polymer(s)	1.4% - 3%
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

**SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES****Inhalation**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**Skin Contact**

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Ingestion**

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. IF exposed or concerned; get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may result in frothing and increase fire intensity.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a buildup of internal pressures. Cool with water. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

## SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, and dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The

type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL mg/m3	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	100	600			1		1	100	600	150	900	
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL												
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	5	24			
METHYL ACETATE	200	610			1			200	610	250	760	
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, SWEETENED	500	2000			1							
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2			100	375	150	560	
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	100	606	150	909
ETHYLBENZENE	20			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	25(V)		50(V)	10(l, H)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	20	97		
METHYL ACETATE	200	606	250	757
Petroleum gases, Liquefied, sweetened				
TOLUENE	20	0.2		
XYLENE	100	434	150	651

## SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

VOC Actual(g/l)	316.75000 g/l
Density	6.92282 lb/gal
Density VOC	2.64332 lb/gal

Appearance Amber	Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Pungent Solvent
pH	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
VOC Composite Partial Pressure.	N.A.

## SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials. Dropping containers may cause bursting.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

## SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may dry and/or defat the skin. This product may be harmful if it is absorbed through the skin.

Causes skin irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

### Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. No Data Available

### Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

### Acute Toxicity

If inhaled, may cause dizziness, nausea, upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heartbeats. May be harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed.

### Chronic Exposure

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, and lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

#### 0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

#### 0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)  
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

#### 0000107-21-1 ETHYLENE GLYCOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.89 g/kg; 8.54 g/kg; 13.0 g/kg (5)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 7.5 g/kg; 15.28 g/kg (5,6)  
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 6.6 g/kg; 11.0 g/kg (5)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.0 g/kg (5)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 9.5 g/kg (6)

#### 0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

#### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

#### 0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)  
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)  
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

#### 0000079-20-9 METHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 16000-32000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (9)  
LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

AlbaChem® Fabric Seal  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3700 mg/kg (cited as 50 millimols/kg) (10)  
LD50 (skin, rabbit): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5.22 g/kg (reported as 5.50 mL/kg) (male rat); 5.18 g/kg (reported as 5.45 mL/kg) (female rat).(3)  
LD50 (oral, dog): 7.13 g/kg (reported as 7.5 mL/kg).(3) NOTE: In the study with rats, death was due to narcosis (central nervous system)

## SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

No Data Available

### Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14 — TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): Limited Quantity

### IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols

UN/NA #: 1950

Hazard Class: 2.1

Required Placard: Limited Quantity

Marine Pollutant: No data available

### IATA Information

We do NOT recommend this product to be shipped via air. It would need to be repacked by an authorized packing company and the DG would have to be completed by a licensed hazardous material shipping company.

## SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	35% - 58%	DSL, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, Sweetened	15% - 25%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0034590-94-8	DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	6% - 13%	DSL, SARA312, VOC,TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	3% - 6%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,CERCLA, SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA
0000107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL, CERCLA,HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 – California Proposition 65
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA

0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65-California Proposition 65
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65 – California Proposition 65
0000122-99-6	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER	Trace	SARA313, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA

## SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESLEffects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; N.A. - Not Available; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### Version 3.0:

Revision Date: 07/06/22

2.0 Updates to component SDS's.

### DISCLAIMER

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. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.