# SAFETY DATA SHEET
Paint Tar Remover for pavers and slabs

## Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>Paint Tar Remover for pavers and slabs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product type</td>
<td>Liquid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product use</th>
<th>Used to effectively dissolve paint, tar or bitumen boot rubber and chewing gum on pavers, slabs, concrete and masonry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of application</td>
<td>Consumer applications, Industrial applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Supplier/Manufacturer | Techniseal  
300, avenue Liberté  
Candiac, QC, Canada, J5R 6X1  
Tel: (514) 523-2110  
Toll free: 1-800-465-7325  
Fax: (450) 633-3035 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:service@techniseal.com">service@techniseal.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)</td>
<td>CANUTEC (613) 996-6666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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
- H226 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
- H315 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
- H319 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
- H351 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
- H360 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B
- H335 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
- H336 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
- H373 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system) - Category 2
- H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 3.9%

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms

- Flammable
- Corrosive
- Warning

#### Signal word
- Danger
Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazard statements**

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H360 - May damage the unborn child.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood system)

**Precautionary statements**

**General**

P103 - Read label before use.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**Prevention**

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended: butyl rubber.. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: Safety glasses.. Wear protective clothing.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response**

P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P302 + P352 + P362+P364 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
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 attention.

**Storage**

P405 - Store locked up.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
P235 - Keep cool.

**Disposal**

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Supplemental label elements**

Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Hazards not otherwise classified**

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
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: Not available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Other names</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥25 - &lt;50</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl glutarate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥25 - &lt;50</td>
<td>1119-40-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl adipate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥25 - &lt;50</td>
<td>627-93-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥10 - &lt;25</td>
<td>872-50-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥10 - &lt;25</td>
<td>95-63-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-xylene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥3 - &lt;5</td>
<td>9036-19-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥0.3 - &lt;1</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>≥0.3 - &lt;1</td>
<td>98-82-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: 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. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: 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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. 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. Get medical attention. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. 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 irritation.
## Section 4. First aid measures

### Inhalation
- Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

### Skin contact
- Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

### Ingestion
- Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

#### Eye contact
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain or irritation
  - watering
  - redness

#### Inhalation
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - respiratory tract irritation
  - coughing
  - nausea or vomiting
  - headache
  - drowsiness/fatigue
  - dizziness/vertigo
  - unconsciousness
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations

#### Skin contact
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - irritation
  - redness
  - dryness
  - cracking
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations

#### Ingestion
- Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - nausea or vomiting
  - reduced fetal weight
  - increase in fetal deaths
  - skeletal malformations

### 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. 350 ml of a solution of 50 g of activated carbon in 400 ml of water should be considered for a medium built adult.

#### 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.
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
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

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. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders
If specialised 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). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. 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 swallow. 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
## Section 7. Handling and storage

### 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 between the following temperatures: 5 to 25°C (41 to 77°F). 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 125 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 245 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Date of issue/Date of revision : 07/24/2015  Date of previous issue : No previous validation  Version : 1  6/17

United States
## Paint Tar Remover for pavers and slabs

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure controls/personal protection</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TWA:</strong> 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 245 mg/m³ 8 hours. <strong>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</strong> Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 245 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. Recommended: Safety glasses.

**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. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended: butyl rubber.

**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**: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 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.
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance
- Physical state: Liquid.
- Color: Red.
- Odor: Hydrocarbon.
- Odor threshold: Not available.
- pH: 7.8
- Melting point: -78°C (-108.4°F)
- Boiling point: 157°C (314.6°F)
- Flash point: Closed cup: 57°C (134.6°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Evaporation rate: Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.
- Vapor pressure: Not available.
- Vapor density: Not available.
- Relative density: Not available.
- Solubility: Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Solubility in water: Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
- Decomposition temperature: Not available.
- SADT: Not available.
- Viscosity: Dynamic (room temperature): 575 mPa·s (575 cP)
- Density: 0.963 g/cm³

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 and acids.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>8400 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl glutarate</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl adipate</td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>11300 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;5100 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>8 g/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3914 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>18000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;3160 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>3280 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>5000 ppm</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;4200 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>4300 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Vapor</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>39000 mg/m³</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>1400 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Irritation/Corrosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl glutarate</td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1 Mililiters</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl adipate</td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1 Mililiters</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Eyes - Severe irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 Percent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Severe irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 5 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8 hours 60 microliters</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 Percent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 500 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Mild irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 10 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24 hours 100 milligrams</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Skin - Moderate irritant</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary**: Not available.

### Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reproductive toxicity

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Conclusion/Summary
- Not available.

### Teratogenicity
- Conclusion/Summary: Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>blood system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver and nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>blood system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver and nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>blood system, hearing organs, kidneys, liver and nervous system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information on the likely routes of exposure
- Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye irritation.
- **Inhalation**: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- **Skin contact**: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- **Ingestion**: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

- **Eye contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain or irritation
  - watering
  - redness

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Paint Tar Remover for pavers and slabs

Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness, dryness, cracking, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

General: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: May damage the unborn child.

Teratogenicity: May damage the unborn child.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects: Not available.

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.

Numerical measures of toxicity:

Acute toxicity estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>ATE value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>18252.1 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Section 12. Ecological information**

### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Acute LC50 1.23 ppm Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 832 mg/l</td>
<td>Fish - Lepomis macrochirus</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-</td>
<td>Acute LC50 9410 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectenicir - Adult</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 7720 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 2010 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 3300 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Pandalus montagui - Adult</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Neonate</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pujo - Adult</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 10800 μg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Neonate</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 7200 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pujo - Adult</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Acute LC50 3000 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Neonate</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 2600 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 7400 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 10600 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Acute EC50 2700 μg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>302B Inherent Biodegradability: Zahn-Wellens/EMPA Test</td>
<td>&gt;90 % - 8 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>LogP&lt;sub&gt;ow&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10 to 2500</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl glutarate</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethyl adipate</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylene</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>8.1 to 25.9</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>94.69</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOT Classification</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
<td>UN1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>This product may be re-classified as &quot;Combustible Liquid,&quot; 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.</td>
<td>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <strong>Emergency schedules (EmS)</strong> F-E, <em>S-E</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reportable quantity**

10012 lbs / 4545.5 kg [1246.9 gal / 4720.1 L]

Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

**Limited quantity**

Yes.

**Packaging instruction**

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Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft Type</th>
<th>Quantity Limitation</th>
<th>Special Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passenger aircraft</td>
<td>60 L</td>
<td>B1, B52, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo aircraft</td>
<td>220 L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations:
- TSCA 8(a) PAIR: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients:
No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification:
- Immediate (acute) health hazard
- Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Fire hazard</th>
<th>Sudden release of pressure</th>
<th>Reactive</th>
<th>Immediate (acute) health hazard</th>
<th>Delayed (chronic) health hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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United States
Section 15. Regulatory information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Reproductive</th>
<th>No significant risk level</th>
<th>Maximum acceptable dosage level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>3200 µg/day (inhalation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumene</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; 1-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE

New York: The following components are listed: Cumene; Benzene, 1-methylethyl-

New Jersey: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE; CUMENE; BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL)-; 1-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE; 2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-METHYL-

Pennsylvania: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL)-; 2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-METHYL-

California Prop. 65

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

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Inform Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.
Paint Tar Remover for pavers and slabs

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical hazards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability/Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

Procedure used to derive the classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3, H226</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2A, H319</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 2, H351</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 1B, H360 (Unborn child)</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3, H335</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3, H336</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2, H373 (blood system)</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304</td>
<td>Expert Judgment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 07/24/2015
Date of previous issue : No previous validation
Version : 1
Prepared by : IHS
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
Section 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

References: HCS (U.S.A.)- Hazard Communication Standard
International transport regulations

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.