

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** SIMONIZ SIMO-SOLV-A  
**Product Name:** SIMONIZ SIMO-SOLV-A  
**Revision Date:** Feb 20, 2020  
**Version:** 2.0  
**Distributor's Name:** SIMONIZ USA, INC.  
**Address:** 201 BOSTON TPKE - BOLTON, CT 06043  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** (800) 227-5536  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Solvent Cleaner/Degreaser

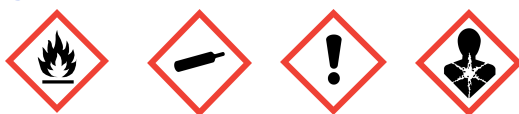
**Date Printed:** 12/16/21  
**Supersedes Date:** Jan 9, 2017

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols - Category 1  
Gases Under Pressure - Liquefied Gas  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
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.  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
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

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.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P261 - Avoid breathing mist, vapors or spray.

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

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

### 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 and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000142-82-5	n-Heptane	18% - 30%
0426260-76-6	Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	14% - 23%
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	11% - 24%
0064742-89-8	Aliphatic, light hydrocarbon solvent	11% - 24%
0000064-17-5	Ethyl Alcohol	3% - 6%
0000067-63-0	Isopropyl Alcohol	3% - 6%
0000124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	2% - 4%

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 or doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### 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.

### 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 reuse.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

### Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

## 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 increased fire intensity.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

### 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 build up 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, 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 dispose 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 (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent	2000	500				1	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]
Benzene		1 (a) / 25ceiling		1		1		0.5
Carbon Dioxide	9000	5000				1		5000
Cumene	245	50			1	1		50
Ethyl Alcohol	1900	1000				1		
Ethylbenzene	435	100				1		20

Isopropyl Alcohol	980	400				1		200
Naphthalene	50	10				1		10
n-Heptane	2000	500				1		400
Toluene	0.2	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling				1,2		20
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	2000	500				1	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent				[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];		
Benzene	1c		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI		0.1c
Carbon Dioxide	30000		30000		Asphyxia		9000	5000
Cumene					Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair		245	50
Ethyl Alcohol			1000	A3	URT irr	A3	1900	1000
Ethylbenzene	125			A3	URT irr;Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	435	100
Isopropyl Alcohol	500		400	A4	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	980	400
Naphthalene	15			A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3; BEI	50	10
n-Heptane			500		CNS impair; URT irr		350	85
Toluene	150			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	375	100
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light				[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	350	

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent			
Benzene		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1
Carbon Dioxide	54000		
Cumene			
Ethyl Alcohol			
Ethylbenzene	545		
Isopropyl Alcohol	1225		
Naphthalene	75		

n-Heptane			
Toluene	560	500ppm /10 minutes (a)	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light			

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.03 lb/gal
Density VOC	5.82 lb/gal
% VOC	96.45%
<hr/>	
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Flash Point	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

None known.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation.!

### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Acute Toxicity

0000064-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0000067-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

0000142-82-5 n-Heptane

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000091-20-3 Naphthalene

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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, 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.

0000142-82-5 n-Heptane

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0064742-89-8 Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

### Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 Toluene

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

0000098-82-8 Cumene

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

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.

0000142-82-5 n-Heptane

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000064-17-5 Ethyl Alcohol

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat):!7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse):!3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig):!5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

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)

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)

0000098-82-8 Cumene

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000091-20-3 Naphthalene

LC50: Insufficient data



LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000071-43-2 Benzene

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 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) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	IATA Information	IMDG Information	U.S. DOT Information
UN number:	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
Proper shipping name:	Aerosols, flammable	Aerosols	Aerosols
Hazard class:	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packaging group:	NA	NA	NA
Note / Special Provision:	(LTD QTY)	(LTD QTY)	(LTD QTY)

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000142-82-5	n-Heptane	18% - 30%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0426260-76-6	Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	14% - 23%	SARA312, TSCA
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	11% - 24%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0064742-89-8	Aliphatic, light hydrocarbon solvent	11% - 24%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000064-17-5	Ethyl Alcohol	3% - 6%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000067-63-0	Isopropyl Alcohol	3% - 6%	SARA313, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
0000124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	2% - 4%	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA

0000098-82-8	Cumene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
0000091-20-3	Naphthalene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
0000100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
0000071-43-2	Benzene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65, Cancer - Toxicity Developmental - Toxicity Male, OSHA
0000108-88-3	Toluene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Toxicity Developmental, OSHA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

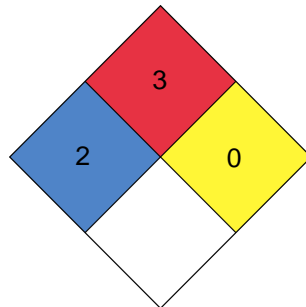
### Glossary

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; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; 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.

#### HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

#### NFPA



(\*) - Chronic effects

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

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