SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Diamond Interior

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Protective coating

1.3. Supplier

Manufacturer
NGNT Material Sciences SA
Chem. du Mont-de-Brez 2
1405 Pomy
Switzerland
T +41 (0)58 300 1080

Importer
NGNT Material Sciences SA
Rockefeller Center - Concourse- Suite 2002
610 Fifth Avenue
New York NY 10185
United States
T +1 917 522 2111 (Hours: 10 AM - 5 PM)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Phone number (US): 917 522 2111; Hours - 9 AM - 5 PM

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 1 — Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger
Hazard statements (GHS US) : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements (GHS US) : If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.
Do not breathe vapours, mist.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated	CAS-No.: 71750-80-6	1<x<2	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2
Stoddard solvent	CAS-No.: 8052-41-3	0,9<x<1,5	Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT RE 1 Asp. Tox. 1 Aquatic Chronic 3
Propan-2-ol	CAS-No.: 67-63-0	0,3<x<0,6	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
White mineral oil (petroleum)	CAS-No.: 8042-47-5	0,1<x<0,5	Asp. Tox. 1
tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate	CAS-No.: 78-10-4	≤0,5	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1	<0,06	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) STOT SE 1
(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol	CAS-No.: 3586-55-8	<0,03	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1
Acrylic acid	CAS-No.: 79-10-7	<0,01	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) Skin Corr. 1A Eye Dam. 1 STOT SE 3 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1
ethylbenzene	CAS-No.: 100-41-4	<0,006	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1 Aquatic Chronic 3

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	CAS-No.: 55965-84-9	<0,0003	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) Acute Tox. 1 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation) Skin Corr. 1C Eye Dam. 1 Skin Sens. 1A Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash skin with plenty of water.
First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.
First-aid measures after ingestion : Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Chronic symptoms : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically. Based on the assessment of risk of hazardous chemical agents, the competent person will settle the appropriate medical surveillance protocol, in accordance with the national legislation, in order to protect the health status of the workers.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment.
Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area. Do not breathe vapours, fume. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Do not let the product enter drainage system, surface and ground-water or soil. Contact local authorities in case of environmental release. Do not empty into drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Collect spillage.
Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (for example sand, sawdust, a universal binder, silica gel). Ventilate affected area.
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer also to sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe vapours, spray.
Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Storage area : Store in a well-ventilated place.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Nebbia di olio minerale
ACGIH OEL TWA	5 mg/m³
ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m³

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Acrylic acid
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	2 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr. Notations: Skin; A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethyl silicate

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	10 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; kidney dam
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethyl silicate
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	850 mg/m³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated (71750-80-6)
No additional information available

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)
No additional information available

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	2-Propanol
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	400 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
Local name	2-PROPANOL
BEI	40 mg/l Parameter: Acetone - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek - Notations: B, Ns
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Isopropyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	980 mg/m³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	400 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethylbenzene
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair. Notations: A3 (Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans); BEI

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
ACGIH chemical category	A3 – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Human. Upper Respiratory Tract Irritant; kidney damage (nephropathy); cochlear impairment) (2010)
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
Local name	ETHYLBENZENE
BEI	0.15 g/g creatinine; sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine at the end of the shift (Notation: Non specific).
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ethyl benzene
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	435 mg/m³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

methanol (67-56-1)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Methanol
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	200 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	250 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea. Notations: Skin; BEI
ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Methyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	260 mg/m³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	200 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)
No additional information available

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)
No additional information available

Monitoring methods	
Monitoring methods	The measurement of substances at the workplace must be carried out with standardized methods or, failing that, with appropriate methods.

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Appropriate risk management measures, that must be adopted at the workplace, have to be selected and applied, following the risks assessment carried out by the employer, in connection with his working activity. If the results of this evaluation show that the general and collective prevention measures are not sufficient to reduce the risk, and if you cannot prevent exposure to the mixture by other means, adequate personal protective equipment must be adopted, complying with the relevant technical national/international standards.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:
Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hand protection:
Protective gloves

Eye protection:
Safety glasses

Skin and body protection:
Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Colour	:	White milky
Odour	:	light smell (almost inexistent)
Odour threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	Neutral
Melting point	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Aqueous solution, not expected to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	:	Aqueous solution, not expected to have oxidizing properties.

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5 mg/l air

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
LD50 oral rat	1000 – 2000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	1100 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	11 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
ATE US (vapours)	16.83 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3000 mg/kg bodyweight
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.5 mg/l air

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
LD50 oral rat	5840 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 12800 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	25000 mg/m³
ATE US (oral)	5840 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapours)	25 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	25 mg/l/4h

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15500 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	3500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	15500 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	17.2 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

methanol (67-56-1)	
ATE US (oral)	100 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	300 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	700 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	3 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.5 mg/l/4h
Additional data	Methanol- In humans, transient central nervous system (CNS) effects appear above blood methanol levels of 200 mg/L and serious ocular symptoms appear above 500 mg/L. The minimal acute methanol dose to humans that can result in death is considered to be 300 to 1,000 mg/kg by ingestion, and fatalities have occurred in untreated patients with initial methanol blood levels in the range of 1,500- 2,000 mg/L

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)	
LD50 oral rat	200 – 2000 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	200 mg/kg bodyweight

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)	
LD50 oral rat	53 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	53 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	5 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	10 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapours)	0.05 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	0.005 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Highly refined base oil was found to be non-irritating to rabbit skin over a 24 to 72 hour period with a 24 hour exposure period (similar to OECD 404). Erythema and edema scores were 0.0 for all sites.

Acrylic acid is highly corrosive for eyes and skin.

Ethyl silicate is slightly irritating to the skin of rabbits, but does not meet the criteria for classification as irritant.

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated: a short contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Propan-2-ol. In skin irritation studies, irritation was not observed following patch application (occlusive) of undiluted chemical for four hours to intact and abraded skin of rabbits and guinea pigs.

The exposure to Stoddard solvent caused moderate to severe erythema and oedema according to the Draize test after 24 h of skin contact. The test substance is irritating to skin.

Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).

Methanol. In vivo test on rabbit: no adverse effect observed (not irritating).

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol is irritating to the skin.

Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) causes adverse skin reactions of varying degrees of gravity (irritation or corrosion) based on the percentage.

pH: Neutral

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Highly refined base oil was found to be non-irritating to rabbit eyes when exposed to 0.1 mL of undiluted mineral oil (OECD 405).

Acrylic acid is highly corrosive for eyes and skin.

Ethyl silicate: vapours of ethyl silicate are irritating to the eyes and to the respiratory tract

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated is irritating to the eyes

Propan-2-olo: In an eye irritation study (OECD TG 405), the undiluted chemical was applied to the conjunctival sac of three male and three female New Zealand White rabbits. While conjunctival responses included redness, chemosis (oedema of the conjunctiva), and clear/white discharge, corneal opacity, stippling and corneal ulceration were also noted.

Stoddard solvent was administered to one eye of six New Zealand White rabbits to assess for ocular irritation. Irritation subsided and all animals were clear of ocular irritation within 7 days after treatment. These findings do not warrant classification of Stoddard solvent as an ocular irritant.

Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).

Methanol. In six rabbits, mild to moderate conjunctivitis and oedema as well as mild iritis were produced after instillation of 0.1 mL undiluted methanol into the eyes. Average scores after 24, 48, and 72 h were approximately two for conjunctival redness and less than one for other effects. Primary irritation subsided although redness of the conjunctivae persisted after 72 hours (OECD, 2004).

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol causes irreversible damage to the eyes.

Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1): contact with the eyes can cause corrosion to the cornea and the mucosae.

pH: Neutral

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

The key sensitisation study indicates that highly refined base oil is not a delayed contact dermal sensitiser in the guinea pig (OECD 406).

Tetraethyl orthosilicate is not a skin sensitizer (studies in guinea-pigs).

Propan-2-ol: the test performed (OECD TG 406) showed that Propan-2-ol is not a skin sensitizer

Stoddard solvent showed no evidence of being a skin sensitizer when tested using the Buehler test in a reliable study conducted in accordance with OECD Guidelines 406. The study was GLP compliant.

Ethylbenzene is not a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs. Respiratory sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a respiratory sensitiser in guinea pigs.

Reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) has a strong skin sensitizing potential

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Based on in vitro and in vivo mutagenicity data, highly refined base oils are not classified as mutagens.

Acrylic acid: in vivo studies on rat bone marrow cells or mouse germ cells after oral administration showed no mutagenic potential in vivo.

Ethyl silicate: tests in vitro show that the substance does not induce mutations or chromosome aberrations in mammals cells

Mutagenicity testing in vitro results for Stoddard solvent has been reported in several studies using bacterial and mammalian cells. There was no indication of genotoxicity in any of the studies.

Mutagenicity testing in vivo showed no evidence of genotoxicity.

Ethylbenzene: based on various in-vivo and in-vitro tests, the substance is not considered to be mutagenic

Methanol. In the in-vitro tests and in-vivo tests carried out, no genotoxic potential was detectable

Carcinogenicity : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Highly refined base oils are not carcinogenic via oral, dermal, or inhalation exposures (OECD 453)
Acrylic acid: there is no evidence of carcinogenicity.

Propan-2-ol is not carcinogenic

No experimental animal data has been reported concerning the carcinogenic properties of Stoddard solvent. The carcinogenic properties of petrochemical products are usually ascribed to the content of benzene or polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), especially benzo[a]pyrene. The content of benzene in theStoddard solventis lower than 0.1 w/w%.

Methanol. There was no evidence of carcinogenic potential in rats and mice that inhaled the chemical at concentrations up to 1.3 mg/L for 24 and 18 months, respectively. The weight of evidence suggests that methanol is not carcinogenic (OECD, 2004).

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/male, 2 years)	1200 mg/kg bodyweight

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Additional data	Based on a weight of evidence and category read-across approach, there is insufficient data to classify Highly Refined base oil as toxic for reproduction.

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
Additional data	It is concluded that the substance Stoddard solvent does not meet the criteria to be classified for human health hazards for Reproductive toxicity

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
Additional data	Propan-2-ol: The substance is considered not to be toxic for the reproduction.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed

methanol (67-56-1)	
Additional data	Methanol. Based on the data available, the chemical is not considered to have reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans. No impairment of fertility or reproductive performance was reported in male and female rats exposed to the chemical, unless at very high doses. No epidemiological studies in humans have been located to demonstrate that there is a link between methanol exposure and an increased incidence of fetal malformations or developmental impairment.

STOT-single exposure : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Additional data	Acrylic acid may be corrosive/irritating to the respiratory tract.

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Additional data	Ethyl silicate: vapours of ethyl silicate are irritating to the eyes and to the respiratory tract

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Additional data	Propan-2-ol may cause drowsiness or dizziness after inhalation (single exposure)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Additional data	Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).

methanol (67-56-1)	
STOT-single exposure	Causes damage to organs.
Additional data	Methanol: exposure to excessive vapour causes eye irritation, drowsiness, headache and fatigue; exposure to high concentrations can cause damages to the optic nerve and central nervous system depression. Ingestion may cause eye damages.

STOT-repeated exposure : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≥ 1200 mg/kg bodyweight

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	1056 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit, 90 days)	2000 mg/kg bodyweight
STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	75 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 408)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Additional data	Prolonged or repeated exposure via oral route or via inhalation to ethylbenzene may damage hearing

methanol (67-56-1)	
Additional data	Methanol. In studies with rodents, methanol produced only slight toxicity effects. In monkeys, instead, methanol produced neurological effects such us slight peripheral nerve damage, very slight degeneration of the optic nerve, coma and lethality. In these animals, methanol also produced liver and kidney effects. A study published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) stated that a group of workers exposed to 0.48–4.0 mg/L (99% methanol) had increased symptoms relevant to methanol toxicity such as headache, dizziness, and eye irritation compared with a non-exposed control group at the same workplace.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chronic symptoms : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	100 – 1000 mg/l LL50
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l LL50

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	27 mg/l Salmo gairdneri
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	47 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic fish	10.1 mg/l Oryzias latipes (Ricefish)
NOEC chronic crustacea	19 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 245 mg/l Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 75 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic fish	> 245 mg/l Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)
NOEC chronic crustacea	≥ 75 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2.5 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss
NOEC (chronic)	0.1 mg/l Daphnia magna

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9640 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	10000 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic algae	1800 mg/l Scenedesmus quadricauda

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	4.2 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1.8 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.96 mg/l Ceriodaphnia dubia
NOEC (additional information)	Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50=96 mg/L/24h

methanol (67-56-1)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	15400 mg/l Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 10000 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
NOEC chronic fish	15800 mg/l Oryzias latipes (Ricefish)
NOEC chronic crustacea	208 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Additional ecotoxicological information	Toxicity data on soil micro- and macro organisms: EC50 activated sludge = 19800 mg/L IC50 activated sludge >1000 mg/L IC50 Nitrosamonas = 880 mg/L Toxic limit concentration Pseudomonas, Microcystis aeruginosa. = 530 - 6600 mg/L

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	71 mg/l Brachydanio rerio (zebra-fish)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 20 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)	
NOEC chronic algae	> 1 mg/l Desmodesmus subspicatus

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)	
Additional ecotoxicological information	Toxicity data on soil micro- and macroorganisms: EC50 = 4.5 mg/l/3hr (respiration inhibition of activated sludge)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Based on a supporting read-across study, HRBO was determined to be inherently biodegradable but not readily biodegradable.

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

methanol (67-56-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Methanol is readily biodegradable. It does not undergo hydrolysis. Volatilization is not a significant removal process from the aquatic compartment. Methanol is degraded in the atmosphere by photochemical, hydroxyl-radical dependent reactions.

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)	
Persistence and degradability	The ultimate aerobic biodegradability of both MIT and CIT attained levels of >55% within 29 days.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation is not expected to occur.

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	5.01

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Isopropanol. The potential of bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not expected to be significant, based on an estimated BCF value of 1.0.

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Based on log Kow <=3, the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.

methanol (67-56-1)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Methanol does not significantly bioaccumulate in fish. Experimental BCFs of < 10 in fish species, including Cyprinus carpio and Leuciscus idus, have been reported.

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation is not expected to occur.

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.75
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

12.4. Mobility in soil

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
Mobility in soil	Based on a Kow=1 (estimated), ethyl silicate is expected to have a very high mobility in soil. The substance is also expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces (based on the vapour pressure)

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
Mobility in soil	A low potential for adsorption is expected because of its log Pow<3 and the ready biodegradability

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Mobility in soil	Ethylbenzene is expected to have a moderate mobility in soil; volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected

methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Methanol. The low octanol/water partition coefficient value of -0.7 suggest a high mobility in soil.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Regional legislation (waste) : Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.1. UN number or ID number			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.4. Packing group			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
14.5. Environmental hazards			
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
No supplementary information available			

14.6. Special precautions for user

Overland transport
Not applicable

Transport by sea
Not applicable

Air transport
Not applicable

Rail transport
Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Commercial status of components according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

Name	CAS-No.	Listing	Commercial status	Flags
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	Present	Active	
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	Present	Active	
tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate	78-10-4	Present	Active	
Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated	71750-80-6	Present	Active	XU
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Present	Active	XU
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Present	Active	XU
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Present	Active	XU
methanol	67-56-1	Present	Active	XU
(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol	3586-55-8	Present		XU
reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	Present	Inactive	XU

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313 Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313 Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

methanol (67-56-1)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313 Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Dimethyl siloxane, 3-(2-aminoethyl)aminopropyldimethoxysiloxy-terminated (71750-80-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

methanol (67-56-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)

Not listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)/NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

reaction mass of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1) (55965-84-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

White mineral oil (petroleum) (8042-47-5)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Acrylic acid (79-10-7)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

(ethylenedioxy)dimethanol (3586-55-8)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

15.3. US State regulations

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significant risk level (NSRL)	Maximum allowable dose level (MADL)
Yes	No	No	No	54 µg/day (inhalation); 41 µg/day (oral)	

methanol (67-56-1)					
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significant risk level (NSRL)	Maximum allowable dose level (MADL)
No	Yes	No	No		47000 µg/day (inhalation); 23,000 µg/day (oral)

SECTION 16: Other information

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Data sources : ECHA Database. SDS suppliers. ChemIDPlus database. PubChem Database. Gestis Database.

Training advice : Follow National requirements to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.