

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Diamond Leather

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use : 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

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) :

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements (GHS US) :

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Avoid release to the environment.
If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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

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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
Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	-	< 95	Flam. Liq. 3 Asp. Tox. 1 Aquatic Chronic 2
n-butyl acetate	CAS-No.: 123-86-4	3<x<5	Flam. Liq. 3 STOT SE 3
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate)	CAS-No.: 1793072-86-2	2<x<3,5	Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)
Stoddard solvent	CAS-No.: 8052-41-3	0,2<x≤0.42	Flam. Liq. 3 Skin Irrit. 2 STOT RE 1 Asp. Tox. 1 Aquatic Chronic 3
Propan-2-ol	CAS-No.: 67-63-0	0,1<x<0,2	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1	<0,02	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) STOT SE 1, H370
ethylbenzene	CAS-No.: 100-41-4	<0,002	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1 Aquatic Chronic 3

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	: Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Rinse skin with water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

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

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Risk of lung oedema.

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

Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapour.

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. No open flames, no sparks, and no smoking. 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

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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 : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

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.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment.
- 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

- Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
- Incompatible materials : Strong oxidizing agents.
- Heat and ignition sources : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Storage area : Store in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics

No additional information available

n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

No additional information available

Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)

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

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Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Isopropyl alcohol
OSHA PEL TWA [1]	980 mg/m ³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	400 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/m ³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	200 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
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/m ³
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	100 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

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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	: Transparent
Odour	: light solvent smell
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Neutral
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: 45 °C
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

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Explosive limits : No data available
Explosive properties : No data available
Oxidising properties : No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapour.

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

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic fumes may be released.

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)

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/g
LD50 dermal rabbit	≥ 3160 mg/kg bodyweight OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5000 mg/m ³
n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
LD50 oral rat	10760 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 14112 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	10760 mg/kg bodyweight
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	2.1 mg/l (vapor, 4h)
ATE US (gases)	700 ppmv/4h

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Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)	
ATE US (vapours)	2.1 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	2.1 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/m ³
ATE US (oral)	5840 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapours)	25 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	25 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
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

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Skin corrosion/irritation	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics are not classified as skin irritant according to CLP Regulation (test on rabbits according to OECD Guideline 404)</p> <p>n-butyl acetate is not irritating</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Methanol. In vivo test on rabbit: no adverse effect observed (not irritating).</p> <p>Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).</p> <p>pH: Neutral</p>
Serious eye damage/irritation	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics cause only slight eye irritation (test on rabbits); the classification as an eye irritant is not warranted.</p> <p>n-butyl acetate is not irritating</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Propan-2-ol: 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012).</p> <p>pH: Neutral</p>
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	<p>: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics: based on the available data (Magnusson and Kligman Guinea-Pig Maximization tests (OECD TG 406)), the substance is not considered to be a skin sensitizer.</p> <p>N-butyl acetate resulted not a skin sensitizer in the mouse ear swelling test.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Propan-2-ol: the test performed (OECD TG 406) showed that Propan-2-ol is not a skin sensitizer</p> <p>Skin sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs.</p> <p>Respiratory sensitization: Methanol is not considered to be a respiratory sensitiser in guinea pigs.</p> <p>Ethylbenzene is not a skin or respiratory sensitizer.</p>

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Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics: all genetic toxicity studies performed are negatives. N-butyl acetate: all the tests performed were negative; the substance is not genotoxic. 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. Methanol. In the in-vitro tests and in-vivo tests carried out, no genotoxic potential was detectable Ethylbenzene: based on various in-vivo and in-vitro tests, the substance is not considered to be mutagenic
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics are not classified as carcinogens. 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%. Propan-2-ol is not carcinogenic 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).

Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
Additional data	N-butyl acetate did not show adverse effects on fertility and developmental toxicity
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.
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.
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	
Additional data	There are no studies indicating that the substance is a respiratory irritant.
n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
Additional data	n-butyl acetate may cause drowsiness or dizziness after inhalation (single exposure)
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)
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.
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).
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	
NOAEL (subchronic, oral, animal/male, 90 days)	> 1000 mg/kg bodyweight
Additional data	No significant adverse effects were observed following repeated dose exposure to the substance.
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.
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 as 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.
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
Aspiration hazard	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Risk of lung oedema.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 1000 mg/l LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1000 mg/l EL50, Daphnia magna
n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	18 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	44 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
LOEC (chronic)	47.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
NOEC (chronic)	23.2 mg/l Daphnia magna
NOEC chronic crustacea	23 mg/l Daphnia magna; read across: isobutyl acetate
NOEC chronic algae	196 mg/l Desmodesmus subspicatus
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
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 Nitrosomonas = 880 mg/L Toxic limit concentration Pseudomonas, Microcystis aeruginosa. = 530 - 6600 mg/L
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

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water.
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n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

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

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

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

Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics

Bioaccumulative potential	not expected.
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n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.
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Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	5.01
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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.
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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.
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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Bioaccumulative potential	Based on log Kow <=3, the substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Mobility in soil	n-butyl acetate is expected to have a very high mobility in soil (Koc value of 19, estimated)
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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
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methanol (67-56-1)	
Mobility in soil	Methanol. The low octanol/water partition coefficient value of -0.7 suggest a high mobility in soil.
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Mobility in soil	Ethylbenzene is expected to have a moderate mobility in soil; volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected

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.
Additional information	: Flammable vapours may accumulate in the container.
Ecology - waste materials	: Avoid release to the environment. Do not empty into drains.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.1. UN number or ID number			
UN 1993	UN 1993	UN 1993	UN 1993
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics)
Transport document description			
UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics), 3, III, (D/E), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics), 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALL Y HAZARDOUS	UN 1993 Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics), 3, III	UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics), 3, III, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
3	3	3	3
14.4. Packing group			
III	III	III	III

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ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.5. Environmental hazards			
Dangerous for the environment: Yes	Dangerous for the environment: Yes Marine pollutant: Yes	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: Yes
No supplementary information available			

14.6. Special precautions for user

Overland transport

Classification code (ADR)	: F1
Special provisions (ADR)	: 274, 601
Limited quantities (ADR)	: 5I
Excepted quantities (ADR)	: E1
Packing instructions (ADR)	: P001, IBC03, LP01, R001
Mixed packing provisions (ADR)	: MP19
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (ADR)	: T4
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (ADR)	: TP1, TP29
Tank code (ADR)	: LGBF
Vehicle for tank carriage	: FL
Transport category (ADR)	: 3
Special provisions for carriage - Packages (ADR)	: V12
Special provisions for carriage - Operation (ADR)	: S2
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	: 30
Orange plates	: 
Tunnel restriction code (ADR)	: D/E
EAC code	: •3Y

Transport by sea

Special provisions (IMDG)	: 223, 274, 955
Limited quantities (IMDG)	: 5 L
Excepted quantities (IMDG)	: E1
Packing instructions (IMDG)	: LP01, P001
IBC packing instructions (IMDG)	: IBC03
Tank instructions (IMDG)	: T4
Tank special provisions (IMDG)	: TP1, TP29
EmS-No. (Fire)	: F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage)	: S-E
Stowage category (IMDG)	: A

Air transport

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA)	: E1
PCA Limited quantities (IATA)	: Y344
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA)	: 10L
PCA packing instructions (IATA)	: 355
PCA max net quantity (IATA)	: 60L
CAO packing instructions (IATA)	: 366
CAO max net quantity (IATA)	: 220L
Special provisions (IATA)	: A3
ERG code (IATA)	: 3L

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Rail transport

Classification code (RID)	: F1
Special provisions (RID)	: 274, 601
Limited quantities (RID)	: 5L
Excepted quantities (RID)	: E1
Packing instructions (RID)	: P001, IBC03, LP01, R001
Mixed packing provisions (RID)	: MP19
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (RID)	: T4
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (RID)	: TP1, TP29
Tank codes for RID tanks (RID)	: LGBF
Transport category (RID)	: 3
Special provisions for carriage – Packages (RID)	: W12
Colis express (express parcels) (RID)	: CE4
Hazard identification number (RID)	: 30

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
Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, <2% aromatics		Present		
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Present	Active	
Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate)	1793072-86-2	Present		
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Present	Active	
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Present	Active	
methanol	67-56-1	Present	Active	
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Present	Active	

n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313

CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
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Propan-2-ol (67-63-0)

Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

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
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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
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Poly(Hexadecyl Acrylate/2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate/Octadecyl Acrylate/3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Tridecafluorooctyl Methacrylate) (1793072-86-2)

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

methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

n-butyl acetate (123-86-4)

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)

methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

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

15.3. US State regulations

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)

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)	

SECTION 16: Other information

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

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

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.