SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Diamond Body 36

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

Flammable liquids, Category 3	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1	Very 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.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
Very 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.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid release to the environment.
If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER, a doctor.
Store locked up.

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
Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	CAS-No.: 64742-48-9	<35	Flam. Liq. 3 STOT SE 3 Asp. Tox. 1
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).]	CAS-No.: 64742-47-8	<25	Asp. Tox. 1
Xylene	CAS-No.: 1330-20-7	<9	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) Skin Irrit. 2
Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane	CAS-No.: 51851-37-7	<1	STOT RE 2
Stoddard solvent	CAS-No.: 8052-41-3	0,3<x<0,7	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	Flam. Liq. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium	CAS-No.: 27858-32-8	<0,3	Flam. Liq. 3 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3
toluene	CAS-No.: 108-88-3	<0,08	Flam. Liq. 2 Skin Irrit. 2 Repr. 2 STOT SE 3 STOT RE 2 Asp. Tox. 1

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
methanol	CAS-No.: 67-56-1	<0,08	Flam. Liq. 2 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral) Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal) Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation) STOT SE 1
tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate	CAS-No.: 78-10-4	<0,05	Flam. Liq. 3 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation) Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 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.

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

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/effects : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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

Firefighting instructions : Prevent fire fighting water from entering the environment.
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. Avoid breathing 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

Very 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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : 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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapours, fume.
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, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

No additional information available

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)
No additional information available

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Xylene, mixed isomers (Dimethylbenzene)
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	100 ppm
ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	150 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair. Notations: A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
Local name	XYLENES (Technical or commercial grade)
BEI	1.5 g/g creatinine Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021

toluene (108-88-3)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Toluene
ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	20 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: CNS, visual & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss. Notations: OTO; A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); BEI
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
Local name	TOLUENE
BEI	0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift 0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek 0.3 mg/g creatinine Parameter: o-Cresol (with hydrolysis) - Medium: urine - Sampling time: End of shift - Notations: B
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Toluene
OSHA PEL TWA [2]	200 ppm
OSHA PEL C [ppm]	300 ppm
Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift	500 ppm 10 mins.
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-2

methanol (67-56-1)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Methanol

methanol (67-56-1)	
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

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)
No additional information available

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

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

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

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)
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 : 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
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, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg Read-across
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Read-across

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5000 mg/m³ Read-across

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg in male and female rats for kerosine (similar to OECD 420)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg in male and female rabbits for kerosine (similar to OECD 402)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	> 5.28 mg/l vapour in male and female rats for kerosine (similar to OECD 403)

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3523 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	3523 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
Additional data	In animal studies xylene isomers (including mixed xylene) exhibit low acute toxicity by oral route with the reported LD50 values all exceeding 2000 mg/kg bw.

toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 oral rat	5580 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	12400 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	4328 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	6000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapours)	210 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

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight OECD Guideline 423
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight OECD Guideline 402

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2500 mg/kg bodyweight

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmv/4h
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

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)	
LD50 oral rat	23020 mg/kg bodyweight
LD50 dermal rabbit	12870 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (oral)	23020 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	12870 mg/kg bodyweight

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics: several studies have been carried out on this group of substances; the results showed that this substance is not irritating to the skin

Xylene: The available data indicate that mixed xylene should be considered to be irritating to skin.

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: mild skin irritation was observed in guinea pigs

Toluene is irritating to the skin

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

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane: based on a study according to OECD Guideline 404 (rabbit), the substance is not irritating.

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

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.

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.

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

pH: Neutral

Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics are not irritating to the eyes (read across from supporting substances, test on rabbits). Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: kerosine was found to be non-irritating to rabbit eyes when exposed to 0.1 mL of test substance (OECD 405). Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance is considered to be an eye irritant (weight of evidence) 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). Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane: based on a study according to OECD Guideline 405, the substance is only slightly irritating Ethyl silicate: vapours of ethyl silicate are irritating to the eyes and to the respiratory tract 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. 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. Ethylbenzene is moderately irritating; after reviewing of the available data, RAC concluded that no classification for irritation is necessary (2012). pH: Neutral
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics: there are studies on guinea pigs (read across from supporting substances) which show that the substance is not a skin sensitizer. Based on the skin sensitization tests, it is presumed that there is no respiratory sensitization potential (specific studies were not performed). Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: in animal assays (similar to OECD 406) for skin sensitisation, kerosines did not elicit a positive response. Xylene is an unreactive chemical that would not be identified on the basis of chemical structure as being a potential skin sensitizer. In addition, there is no clinical evidence demonstrating that xylene causes skin sensitization in humans, even when tested in a very rigorous human predictive assay. Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance is not considered to be a skin 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. Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane is not a skin sensitizer (studies on guinea pigs) Tetraethyl orthosilicate is not a skin sensitizer (studies in guinea-pigs). 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. Propan-2-ol: the test performed (OECD TG 406) showed that Propan-2-ol is not a skin sensitizer Ethylbenzene is not a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics: all the in vivo and in vitro studies were negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: there were no studiesthat described mutagenic or genotoxic effects of kerosine or jet fuels in humans. Because most of the experimental studies were negative and the data on various individual components of kerosines and jet fuels were negative, the weight of evidence from in vitro and in vivo mutagenic studies indicates that kerosine and jet fuels are likely not mutagens and are not classified as mutagens

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium: the substance was not mutagenic in a bacterial reverse mutagenetic test (test on Salmonella Typhimurium)

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

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane is not genotoxic

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

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics are highly unlikely to be carcinogenic

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: kerosine is not carcinogenic when animals are exposed via the oral or inhalation route.

Xylene: there is no evidence of carcinogenic activity

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).

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

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

toluene (108-88-3)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

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)

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)	
NOAEL (animal/male, F0/P)	1000 mg/kg bodyweight 2-generation reproductive studies (OECD 416)

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed

toluene (108-88-3)	
Additional data	Toluene is suspected to cause damages to the unborn child

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.

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)	
Additional data	The substance did not show adverse effects on reproduction.

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
Additional data	No adverse effects for reproduction were observed

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.

STOT-single exposure : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)	
NOAEL (oral, rat)	750 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEL (dermal, rat/rabbit)	≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight
NOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour)	1 mg/l

toluene (108-88-3)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Additional data	Inhalation of toluene may cause drowsiness or dizziness (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.

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.

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

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	≥ 5000 mg/kg bodyweight/day

toluene (108-88-3)	
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Additional data	Repeated exposure to toluene (via inhalation route) can cause damage to central-nervous system

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.

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	50 mg/kg bodyweight OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)
STOT-repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Additional data	After repeated exposure via oral route, the substance may cause damage to organs.

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	10 – 50 mg/kg bodyweight OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)

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.

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

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

Symptoms/effects : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Risk of lung oedema.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	LL50 >1000 mg/L, Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	LL50 >1000 mg/L, Daphnia magna
NOEC chronic algae	NOELR =100 mg/L, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2 – 5 mg/l OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	1.4 mg/l OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.48 OECD Guideline 211 (Daphnia magna Reproduction Test)

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	2.6 mg/l Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
NOEC chronic fish	> 1.3 mg/l Salmo gairdneri

toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	13 mg/l Carassius auratus (goldfish)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)
LC50 - Fish [2]	24 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

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

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	> 3.1 mg/l Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 9 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)

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

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

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)	
LC50 - Fish [1]	9640 mg/l Pimephales promelas
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 100 mg/l Daphnia magna (Water flea)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)	
Persistence and degradability	Kerosines are readily to inherently biodegradable.

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

toluene (108-88-3)	
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.

Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane (51851-37-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Not 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.

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)	
Persistence and degradability	readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

toluene (108-88-3)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	1300

toluene (108-88-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	4.2
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

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.

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.

12.4. Mobility in soil

toluene (108-88-3)	
Mobility in soil	Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil.

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

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.

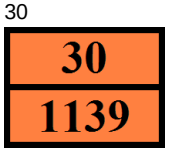
SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	RID
14.1. UN number or ID number			
UN 1139	UN 1139	UN 1139	UN 1139
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics)	COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics)	Coating solution (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics)	COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics)
Transport document description			
UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics), 3, III, (D/E), ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics), 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS	UN 1139 Coating solution (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics), 3, III	UN 1139 COATING SOLUTION (Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics), 3, III, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
3	3	3	3
			
14.4. Packing group			
III	III	III	III
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
Limited quantities (ADR)	:	5l
Excepted quantities (ADR)	:	E1
Packing instructions (ADR)	:	P001, IBC03, LP01, R001
Mixed packing provisions (ADR)	:	MP19
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (ADR)	:	T2
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (ADR)	:	TP1
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) : 955
Limited quantities (IMDG) : 5 L
Excepted quantities (IMDG) : E1
Packing instructions (IMDG) : P001, LP01
IBC packing instructions (IMDG) : IBC03
Tank instructions (IMDG) : T2
Tank special provisions (IMDG) : TP1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Stowage category (IMDG) : A
Properties and observations (IMDG) : Miscibility with water depends upon the composition.

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

Rail transport
Classification code (RID) : F1
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) : T2
Portable tank and bulk container special provisions (RID) : TP1
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, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	64742-48-9	Present	Active	

Name	CAS-No.	Listing	Commercial status	Flags
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine—unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).]	64742-47-8	Present	Active	
Xylene	1330-20-7	Present	Active	
toluene	108-88-3	Present	Active	
methanol	67-56-1	Present	Active	XU
Triethoxy(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl)silane	51851-37-7	Present	Active	PMN;S
tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate	78-10-4	Present	Active	PMN;S
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	Present	Active	PMN;S
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Present	Active	PMN;S
Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium	27858-32-8	Present	Active	PMN;S

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313 Listed on EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

toluene (108-88-3)	
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

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

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Xylene (1330-20-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

toluene (108-88-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

methanol (67-56-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)

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)

Bis(ethyl acetoacetato-O1',O3)bis(propan-2-olato)titanium (27858-32-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics (64742-48-9)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light; Kerosine— unspecified; [A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approxi mately 150 °C to 290 °C (302 °F to 554 °F).] (64742-47-8)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

Xylene (1330-20-7)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

toluene (108-88-3)

Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

methanol (67-56-1)
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)

tetraethyl silicate; ethyl silicate (78-10-4)
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)

15.3. US State regulations

toluene (108-88-3)					
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		7000 µg/day

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. CORAP Evaluation: Substance evaluation conclusion and evaluation report. PubChem Database. ChemIDPlus 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.