

1. Identification

Product identifier	Ideapaint PRO CLEAR Part B, THIS
Other means of identification	None.
Recommended use	Dry erase coating.
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information	
Manufacturer/Supplier	ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN) 555 Bay Street North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 1H1 Canada
Telephone number	978-623-9980
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Emergency	Chemtel 1-800-255-3924 1-813-248-0585

2. Hazard identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 3
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
	Sensitization, respiratory	Category 1
	Sensitization, skin	Category 1
	Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure	Category 2 (central nervous system)
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 3
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 3

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Flammable liquid and vapour. Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour. May cause flash fire or explosion. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. In case of fire: Use water fog, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical powder to extinguish.

Storage

Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards

None known.

Supplemental information

None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
1,6-Diisocyanatohexane homopolymer		28182-81-2	60-100
n-Butyl acetate		123-86-4	10-20
Xylene		1330-20-7	7-13
Ethylbenzene		100-41-4	<2
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate		822-06-0	<0.6

Composition comments

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a poison center or doctor/physician.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. In case of eczema or other skin disorders: Seek medical attention and take along these instructions. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Behavioural changes. Decrease in motor functions. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Difficulty in breathing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Harmful if inhaled. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Specific methods Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

General fire hazards Flammable liquid and vapour.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapour. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil etc) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Prevent product from entering drains.

Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Persons susceptible to allergic reactions should not handle this product.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	TWA	0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	150 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	TWA	50 ppm
	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	543 mg/m ³
	TWA	125 ppm
		434 mg/m ³
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	TWA	100 ppm
		0.03 mg/m ³
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	0.005 ppm
		950 mg/m ³
		200 ppm
TWA	713 mg/m ³	
	150 ppm	

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	651 mg/m3
		150 ppm
	TWA	434 mg/m3
		100 ppm

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	Ceiling	0.01 ppm
	TWA	0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	TWA	0.005 ppm
	TWA	0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	50 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	TWA	20 ppm
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	Ceiling	0.02 ppm
	TWA	0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	200 ppm
	TWA	150 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	STEL	543 mg/m3
		125 ppm
	TWA	434 mg/m3
		100 ppm

Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation respecting occupational health and safety)

Components	Type	Value
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	TWA	0.034 mg/m3
		0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	STEL	950 mg/m3
		200 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	TWA	713 mg/m3
		150 ppm
	STEL	651 mg/m3
	TWA	434 mg/m3
		100 ppm

Canada. Saskatchewan OELs (Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996, Table 21)

Components	Type	Value
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	15 minute	125 ppm
	8 hour	100 ppm
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	15 minute	0.015 ppm
	8 hour	0.005 ppm
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)	15 minute	200 ppm
	8 hour	150 ppm
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	15 minute	150 ppm
	8 hour	100 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Creatinine in urine	*
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0)	15 µg/g	Hexamethylene diamine (with hydrolysis)	Creatinine in urine	*
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide easy access to water supply and eye wash facilities.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear approved safety glasses or goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material.

Other

Wear suitable protective clothing. Use of protective coveralls and long sleeves is recommended.

Respiratory protection Selection and use of respiratory protective equipment should be in accordance with OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134; or in Canada with CSA Standard Z94.4. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. Use a properly fitted, particulate filter respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.
Form Liquid.
Colour Clear, pale yellow.

Odour Strong sweet.

Odour threshold Not available.

pH 6 - 9

Melting point/freezing point Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range Not available.

Flash point 32.8 °C (91.0 °F) Closed cup

Evaporation rate Slower than ether.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) 1.7

Flammability limit - lower (%) temperature 100 °C (212 °F)

Flammability limit - upper (%) >9.44

Flammability limit - upper (%) temperature 100 °C (212 °F)

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available.

Vapour pressure Not available.

Vapour density Heavier than air.

Relative density 1.2 - 1.32

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Insoluble in water.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature Not available.

Decomposition temperature Not available.

Viscosity Not available.

Other information

VOC > 350 g/l EPA Method 24 Mixture of A and B

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Can polymerise exothermically if heated, sunlight or by addition of free radical initiators

Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	May polymerise.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong acids. Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Narcosis. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Behavioural changes. Decrease in motor functions. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Difficulty in breathing. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. Dermatitis. Rash. Harmful if inhaled. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled.

Components	Species	Test Results
1,6-Diisocyanatohexane homopolymer (CAS 28182-81-2)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	4.62 mg/l, 4 h
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	17.4 mg/l, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3500 - 4700 mg/kg
n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	2000 ppm, 4 Hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	10768 mg/kg
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)		
Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	3523 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Canada - Alberta OELs: Irritant

n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) Irritant

Canada - British Columbia OELs: Respiratory or skin sensitiser

Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0) Capable of causing respiratory, dermal or conjunctival sensitization.

Canada - Quebec OELs: Sensitizer

Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate (CAS 822-06-0) Sensitiser.

Respiratory sensitisation May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Skin sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.

ACGIH Carcinogens

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Canada - Manitoba OELs: carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components	Species	Test Results
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)		
Aquatic		
<i>Acute</i>		
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
<i>Chronic</i>		
Crustacea	EC50	Ceriodaphnia dubia
Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)		
Aquatic		
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of any ingredients in the mixture.

Bioaccumulative potential**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)**

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) 3.15
 Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7) 3.12 - 3.2
 n-Butyl acetate (CAS 123-86-4) 1.78

Mobility in soil The product is insoluble in water. Expected to have low mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

TDG

UN number	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	No
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IATA

UN number	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	3
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	No
ERG Code	3L
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	3
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No
EmS	F-E, S-E
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

15. Regulatory information

Canadian regulations This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Not regulated.

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)

Not listed.

Greenhouse Gases

Not listed.

Ontario. Toxic Substances. Toxic Reduction Act, 2009. Regulation 455/09 (July 1, 2011)

Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)

Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7)

Precursor Control Regulations

Not regulated.

International regulations

Stockholm Convention

Not applicable.

Rotterdam Convention

Not applicable.

Kyoto Protocol

Not applicable.

Montreal Protocol

Not applicable.

Basel Convention

Not applicable.

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information

Issue date	11-January-2019
Revision date	11 February-2020
Version No.	02
Further information	The classification for health and environmental hazards is derived by a combination of calculation methods and test data, if available.
List of abbreviations	TWA: Time weighted average. STEL: Short term exposure limit. LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50%. LD50: Lethal Dose, 50%. EC50: Effective Concentration, 50%.
References	HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents
Disclaimer	The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.