

### Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012

#### 1. Identification

##### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: **SEALER&WAX REMOVER**  
 Product name: **SEALER & WAX REMOVER**

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: **Mixture of solvents for industrial uses, dilution, degreasing, preparing surface treatments.**

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
ADHESIVE SYSTEM/TREATMENT FOR STONE SECTOR	✓	✓	-
CLEANING AND WASHING	✓	✓	-

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: **TENAX SPA**  
 Full address: **Via I Maggio, 226**  
 District and Country: **37020 Volargne Italy (VR)**  
 Tel.: **+39 045 6887593**  
 Fax: **+39 045 6862456**

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: **msds@tenax.it**

Supplier: **Tenax Usa**  
**7606 Whitehall Executive Center Drive Suite 400, 28273 Charlotte NC, US**  
 Tel. 001 7045831173 - Fax 001 7045833166  
**info@tenaxusa.com**

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: **Infotrac**  
**US and Canada: 1-800-535-5053**  
**Int'l: 1-352-323-3500**  
**info@infotrac.net**

#### 2. Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The product thus requires a safety datasheet. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

##### Classification and Hazard Statement

Flammable liquid, category 2	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Aspiration hazard, category 1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Eye irritation, category 2	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

##### Hazard pictograms:



### 2. Hazards identification ... / >>

Signal words:                      Danger

Hazard statements:

- H225**                              Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H361**                              Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H304**                              May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H373**                              May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H319**                              Causes serious eye irritation.
- H315**                              Causes skin irritation.
- H336**                              May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

- P210**                              Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P260**                              Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
- P202**                              Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P242**                              Use only non-sparking tools.
- P201**                              Obtain special instructions before use.
- P280**                              Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P271**                              Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P264**                              Wash the hands thoroughly after handling.
- P240**                              Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
- P243**                              Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P241**                              Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / . . . / equipment.

Response:

- P331**                              Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P305+P351+P338**              IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P303+P361+P353**              IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
- P308+P313**                      IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
- P301+P310**                      IF SWALLOWED: immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
- P312**                              Call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . . / if you feel unwell.
- P332+P313**                      If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.
- P337+P313**                      If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
- P304+P340**                      IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P302+P352**                      IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .
- P362+P364**                      Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P370+P378**                      In case of fire: use CO<sub>2</sub>, sand, powder to extinguish.

Storage:

- P403+P235**                      Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P403+P233**                      Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405**                              Store locked up.

Disposal:

- P501**                              Dispose of contents / container according to applicable law.

#### 2.2. Other hazards

Information not available

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification:
<b>ETHYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS            141-78-6	32 ≤ x < 34	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>ETHYL METHYL KETONE</b>		
CAS            78-93-3	22 ≤ x < 24	Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Eye irritation, category 2 H319, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLICS, &lt;2% AROMATICS</b>		
CAS            64742-48-9	22 ≤ x < 24	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336
<b>1-METHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS            108-65-6	11 ≤ x < 12	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients ... / >>

**TOLUENE**

CAS 108-88-3 11 ≤ x < 12

**Flammable liquid, category 2 H225, Reproductive toxicity, category 2 H361, Aspiration hazard, category 1 H304, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2 H373, Skin irritation, category 2 H315, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336, Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3 H412**

**DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

CAS 34590-94-8 2 ≤ x < 2.5

**Flammable liquid, category 4 H227**

\* There is a batch to batch variation.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

### 4. First-aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

In case of doubt or in the presence of symptoms contact a doctor and show him this document.

In case of more severe symptoms, ask for immediate medical aid.

**EYES:** Remove, if present, contact lenses if the situation allows you to do so easily. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Take off contaminated clothing. Wash immediately and thoroughly with running water (and soap if possible). Get medical advice.

Avoid further contact with contaminated clothing.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

**INHALATION:** Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. In the event of respiratory symptoms (coughing, wheezing, breathing difficulty, asthma) keep the victim in a comfortable position for breathing. If necessary administer oxygen. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention.

Rescuer protection

It is good practice for rescuers lending support to a person who has been exposed to a chemical substance or to a mixture to wear personal protective equipment. The nature of such protection depends on the hazard level of the substance or mixture, on the type of exposure and on the extent of the contamination. In the absence of other more specific indications, use of disposable gloves in the event of possible contact with body fluids is recommended. For the type of PPE suitable for the characteristics of the substance or mixture, see section 8.

#### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

**DELAYED EFFECTS:** Based on the information currently available, there are no known cases of delayed effects following exposure to this product.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If symptoms occur, whether acute or delayed, consult a doctor.

Means to have available in the workplace for specific and immediate treatment

Running water for skin and eye wash.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

**UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

Combustion products: COx.

**5. Fire-fighting measures** ... / >>

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**6. Accidental release measures**

## 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**7. Handling and storage**

## 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory references:

USA	NIOSH-REL	NIOSH publication No. 2005-149, 3th printing, 2007.
USA	OSHA-PEL	Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits for Air Contaminants TABLE Z-1-1910.1000.
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/130; Directive (EU) 2019/983; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2023

#### HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLICS, <2% AROMATICS

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	1200	197			

#### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN
TLV-ACGIH	-		50			
OSHA	USA	600	100			SKIN
CAL/OSHA	USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN
NIOSH	USA	600	100	900	150	SKIN

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN
CAL/OSHA	USA	541	100	811	150	SKIN

#### TOLUENE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN
TLV-ACGIH	-		20			
OSHA	USA		200		300	
CAL/OSHA	USA	37	10	560	150	SKIN
NIOSH	USA	375	100	560	150	

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	590	200	885	300	
OEL	EU	600	200	900	300	
OSHA	USA	590	200			
CAL/OSHA	USA	590	200	885	300	
NIOSH	USA	590	200	885	300	

8. Exposure controls/personal protection ... / >>

**ETHYL ACETATE**

**Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH	-	1441	400			
OEL	EU	734	200	1468	400	
OSHA	USA	1400	400			
CAL/OSHA	USA	1400	400			
NIOSH	USA	1400	400			

**Legend:**

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Sampling methods: [https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/015-methoxypropylacetate\\_2016.pdf](https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/015-methoxypropylacetate_2016.pdf)

**TOLUENE**

Sampling methods: [https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/017-toluene\\_2016.pdf](https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/017-toluene_2016.pdf)

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

Sampling methods: [https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/105-Butan-2-one\\_2016.pdf](https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/105-Butan-2-one_2016.pdf)

Biological exposure index: 2 mg/l, urine, biological indicator methyl ethyl ketone.

**ETHYL ACETATE**

Sampling Method: [https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/050-ethyl\\_acetate\\_2016.pdf](https://amcaw.ifa.dguv.de/substance/methoden/050-ethyl_acetate_2016.pdf)

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.

**HAND PROTECTION**

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138): compatibility, degradation, permeability time.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

**SKIN PROTECTION**

Wear category I professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear. Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**HAND PROTECTION:** Protect hands with work gloves for protection from chemical agents in nitrile or fluoroelastomer (EN 374-1: 2016) at least type B or higher based on the risk assessment carried out by the company. Breakthrough time > 480 minutes.

Material thickness:

**NITRILE**

short contact > 0.38 mm

prolonged contact > 0.55 mm

**FLUOROELASTOMER**

short contact > 0.50 mm

prolonged contact > 1.50 mm

### 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	liquid	
Colour	colourless	
Odour	characteristic of solvent	
Odour threshold	not available	
pH	not available	Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Melting point / freezing point	< -20 °C	
Initial boiling point	> 35 °C (95 °F)	
Boiling range	77-193 °C	
Flash point	-6 °C (21,2 °F)	
Evaporation rate	not available	
Flammability	not available	
Lower explosive limit	not available	
Upper explosive limit	not available	
Vapour pressure	49.18 mmHg	
Vapour density	>1	
Relative density	0.848 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Solubility	soluble in organic solvents	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	
Auto-ignition temperature	> 320 °C	Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic (eg: an organic solvent mixture)
Decomposition temperature	not available	
Viscosity	not available	
Explosive properties	not available	
Oxidising properties	not available	

#### 9.2. Other information

VOC : 100,00 % - 848,00 g/litre

### 10. Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

##### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Forms peroxides with: air.

##### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

##### TOLUENE

Avoid exposure to: light.

##### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Reacts with: light metals, strong oxidants. Attacks various types of plastic materials. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

##### ETHYL ACETATE

Decomposes slowly into acetic acid and ethanol under the effect of light, air and water.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

##### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

May react violently with: strong oxidising agents.

##### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

### 10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

#### TOLUENE

Risk of explosion on contact with: fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorate, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenates, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. May form explosive mixtures with: air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur.

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

May form peroxides with: air, light, strong oxidising agents. Risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid. May react dangerously with: oxidising agents, trichloromethane, alkalis. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

#### ETHYL ACETATE

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, hydrides, oleum. May react violently with: fluorine, strong oxidising agents, chlorosulphuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

#### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat. Possibility of explosion.

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat.

#### ETHYL ACETATE

Avoid exposure to: light, sources of heat, naked flames.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Incompatible with: strong oxidants, inorganic acids, ammonia, copper, chloroform.

#### ETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: acids, bases, strong oxidants, chlorosulphuric acid.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

### 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

##### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

#### TOLUENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

##### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

#### TOLUENE

Toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system with encephalopathy and polyneuritis; irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

##### Interactive effects



**11. Toxicological information ... / >>**

**TOLUENE**

Certain drugs and other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of the toluene.

ACUTE TOXICITY

**HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLICS, <2% AROMATICS**

LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg rat  
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg rabbit  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 4951 mg/l/4h rat

**DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER**

LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Ratto  
LD50 (Dermal): 9510 mg/kg Coniglio  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 3.35 mg/l/4h Ratto

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Oral): 8530 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): > 5000 mg/kg Rat  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 23.5 mg/l/4h Ratto

**TOLUENE**

LD50 (Oral): 5580 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): 12124 mg/kg Rabbit  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 28.1 mg/l/4h Rat

**ETHYL METHYL KETONE**

LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat  
LD50 (Dermal): 6480 mg/kg Rabbit  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 23.5 mg/l/8h Rat

**ETHYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Oral): 5620 mg/kg ratto  
LD50 (Dermal): > 20000 mg/kg coniglio  
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 6000 ppm/4h ratto

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**  
Oral route: OECD Test Guideline 401 method

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**  
OECD Test Guideline 404, Guinea Pig

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**  
OECD Test Guideline 405, Rabbit

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Skin sensitization

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**  
Species: Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result : It is not a skin sensitizer.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

**11. Toxicological information** ... / >>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Carcinogenicity Assessment:

108-88-3 TOLUENE  
ACGIH:: A4  
IARC:3

TOLUENE

Classified in Group 3 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - (IARC, 1999).

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) affirms that "the data is inadequate for an assessment of the carcinogenic potential".

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

May cause damage to organs

Target organs

TOLUENE  
Ototoxicity, Central nervous system

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Toxic for aspiration

**12. Ecological information**

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE  
LC50 fish, Method: OECD Test Guideline 203  
EC50 algae, Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 - for Fish	> 100 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1919 mg/l/48h
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	> 0.5 mg/l Daphnia magna
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	
LC50 - for Fish	134 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss
EC50 - for Crustacea	408 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata
TOLUENE	
LC50 - for Fish	5.5 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	4.1 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Fish	1.39 mg/l/40d

12. Ecological information ... / >>

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

LC50 - for Fish	2993 mg/l/96h Pimephales Promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	308 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	2029 mg/l/96h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

ETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	230 mg/l/96h pimephales promelas
EC50 - for Crustacea	165 mg/l/48h daphnia

12.2. Persistence and degradability

HYDROCARBONS, C9-C11, N-ALKANS, ISOALKANS, CYCLICS, <2% AROMATICS  
Water, rapidly biodegradable DURATION 28 days - Test results: Base: percentage of degradation 89

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

TOLUENE

Solubility in water 100 - 1000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

ETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l  
Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.0043

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1.2

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2.73

BCF 90

### 12. Ecological information ... / >>

#### ETHYL METHYL KETONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.3

#### ETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 0.68

BCF 30

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage  $\geq$  than 0,1%.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

#### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## 14. Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: UN 1263

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IMDG: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

IATA: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: not marine pollutant

IATA: NO

### 14. Transport information ... / >>

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 33	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
	Special provision: 163, 367, 640D, 650		
IMDG:	EMS: F-E, S-E	Limited Quantities: 5 lt	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 60 L	Packaging instructions: 364
	Passengers:	Maximum quantity: 5 L	Packaging instructions: 353
	Special provision:	A3, A72, A192	

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

### 15. Regulatory information

#### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

##### U.S. Federal Regulations

##### TSCA:

All components of this product are listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are exempt from the listing / notification requirements.

##### Clean Air Act Section 112(b):

108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	ETHYL METHYL KETONE

##### Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:

No component(s) listed.

##### Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:

No component(s) listed.

##### Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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##### Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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##### DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):

No component(s) listed.

##### DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):

108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	ETHYL METHYL KETONE

##### EPA List of Lists:

##### 313 Category Code:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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##### EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:

No component(s) listed.

##### EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:

No component(s) listed.

##### CERCLA RQ:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
78-93-3	ETHYL METHYL KETONE
141-78-6	ETHYL ACETATE

##### EPCRA 313 TRI:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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##### RCRA Code:

108-88-3	TOLUENE
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### 15. Regulatory information ... / >>

78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:  
 No component(s) listed.

State Regulations

Massachussets:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Minnesota:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

New Jersey:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

New York:

108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Pennsylvania:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

California:

34590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 108-88-3 TOLUENE  
 78-93-3 ETHYL METHYL KETONE  
 141-78-6 ETHYL ACETATE

Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm.

#### 108-88-3 TOLUENE

Hazard type	NSRL / MADL (µg/day)	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Intravenous	Note
Development toxicity	7000					-

International Regulations

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:  
 None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:  
 None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:  
 None

### 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

- H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H226** Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H227** Combustible liquid.
- H361** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H304** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### 16. Other information ... / >>

<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**LEGEND:**

- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAA 112 © RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112©)
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

**GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy
  
- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112© of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

**16. Other information** ... / >>**Note for users:**

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

**CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION**

Product classification derives from criteria established by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200), unless determined otherwise in Section 11 and 12. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

**Changes to previous review:**

The following sections were modified:

01 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.