



Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX

ICP Construction

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 08/16/2017

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Relevant identified uses | Paint |
|--------------------------|-------|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction |
| Address | 150 Dascomb Road MA 01810 United States |
| Telephone | 923-623-9980 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | https://www.icp-construction.com/ |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtel |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 1-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
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|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |

Continued...

| | |
|------|--|
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|------|--|

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-47-8 | 10-30 | <u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u> |
| 1330-20-7 | <1 | <u>xylene</u> |
| 100-41-4 | <1 | <u>ethylbenzene</u> |
| 25973-55-1 | <1 | <u>Tinuvin 328</u> |
| 41556-26-7 | <1 | <u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u> |
| 872-50-4 | <1 | <u>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</u> |
| 330-54-1 | <1 | <u>diuron</u> |
| 34590-94-8 | <1 | <u>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</u> |
| 8052-41-3. | <1 | <u>white spirit</u> |
| 681-84-5 | <1 | <u>methyl silicate</u> |
| 98-56-6 | 10-30 | <u>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</u> |
| 51274-00-1 | 1-15 | <u>C.I. Pigment Yellow 42</u> |
| 1309-37-1 | 1-15 | <u>ferric oxide</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX

- ▶ **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.
- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

for diuron:

- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible
- ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline.
- ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ < 50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Index | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Methylhippu-ric acids in urine | 1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min | End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift | |

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <p>WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene hydrogen fluoride other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

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|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen ▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethylbenzene | Ethylbenzol, Phenylethane | 435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | 545 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 20 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; kidney dam (nephropathy); cochlear impair; BEI |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 435 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | diuron | 3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea; Direx®; Karmex® | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | diuron | Diuron | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, Dowanol® 50B | 600 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm | 900 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm | Not Available | [skin] |

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Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX

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|---|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | (2-Methoxymethylethoxy)propanol | 100 ppm | 150 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | Dipropylene glycol methyl ether | 600 mg/m3 / 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | white spirit | Dry cleaning safety solvent, Mineral spirits, Petroleum solvent, Spotting naphtha [Note: A refined petroleum solvent with a flash point of 102-110°F, boiling point of 309-396°F, and containing >65% C10 or higher hydrocarbons.] | 350 mg/m3 | Not Available | 1800 mg/m3 | [15-minute] |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | white spirit | Stoddard solvent | 100 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & kidney dam; nausea; CNS impair |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | white spirit | Stoddard solvent | 2900 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | methyl silicate | Methyl orthosilicate, Tetramethoxysilane, Tetramethyl ester of silicic acid, Tetramethyl silicate | 6 mg/m3 / 1 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | methyl silicate | Methyl silicate | 1 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr; eye dam |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ferric oxide | Ferric oxide, Iron(III) oxide | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ferric oxide | Iron(III)oxide, Iron oxide red, Red iron oxide, Red oxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix D |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | ferric oxide | Iron oxide (Fe2O3) | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | ferric oxide | Iron oxide fume | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| xylene | Xylenes | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Methyl 2-pyrrolidinone, 1-; (N-Methylpyrrolidone) | 30 ppm | 32 ppm | 190 ppm |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | Dipropylene glycol methyl ether | 150 ppm | 1700 ppm | 9900 ppm |
| white spirit | Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500 mg/m3 |
| methyl silicate | Tetramethoxysilane; (Methyl silicate) | 0.083 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| ferric oxide | Iron oxide; (Ferric oxide) | 15 mg/m3 | 360 mg/m3 | 2,200 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Available | Not Available |
| xylene | 1,000 ppm | 900 ppm |
| ethylbenzene | 2,000 ppm | 800 [LEL] ppm |
| Tinuvin 328 | Not Available | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Not Available | Not Available |
| diuron | Not Available | Not Available |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm | 600 ppm |
| white spirit | 29,500 mg/m3 | 20,000 mg/m3 |
| methyl silicate | Not Available | Not Available |
| 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride | Not Available | Not Available |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 | Not Available | Not Available |
| ferric oxide | N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm | 2,500 mg/m3 |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. |
|---|--|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | article | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant |
|----------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Ingestion | Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Exposure may cause salivation, and increases in blood cholesterol and triglycerides. There may also be increase in weight of the liver and kidney and deposition of fat in the adrenal gland. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic effects of exposure to diuron may include skin irritation, abnormal pigmentation, growth retardation, blurring of vision, abnormal liver, spleen and thyroid effects; red blood cell destruction, or reduction of the blood's oxygen carrying capacity causing bluish discolouration and breathlessness. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| xylene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate |
| ethylbenzene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: 4000 ppm/4hr ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild |
| Tinuvin 328 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 8300 ppm/4hr ^[2] | |
| diuron | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg ^[2] | |

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|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >19020 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (human): 8 mg - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kgd ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild |
| white spirit | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2800 ppm/8hr ^[2] | Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate |
| methyl silicate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg (open) - |
| 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 13000 mg/kgd ^[2] | Not Available |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| ferric oxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|---|---|
| DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. |
| XYLENE | Reproductive effector in rats |
| ETHYLBENZENE | Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. |
| TINUVIN 328 | * Great Lakes MSDS NOAEL (rats) 1 mg/kg Ames Test: Non mutagenic This material has been determined not to be a primary eye irritant in rabbits. This material has been found to be a slight skin irritant in rabbits. This material did not cause sensitization in a guinea pig maximization study. This material was not determined to be mutagenic in the Ames Test. In a subchronic feeding study at a 2,000 mg/kg dose level with rats, this material produced decreased body weight, increased liver, kidney and testes (male) weight. Necropsy showed damage to liver. In 90 day feeding studies with rats, liver and kidney damage was observed. |
| BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. |
| N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE | For N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP): Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows NMP is quickly absorbed after inhalation, swallowing and administration on skin, distributed throughout the body, and eliminated mostly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted in the urine. In animal testing NMP has a low potential for skin irritation and a moderate potential for eye irritation. Repeated daily doses of high amounts on the skin have caused severe, painful bleeding and eschar formation. |
| DIURON | Diuron is absorbed readily through the gut and lungs, while uptake through the skin is more limited. It is slightly toxic to mammals but juveniles are more susceptible than adults. Exposure to sublethal doses of diuron causes formation of methaemoglobin, an abnormal form of the protein haemoglobin which carries oxygen in the blood. Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorozobenzene and tetrachloroazoxybenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day |
| DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| WHITE SPIRIT | For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3 |

| | |
|--|---|
| 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE | Medium to long term exposure to chlorobenzotrifluoride may produce increase in weight of the liver, kidney, and thyroid gland at high doses. Only limited reproductive effects were noted, and no gene alteration effects. There was also no evidence of cancer-causing potential. |
| DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & DIURON & C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & METHYL SILICATE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |
| XYLENE & C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| TINUVIN 328 & N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE & DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER & METHYL SILICATE & 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE & C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42 & FERRIC OXIDE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊖ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊖ | Aspiration Hazard | ✓ |

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.2mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 3072 | Fish | =1mg/L | 1 |

| xylene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.6mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >3.4mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.6mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 73 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.44mg/L | 2 |

| ethylbenzene | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.0043mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 1.184mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.6mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.96mg/L | 5 |

| Tinuvin 328 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >0.078mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >0.083mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.016mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.016mg/L | 2 |

| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | =0.34mg/L | 1 |

Continued...

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCALID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are "semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

For 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):

Environmental Fate:

Soil absorption is anticipated. This substance is relatively biodegradable and is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate (BCF 120). It is insoluble in water; and water volatility may be high.

For Diuron: Vapor pressure: 6.90 x10⁻⁸ mm Hg (25 C); Henry's law constant: 5.10 x 10⁻¹⁰ atm m³ mol⁻¹.

Atmospheric Fate: Diuron is non-volatile in the atmosphere and is unlikely to be dispersed over large areas. Diuron has a low tendency to volatilize from water or moist soils.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H₂O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m³/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m³/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| xylene | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days) |
| ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |
| Tinuvin 328 | HIGH | HIGH |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW | LOW |
| diuron | HIGH | HIGH |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | HIGH | HIGH |
| methyl silicate | HIGH | HIGH |
| 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|------------------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| xylene | MEDIUM (BCF = 740) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF = 79.43) |
| Tinuvin 328 | LOW (LogKOW = 7.7359) |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (BCF = 0.16) |
| diuron | LOW (BCF = 14) |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | LOW (BCF = 100) |
| methyl silicate | LOW (LogKOW = -1.9282) |
| 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride | LOW (BCF = 202) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ethylbenzene | LOW (KOC = 517.8) |
| Tinuvin 328 | LOW (KOC = 12760000) |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (KOC = 20.94) |
| diuron | LOW (KOC = 136) |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| methyl silicate | LOW (KOC = 757.6) |
| 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride | LOW (KOC = 1912) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----|

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-47-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELEs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELEs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELEs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELEs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELEs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELEs)

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELEs)

US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELEs) - Table Z1

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

TINUVIN 328(25973-55-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE(41556-26-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE(872-50-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

DIURON(330-54-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER(34590-94-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

METHYL SILICATE(681-84-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE(98-56-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I. PIGMENT YELLOW 42(51274-00-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

FERRIC OXIDE(1309-37-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

| | |
|---|---|
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants |
| US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants |
| US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants | US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens |
| US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) | US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 |
| US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory |
| US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List | |

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | Yes |
| Fire hazard | No |
| Pressure hazard | No |
| Reactivity hazard | No |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Xylene (mixed) | 100 | 45.4 |
| Ethylbenzene | 1000 | 454 |
| Diuron | 100 | 45.4 |

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Ethylbenzene, N-Methylpyrrolidone, Diuron, Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils) Listed

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (white spirit; xylene; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; Tinuvin 328; ethylbenzene; methyl silicate; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; diuron; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether; ferric oxide; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; C.I. Pigment Yellow 42) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; C.I. Pigment Yellow 42) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 872-50-4, 26138-58-9 |
| dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether | 34590-94-8, 12002-25-4, 112388-78-0, 104512-57-4, 83730-60-3, 112-28-7, 13429-07-7, 20324-32-7, 13588-28-8, 55956-21-3 |
| C.I. Pigment Yellow 42 | 51274-00-1, 12259-21-1, 105478-30-6, 53028-10-7, 1342-51-4, 12000-32-7, 50641-37-7, 51109-85-4, 99241-66-4, 131462-81-2, 147625-38-5, 12001-03-5, 185464-57-7, 182761-12-2, 94809-98-0, 934248-40-5 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

Storm System CAT 2 Dark Oil Stain 20047XX

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.