



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKEN

Kardol Quality Products
9933 Alliance Rd
Cincinnati, OH 45242

SDS Information Number 1-800-252-7365
Telephone 1-513-933-8206
Emergency Telephone Number **1-800-424-9300**

Product Name ACRA LAC/WAX AND GREASE REMOVER
Product Code 100201, 100204, 100205
Product Use or Description SOLVENT, in industrial applications

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, colourless

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure Routes: Inhalation, Skin Absorption, Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion.

Eye Contact: May cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8).

Aggravated Medical Condition: Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), immune system, Liver, Upper respiratory tract, Kidney, urinary system, Central nervous system, male reproductive system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Individuals with erythrocyte glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency are particularly susceptible to hemolytic agents and rapidly develop hemolytic anemia from ingestion or inhalation of this material (or a component).

Symptoms: Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: sweating, Fever, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), discomfort in the chest, Lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in behavior, Abdominal pain, confusion, blood abnormalities (breakage of red blood cells), narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), kidney damage, lung damage, respiratory failure, coma.

Target Organs: Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:; central nervous system effects, liver abnormalities, cataracts, eye damage. This material (or a component) has been shown to lower activity of certain immune system cells in experimental animals. The significance of this effect with respect to human health is uncertain. Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:; cataracts, anemia, nasal damage, testis damage, eye damage, kidney damage, liver damage.

Carcinogenicity: Cumene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Cumene is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. In a National Toxicology Program (NTP) study, lifetime inhalation exposure to naphthalene resulted in increases in tumors of the nose in rats. In a previous NTP study, lifetime exposure to naphthalene caused lung tumors in female mice. Male mice with the same exposure did not develop tumors. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Naphthalene is listed as carcinogenic by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard: This material (or a component) causes harm to the fetus. Cumene (isopropylbenzene) did not cause harm to the unborn pup in laboratory animal studies, even at levels which were harmful to the pregnant animal.

Other information: Infants are more sensitive than adults to the toxic effects of naphthalene. Diapers or cloths stored with mothballs and used directly on infants have caused skin rashes and illness. Naphthalene vapors from clothing or blankets that had been stored in or near the infant's room have caused illness and death.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	90-100%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7	70-100%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	10-30%
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5-10%
Benzene, trimethyl-	25551-13-7	5-10%
Cumene	98-82-8	0.1-1%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1-1%
Mixed Xylenes	1330-20-7	0.1-1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician

Hazards: Inhalation or ingestion of high levels of this material (or a component) may cause a hemolytic reaction. Complications of acute intravascular hemolysis include anemia, leukocytosis, fever, hemoglobinuria, jaundice, renal insufficiency, and sometimes disturbances in liver function. Fats, for example, baby oil on the skin or ingested oil, facilitate absorption of naphthalene. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Water spray.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, acrid smoke and fumes.

Precaution For Fire-Fighting: If product is heated above its flash point it will produce vapors sufficient to support combustion. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations near the point of release. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification: Combustible Liquid Class II

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for Clean Up: Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other Information: Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Stoddard solvent		8052-41-3
ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	100 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a	
	10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek	350 mg/m ³
NIOSH	Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.	1,800 mg/m ³
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,900 mg/m ³
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	525 mg/m ³
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.		64742-88-7
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,000 mg/m ³
ACGIH	8-hour time weighted average	200 mg/m ³
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,600 mg/m ³
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.		64742-95-6
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,000 mg/m ³

ACGIH	8-hour time weighted average	200 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene**95-63-6**

NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek	25 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek	125 mg/m3

Benzene, trimethyl-**25551-13-7**

ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	25 ppm
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	25 ppm
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	125 mg/m3

Cumene**98-82-8**

ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	50 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workw	50 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workw	245 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	50 ppm
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	245 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	50 ppm
OSHA	8-hour, time-weighted average	245 mg/m3

Ethylbenzene**100-41-4**

ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek	100 ppm
NIOSH	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday	125 ppm
NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday	545 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	435 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	435 mg/m3
OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	125 ppm
OSHA	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3

General Advice: These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure Controls: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist. Maintain eye wash station near work area.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.
Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	liquid
Colour	Water-white
Odour	petroleum distillates, hydrocarbon-like
Boiling point/boiling range	315 - 424 °F / 157 - 218 °C
Melting point/range	-94 °F / -70 °C
pH	na
Flash point	109 °F / 43 °C
Evaporation rate	0.11 n-Butyl Acetate
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1.0 %(V) / 6.0 %(V)
Vapour pressure	0.220 mmHg @ 68 °F / 20 °C
Relative vapour density	4.9
Density	0.7720 g/cm3 @ 60.01 °F / 15.56 °C
Water solubility	negligible
Autoignition temperature	446 - 464 °F / 230 - 240 °C
Viscosity, kinematic	(<)3 mm2/s @ 40 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible Products: Strong oxidizing agents, alkalis, Nitric acid, reducing agents, Strong acids, sulphuric acid

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

Thermal decomposition: No Data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

Stoddard solvent

g/kg Species: rat

LD50: 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat

LD50: 2,000 mg/kg Species: rat Method: Fixed dose procedure

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

LD50: 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

LD50: 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

LD50: 8,970 mg/kg Species: rat

Benzene, trimethyl-

LD50: 2,260 mg/kg Species: rat

Cumene

LD50: 3,500 mg/kg Species: rat

Ethylbenzene

LD50: 4,300 mg/kg Target Organs: Kidney, Bladder

Mixed Xylenes

LC50: > 5,500 mg/m3 Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat Method: Acute toxicity estimate

Acute inhalation toxicity

Stoddard solvent

LC50: 5.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

LC50: > 4.3 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

LC50: 5.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat

Remarks: Acutely Toxic Category 1

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

LC50: 3661 ppm Exposure time: 4 h

Benzene, trimethyl-

no data available

LC50: 17.6 mg/l Exposure time: 6 h Species: rat

Cumene

Test substance: cumene

Ethylbenzene

Remarks: no data available

Mixed Xylenes

LC50: 1,700 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

Stoddard solvent

LD50: > 3 g/kg Species: rabbit

LD50: 3,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit

LD50: 2,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit Method: Fixed dose procedure

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.

LD50: 2,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.

no data available

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

Benzene, trimethyl-	Remarks: no data available
Cumene	LD50: 2,000 mg/kg Species: rat
Ethylbenzene	LD50: 15,433 mg/kg Species: rabbit

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

Stoddard solvent	no data available aerobic 61 % Testing period: 10 d Test substance: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	aerobic 77.05 % Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	4 - 18 %
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	aerobic Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.
Benzene, trimethyl-	Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.
Cumene	Result: Readily biodegradable.
Ethylbenzene	72%
Mixed Xylenes	

Bioaccumulation

Remarks: The bioaccumulation potential cannot be determined.

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

Stoddard solvent	Species: Fish - Remarks: Very toxic to aquatic organisms
	LL50: 2.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: semi-static test Test Type: semi-static test
	9.22 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: Renewal Remarks: Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50: 7.72 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) Test Type: flow-through test
Benzene, trimethyl-	LC50: 5.0 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Method: Static
Cumene	LC50: 4.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Test substance: Cumene (isopropyl benzene) Method: Flow through LC50: 88 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Ethylbenzene	no data available
Mixed Xylenes	

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

Stoddard solvent	LL50: 3.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) EL50: 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: Immobilization 6.14 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Analytical monitoring: yes Remarks: Toxic to aquatic organisms EC50: 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: Immobilization
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available EC50: 2.14 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Cumene	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test substance: cumene Method: Static Test Type: Immobilization EC50: 2.9 mg/l
Ethylbenzene	Exposure time: 48 h EC50: 75.49 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h
Mixed Xylenes	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Toxicity to algae

Stoddard solvent	ErC50: 1.2 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) EL50: 1 - 3 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: static test EC50: 56 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae) Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: Growth inhibition
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	no data available
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available EC50: 2.60 mg/lExposure time: 72 h
Cumene	Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) EC50: 3.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae) Analytical monitoring: yes
Ethylbenzene	Method: Static

Mixed Xylenes

EC50: 4.36 mg/l
 Exposure time: 73 h
 Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)
 Analytical monitoring: yes
 Test Type: Growth inhibition

Toxicity to Bacteria

Stoddard solvent	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	no data available
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	no data available
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available
Cumene	no data available
Ethylbenzene	no data available
Mixed Xylenes	no data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Stoddard solvent	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	no data available
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	no data available
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available
Cumene	no data available
Ethylbenzene	no data available
Mixed Xylenes	no data available

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Stoddard solvent	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	no data available
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	no data available
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available
Cumene	no data available
Ethylbenzene	no data available
Mixed Xylenes	no data available

Additional ecological information

Stoddard solvent	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	no data available
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	no data available
Benzene, trimethyl-	no data available
Cumene	no data available
Ethylbenzene	no data available
Mixed Xylenes	no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods: For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Kardol's Environmental Services at 800-252-7365.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID Number /	Proper Shipping Name /	*Hazard Class /	Subsidiary Hazards /	Packing Group /	Packing Group/ Marine Pollutant	LTD QTY
U.S. DOT - ROAD						
U.N. 1993	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Toluene, Isopropanol)	3		II		
U.S. DOT - RAIL						
U.N. 1268	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Toluene, Isopropanol)	3		II		
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS						
U.N. 1268	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Toluene, Isopropanol)	3		II		
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER						
U.N. 1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	3		II		
MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES						
U.N. 1268	DESTILADOS DE PETROLEO, N.E.P.	3		II		

*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	Cumene Ethylbenzene Naphthalene Benzene
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.	TOLUENE BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

New Jersey RTK Label Information

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrosulfurized	64742-81-0
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrosulfurized heavy	64742-82-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6

Stoddard solvent 8052-41-3

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7
Kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	
C9-C15 Alkanes	
C9-C15 Aromatics	
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Benzene, trimethyl-	25551-13-7
C7-C8 Aromatics	

Notification status

1907/2006 (EU)	n (Negative listing)
Switzerland. New notified substances and declared preparations	n (Negative listing)
United States TSCA Inventory	y (positive listing)
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	n (Negative listing)
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	y (positive listing)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	n (Negative listing)
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemical Substances	n (Negative listing)
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	n (Negative listing)
Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances (METI)	n (Negative listing)
Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	n (Negative listing)
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances	n (Negative listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	n (Negative listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

Reportable quantity-Components

MIXED XYLENEs	1330-20-7	100 lbs
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	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	0
Instability	0	0
Specific Hazard	0	0

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Kardol's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-252-7365)

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