# Safety Data Sheet
# GUN WASH

## 1. Identification

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| **Product identifier** | GUN WASH |
| **Product code** | N/AV |
| **Other means of identification** | |
| **Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** | Paint brush and roller cleaner |
| **Distributor** | PLASTIQUE ROYAL INC.<br>2809 Etienne-Lenoir<br>Laval, Québec<br>H7R 6J4<br>Tél. 450 661-8250<br>Tél. 877 661-8250<br>http://plastiqueroyal.com/fr/<br>http://plastiqueroyal.com/fr/contactez-nous |
| **Emergency phone number** | Canutec: 613-996-6666<br>QUEBEC ANTI-POISON CENTER AT 1-800-463-5060 |

## 2. Hazard identification

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| **Summary** | FLAMMABLE LIQUID! Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. |

**WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012**

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1)
Reproductive toxicity (Additional category on effects on or via lactation)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 1)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 1)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

**DANGER**
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child
H370: Causes damage to organs
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H351: Suspected of causing cancer
H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children
H303 + H313: May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260: Do not breathe vapours.
P263: Avoid contact during pregnancy or while nursing.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.
P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P304+340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+378: In case of fire: Use chemical foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.
P391: Collect spillage.
P403+P235+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

| **Other hazards which do not result in classification** |
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| Acute toxicity, oral (Category 5). Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 5) Acute hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 1). Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 1). |

## *3. Composition/information on ingredients*

| **Common name** | **CAS** | **Weight % content** |
|---|---|---|
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 30 - 60 % |
| Ethyl acetate | 141-78-6 | 5 - 15 % |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | 5 - 15 % |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 5 - 15 % |
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 5 - 15 % |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 78-93-3 | 5 - 15 % |
| n-Heptane | 142-82-5 | 5 - 15 % |
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 1 - 5 % |
| Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light | 64742-47-8 | 1 - 5 % |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | 107-98-2 | 1 - 5 % |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | 108-10-1 | 1 - 5 % |
| Ethyl alcohol | 64-17-5 | 1 - 5 % |
| n-Hexane | 110-54-3 | 1 - 5 % |

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| n-Butyl alcohol | 71-36-3 | 1 - 5 % |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | 123-86-4 | 1 - 5 % |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate | 108-65-6 | 1 - 5 % |

## *4. First-aid measures*

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| **Inhalation** | Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. |
| **Skin contact** | Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. |
| **Eye contact** | IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately. |
| **Other** | No information available. |
| **Symptoms** | May cause eye irritation. May cause dry skin and irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration. |
| **Notes to the physician** | Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. |

## *5. Fire-fighting measures*

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| **Suitable extinguishing media** | dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol resistant foam, Do not use a heavy water jet. |
| **Specific hazards arising from the chemical** | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Product floating on water can travel to an ignition source and spread the fire. |
| **Special protective equipment** | Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals. |
| **Special protective actions for fire-fighters** | Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. |

## *6. Accidental release measures*

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| **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** | Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet. |
| **Environmental precautions** | Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities. |
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| **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up** | Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Stop leak, if it's possible to do so without risk. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an appropriate waste disposal clearly identified. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |

## *7. Handling and storage*

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| **Precautions for safe handling** | Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid all sources of ignition. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Avoid static electricity build up. Ground/bond all containers when transfering large quantities (5 gallons US or 20 L and more). Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep only the quantities necessary for the work being performed in the work area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** | Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). Ground or bond large containers. Store tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). |
| **Storage temperature** | 10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F) |

## *8. Exposure controls/personal protection*

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| **Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health** | Toluene : 500 ppm.<br>Methanol : 6000 ppm.<br>Isopropyl alcohol: 2000 ppm.<br>Acetone: 2500 ppm.<br>Ethyl acetate: 2000 ppm.<br>n-Heptane : 750 ppm.<br>Xylenes: 900 ppm.<br>Ethyl alcohol: 3300 ppm.<br>Methyl ethyl ketone: 3000 ppm.<br>n-Butyl acetate: 1700 ppm.<br>Methyl isobutyl ketone: 500 ppm.<br>n-Butyl Alcohol: 1400 ppm.<br>n-Hexane: 1100 ppm. |

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| Toluene | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 50 ppm | 188 mg/m$^3$ | RSST (Pc) |
| n-Heptane | STEL | 500 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 500 ppm | 2050 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 400 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 400 ppm | 1640 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Acetone | STEL | 500 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 1000 ppm | 2380 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 250 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 500 ppm | 1190 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Isopropyl alcohol | STEL | 400 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 500 ppm | 1230 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 200 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 400 ppm | 983 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Xylene | STEL | 150 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 150 ppm | 651 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |

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| | TWA (8h) | 100 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 100 ppm | 435 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Ethyl acetate | TWA (8h) | 150 ppm | | BC |
| | | 400 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | | 400 ppm | 1440 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | STEL | 100 ppm | | BC |
| | | 100 ppm | 300 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | | 300 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | TWA (8h) | 50 ppm | | BC |
| | | 50 ppm | 150 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | | 200 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light | TWA (8h) | | 200 mg/m$^3$ | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| n-Hexane | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm | | BC |
| | | 50 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | | 50 ppm | 176 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Ethyl alcohol | STEL | 1000 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | TWA (8h) | 1000 ppm | 1880 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate | STEL | 75 ppm | | BC |
| | TWA (8h) | 50 ppm | | BC , US AIHA |
| | | 50 ppm | 270 mg/m$^3$ | ON |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | STEL | 75 ppm | | BC |
| | | 100 ppm | | ACGIH |
| | | 150 ppm | | ON |
| | | 150 ppm | 553 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 50 ppm | | ACGIH , BC |
| | | 100 ppm | | ON |
| | | 100 ppm | 369 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Methanol | STEL | 250 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 250 ppm | 328 mg/m$^3$ | RSST (Pc) |
| | TWA (8h) | 200 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 200 ppm | 262 mg/m$^3$ | RSST (Pc) |
| n-Butyl alcohol | Ceiling | 30 ppm | | BC |
| | | 50 ppm | 152 mg/m$^3$ | RSST (Pc, RP) |
| | TWA (8h) | 15 ppm | | BC |
| | | 20 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | STEL | 75 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 75 ppm | 307 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 50 ppm | 205 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | STEL | 200 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | | 200 ppm | 950 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 20 ppm | | BC |
| | | 150 ppm | | ACGIH , ON |
| | | 150 ppm | 713 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |

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| **Appropriate engineering controls** | Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits. |
| **Individual protection measures** | |
| **Eye** | If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles. |
| **Hands** | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves should be worn at all times when handling this chemical product. Wear nitrile gloves, Neoprene gloves, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) gloves or laminate multilayer gloves made of Polyethylene and Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol copolymer. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. DO NOT WEAR disposable latex or vinyl gloves. |

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| **Skin** | Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear synthetic or a neoprene apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin. |
| **Respiratory** | Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times of exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges. |
| **Feet** | Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill. |


Goggles


Nitrile gloves

## *9. Physical and chemical properties*

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| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Flammability** | Flammable. |
| **Colour** | Colorless to yellowish | **Flammability limits** | 1.7 to 10.1% |
| **Odour** | Solvent odor | **Flash point** | <10°C (50°F)<br>Tagliabue closed cup |
| **Odour threshold** | 0.04 ppm | **Auto-ignition temperature** | 215°C (419°F) |
| **pH** | N/Ap. | **Sensibility to electrostatic charges** | Yes |
| **Melting point** | <-40°C (-40°F) | **Sensibility to sparks and/or friction** | N.Av. |
| **Freezing point** | <-40°C (-40°F) | **Vapour density** | 3.1 (Air = 1) |
| **Boiling point** | 56 to 150°C (132.8 to 302°F) | **Relative density** | 0.83 kg/L (Water = 1) |
| **Solubility** | Partially soluble in water. | **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water** | N/Av. |
| **Evaporation rate** | = Butyl Acetate | **Decomposition temperature** | N/Av. |
| **Vapour pressure** | 2.9 to 12.3kPa (21.8 to 92.3 mm Hg) @ 20°C (68°F) | **Viscosity** | 0.5 to 2 cSt @ 40°C (104°F) |
| **Percent Volatile** | 100% | **Molecular mass** | N/Ap. |

N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established

## *10. Stability and reactivity*

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| **Reactivity** | Can attack some plastics and rubbers such as natural rubber, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber and PVC. |
| **Chemical stability** | Stable under recommended storage conditions. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)** | A dangerous reaction will not occur. |

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| **Conditions to avoid** | Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| **Incompatible materials** | Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), bleach, strong bases, strong acids. |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

## *11. Toxicological information*

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

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| Toluene | Ingestion | 5600 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 30.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 12600 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Ethyl acetate | Ingestion | 5620 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 38.2 mg/l/4h | Mouse | LC50 |
| | Skin | >18000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Acetone | Ingestion | 5800 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 71.4 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 15800 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Isopropyl alcohol | Ingestion | 5045 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | 3600 mg/kg | Mouse | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 66.1 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 6280 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| n-Heptane | Ingestion | >15000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 103 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | >2000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | Ingestion | 2737 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 32.5 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 6480 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Xylene | Ingestion | 3523 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 27.6 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 3200 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Butyl acetate (normal) | Ingestion | 10768 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | >32.5 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | >17600 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate | Ingestion | 8532 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 28.7 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | >5000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| n-Butyl alcohol | Ingestion | 790 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 24.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 3400 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Ethyl alcohol | Ingestion | 7060 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 39 mg/l/4h | Mouse | LC50 |
| | Skin | 20000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light | Ingestion | >5000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | >10.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 3160 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Propylene glycol monomethyl ether | Ingestion | 6600 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 36.4 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 13000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| n-Hexane | Ingestion | 28700 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | Inhalation | 169 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Skin | 3000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| Methanol | Ingestion | 5600 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | 183 mg/kg | Human | |

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| | Methyl isobutyl ketone | Inhalation | 83.8 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | 15800 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | | Ingestion | 2080 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | <16.4 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | | >8.2 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | >3000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |

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| **Likely routes of exposure** | Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion. | |
| **Delayed, immediate and chronic effects** | **Eye contact** | May cause eye irritation. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): several ingredients are severely irritating. |
| | **Skin contact** | May cause dry skin and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : several ingredients are irritating. May be harmful by skin contact. Widespread contact with skin for several hours can cause harmful amounts of material to be absorbed. |
| | **Inhalation** | In the workplace, the product is rapidly absorbed by respiratory tract. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation. Excessive inhalation is harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. |
| | **Ingestion** | May be harmful if swallowed. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). May result in chemical pneumonitis and/or pulmonary edema. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration. |
| | **Respiratory or skin sensitization** | This product is not a skin or respiratory sensitizer. |
| | **IARC/NTP Classification** | **Common name** — **IARC** — **NTP**<br>Propylene glycol monomethyl ether — - — -<br>Methyl isobutyl ketone — 2B — -<br>IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic.<br>NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. |
| | **Carcinogenicity** | Contains an ingredient possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B, IARC). The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. |
| | **Teratogenicity** | This material is not known to cause teratogenic effect in humans. Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) cause serious teratogenic effects and reproductive toxicity are in the concentration range which is likely to be toxic in humans (NTP, 2003). Therefore, despite the developmental effects observed in rodent studies, methanol is not considered to have developmental toxicity in humans. Xylene (CAS no 1330-20-7) overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy. There was a significant decrease in fetal body weight but with little effects on mortality and incidence of skeletal malformations. |
| | **Mutagenicity** | This material is not known to cause mutagenic effect. |
| | **Reproductive toxicity** | An epidemiological study (1992) has been done with women exposed only to toluene in a factory. The first group was exposed to ambient concentrations from 50 to 150 ppm and the second at concentrations from 0 to 25 ppm. Comparison with a control group demonstrated a higher spontaneous abortions rates significantly in women exposed to higher concentrations than those of little or no exposure group. Toluene did not affect rat fertility (IUCLID). Toluene cross the placental barrier in humans and it is found in breast milk in animals. n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3) has embryotoxic and fetotoxic effects in animals. It can cause testicular damage in animals. |
| | **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** | Central nervous system, respiratory system, optic nerve, visual organs, kidneys. |
| | **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** | Central nervous system, respiratory system, ears, liver, spleen, kidneys, visual organs, peripheral nervous system. |
| **Interactive effects** | No information available. | |

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| **Other information** | The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. This value is not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. |

## 12. Ecological information

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| **Ecological toxicity** | Aquatic Invertebrate - Shrimp - Crangon franciscorum | LC50 | 3.5 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water | LC50 | 26 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 | 11.5 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-88-3) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Mysid | EC50 | 0.1 mg/L; 96h (n-Heptane) |
| | Goldfish - Carassius auratus | LC50 | 4 mg/L; 24h (CAS no 142-82-5) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna - Selenastrum capricornutum | EC50 | 1.3-3.7 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 1330-20-7) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water | LC50 | 18 mg/L; 96h (Butyl acetate) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna | EC50 | 3.88 mg/L; 48h (Hexane) |
| **Persistence** | Not persistent in environment. | | |
| **Degradability** | Biodegradable (>70% in 28 days). The product in air rapidly is decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. | | |
| **Bioaccumulative potential** | Potential to bioaccumulate is low. Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species were 13 and 90 (toluène). Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) <10 (methanol). log Kow of 2,65 (toluene). Log Kow of -0,82 to -0,62 (methanol). Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 (acetone). Log Kow of -0.24 (acetone). Log Kow of 0.29 (methyl ethyl ketone). Log Kow of 4.66 (n-Heptane). | | |
| **Mobility in soil** | - Data for toluene: The product will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil. These values suggest that the product is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil. - Data for methanol, acetone and isopropyl alcohol : Based on the high solubility in water, a high mobility in soil is to be expected. | | |
| **Other adverse effects** | Volatile organic chemical (VOC) compounds have the potential to form ozone and other air pollutants in near surface atmosphere (smog). This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer. | | |

## 13. Disposal considerations

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| **Container**  | Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Residues and empty containers must be considered as hazardous waste. Organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) where there is a recovery program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities. |

## 14. Transport information

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|---|---|
| **UN Number** | UN 1263 |
| **UN Proper Shipping Name** | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |
| **Environmental hazards** | This material is not listed as a marine pollutant. |
| **Special precautions for user** | No information available. |
| **TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)** | |

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|---|---|
| **Transport hazard class(es)** |  <br>Class 3 |
| **Packing group** | II |
| **Emergency response guidebook 2016** | 128 |
| **IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport** | |
| **Classification** | UN 1263. PAINT RELATED MATERIAL. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E |
| **IATA - International Air Transport Association** | |
| **Classification** | UN 1263. PAINT RELATED MATERIAL. Class 3, PG II. |

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

## *15. Regulatory information*

**Other regulations**

CANADA :
- Canada DSL and NDSL:
All ingredients are listed in the Domestic Substances List (DSL).
- List of Toxic Substances Managed Under CEPA 1999 (annexe 1, Canadian Environmental Protection Act):
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).
n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
- Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances (NPRI):
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Ethyl acetate (CAS no. 141-78-6).
Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
n-Heptane (CAS no. 142-82-5).
Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light (CAS no. 64742-47-8).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
Ethyl alcohol (CAS no. 64-17-5).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).
n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no. 108-65-6).
- First Priority Substances List (PSL1):
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
UNITED STATE OF AMERICA:
- Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) :
All ingredients are listed in the TSCA Inventory.
- EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Isopropyl alcohol (CAS no. 67-63-0).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).

n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
- CERCLA Hazardous Substances:
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Acetone (CAS no. 67-64-1).
Ethyl acetate (CAS no. 141-78-6).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).
n-Butyl Alcohol (CAS no. 71-36-3).
n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
- Clean Air Act (CAA 112b) HON - Hazardous Organic National Emission Air Pollutants:
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS no 107-98-2).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).
- Clean Air Act (CAA 112b) HAP - Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no. 78-93-3).
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).
n-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3).
- CAA 112(r) Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention:
This material is not listed.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 311 Hazardous Substances:
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Xylenes (CAS no. 1330-20-7).
n-Butyl acetate (CAS no. 123-86-4).
- California Proposition 65:
This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toluene (CAS no. 108-88-3).
Methanol (CAS no. 67-56-1).
Contains ingredients that can cause cancer according to the state of California.
Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS no. 108-10-1).

**HMIS**


**NFPA**


## *16. Other information*

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|---|---|
| **Date (YYYY-MM-DD)** | PLASTIQUE ROYAL INC. 2015-06-26 |
| **Version** | 01 |
| **Other information** | REFERENCES:<br>- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, http://hazmap.nlm.nih.gov/index.php<br>- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca<br>- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), |

http://www.inchem.org
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html
- OECD Existing Chemicals Database, Chemicals Screening Information DataSet (SIDS) for High Volume Chemicals, UNEP publications, http://webnet.oecd.org/HPV/UI/Search.aspx
- Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html
- High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge Program, U.S. EPA, http://www.epa.gov/hpv/
- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)
TWA: Time Weighted Averages
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System