



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 -- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER

DI-649

HMIS CODES

Health 2
Flammability 3
Reactivity 1

PRODUCT NAME

Clear Mixing Base

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Distinctive Image
Dutch Square Industrial Park
6423 Amsterdam Way
Wilmington, NC 28405

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.

CHEMTREC:
800-424-9300 (Within USA)
001-703-527-3887 (Outside the USA)
INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.
(313) 531-1111

Section 2 -- COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u> <u>% by weight</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Vapor Pressure</u>	
Xylene 5 - 20%	1330-20-7	8	
		ACGIH TLV	100
		ACGIH STEL	150
		OSHA PEL	100
		OSHA STEL	
		NIOSH	STEL 150
		NIOSH	REL 100
Ethylbenzene 1 - 5%	100-41-4	7	
		ACGIH TLV	100
		ACGIH STEL	125
		OSHA PEL	100
		OSHA STEL	N/E
		NIOSH	REL 100
		NIOSH	STEL 125
		NIOSH	IDLH 800
Isopropanol 1 - 5%	67-63-0	33	
		ACGIH TLV	200

			ACGIH STEL	400
			OSHA PEL	400
			OSHA STEL	N/E
			NIOSH	REL 400
			NIOSH	STEL 500
			NIOSH	IDLH 2000
N-Butanol				
5 - 20%	71-36-3	6	ACGIH TLV	TWA 20
			ACGIH STEL	
			OSHA PEL	100
			OSHA STEL	
			NIOSH	REL-C: 50
			NIOSH	IDLH 1400
Toluene				
20 - 50%	108-88-3	21	ACGIH TLV	20
			ACGIH STEL	
			OSHA PEL	200
			OSHA STEL	300
			NIOSH	100
			NIOSH	STEL 150
			NIOSH	IDLH 500
Ethyl Acetate				
1 - 5%	141-78-6	73	ACGIH TLV	400
			ACGIH STEL	N/E
			OSHA PEL	400
			OSHA STEL	N/E
			NIOSH	REL 400
			NIOSH	IDLH 2000
Acetone				
5 - 20%	67-64-1	231	ACGIH TLV	500 ppm
			ACGIH STEL	750 ppm
			OSHA PEL	1000
			OSHA STEL	N/E
			NIOSH	REL 250 ppm
			NIOSH	REL 590 mg/m3
			NIOSH	IDLH 2500
Isobutyl Acetate				
1 - 5%	110-19-0	13	ACGIH TLV	150
			ACGIH STEL	N/E
			OSHA PEL	150
			OSHA STEL	N/E
			NIOSH	150
			NIOSH	IDLH 1300
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)				
0.1 - 1%	872-50-4	0.029	ACGIH TLV	N/E
			ACGIH STEL	N/E
			OSHA PEL	N/E
			OSHA STEL	N/E
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate				

1 - 5%	9004-36-8	N/A	
		ACGIH TLV	N/E
		ACGIH STEL	N/E
		OSHA PEL	N/E
		OSHA STEL	N/E
n-butyl Acetate			
5 - 20%	123-86-4	10	
		ACGIH TLV	150
		ACGIH STEL	200
		OSHA PEL	150
		OSHA STEL	N/E
		NIOSH REL	150
		NIOSH STEL	200
		NIOSH IDLH	1700

Section 3 -- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. May cause nervous system depression. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

None generally recognized.

CANCER INFORMATION:

FOR COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF TOXICOLOGY DATA REFER TO SECTION 11.

Section 4 -- FIRST AID MEASURES

If INHALED:

If affected, remove from exposure. Restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet.

If on SKIN:

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

If in EYES:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If SWALLOWED:

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 -- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT	LEL	UEL
-1 F	0.8	13.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Class B extinguishers (carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or universal aqueous film forming foam) designed to extinguish NFPA Class IB flammable liquid fires. Water spray may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

Section 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Provide maximum ventilation. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory, skin, and eye protection should be permitted in the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Take up spilled material with sand, vermiculite, or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in clean, empty containers for disposal. Only the spilled material and the absorbent should be placed in this container.

Section 7 -- HANDLING RELEASE MEASURES

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. During use and until all vapors are gone: Keep area ventilated - Do not smoke - Extinguish all flames, pilot lights, and heaters - Turn off stoves, electric tools and appliances, and other sources of ignition. Consult NFPA Code. Use approved bonding and grounding procedures. Do not expose to temperature above 120F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Do not take internally. Keep out of the reach of children.

Section 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN USE:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Wash hands after using. This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding

or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dust are ACGIII TLV 10 mg/m³ (total dust), 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m³ (total dust), 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction). Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping, or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead.

VENTILATION:

Local exhaust preferable. General exhaust acceptable if the exposure to materials in section 2 is maintained below applicable exposure limits. Refer to OSHA Standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108, and complete an industrial hygiene study to analyze specific working conditions.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in section 2. When sanding or abrading the dried film, wear a dust/mist respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for dust which may be generated from this product, underlying paint, or the abrasive.



PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

None required for normal application of these products where minimal skin contact is expected. For prolonged repeated contact, wear chemical resistant gloves.



EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety spectacles with unperforated side shields.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

HEALTH	* 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	G

Section 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PRODUCT WEIGHT	7.250 lb/gal	869 g/l
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.870	
BOILING POINT	133 - 281 F	
	56 - 138 C	

VOLATILES	90.7 % by wt	92.4 % by vol
EVAPORATION RATE	Same as ether	
VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air	
REGULATORY VOC	6.57 lb/gal	787 g/l
ACTUAL VOC	5.49 lb/gal	658 g/l

Section 10 -- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

This product is normally stable and will not undergo hazardous reactions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

None Known.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, or strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, oxides of barium, lowers molecular weight polymer fractions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

None Known.

Section 11 -- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No.	Ingredient Name
---------	-----------------

1330-20-7	Xylene
-----------	--------

IARC Classification	Group 3
Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 Rat: 4.300 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity:	No data available
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg

100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
----------	--------------

IARC Classification	Group 2B
---------------------	----------

This is an example of pre-defined notes. Toxicological Information:

Draize test, rabbit, eye:	500 mg Severe;
Inhalation, mouse:	LC50 = 35500 mg/m ³ /2H;
Inhalation, rat:	LC50 = 55000 mg/m ³ /2H;
Oral, rat:	LD50 = 3500 mg/kg;
Oral, rat:	LD50 = 3500 mg/kg;
Skin, rabbit:	LD50 = 17800 uL/kg;
Inhalation rat:	LC50 = 17.2 mg/l/4H from BASF.
Carcinogenicity:	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
California:	Carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04

NTP:	Not listed.
IARC:	Group 2B carcinogen
Epidemiology:	No information found
Teratogenicity:	No information found
Reproductive Effects:	No information found
Mutagenicity:	Mutation in mammalian somatic cells (Rodent, mouse) Lymphocyte = 80 mg/L.
Neurotoxicity:	No information found
Other Studies:	No information found

67-63-0 Isopropanol

IARC Classification Group 3

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 67-63-0:

Draize test, rabbit, eye:	100 mg Severe;
Draize test, rabbit, eye:	10 mg Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, eye:	100 mg/24H Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, skin:	500 mg Mild;
Inhalation, mouse:	LC50 = 53000 mg/m ³ ;
Inhalation, rat:	LC50 = 16000 ppm/8H;
Inhalation, rat:	LC50 = 72600 mg/m ³ ;
Oral, mouse:	LD50 = 3600 mg/kg;
Oral, mouse:	LD50 = 3600 mg/kg;
Oral, rabbit:	LD50 = 6410 mg/kg;
Oral, rat:	LD50 = 5045 mg/kg;
Oral, rat:	LD50 = 5000 mg/kg;
Skin, rabbit:	LD50 = 12800

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: A rat & rabbit developmental toxicity study showed no teratogenic effects at doses that were clearly maternally toxic. In a separate rat study, no evidence of developmental neurotoxicity was associated with gestational exposures to IPA up to 1200 mg/kg/d.

Reproductive Effects: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Mutagenicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Neurotoxicity: In rats exposed to isopropanol by inhalation, acute neurotoxicity was noted at 1 and 6 hours at 5000 ppm, but only minimal effects were seen at 1500 ppm and the animals recovered within 5 hours. No toxicity was noted at 500 ppm.

71-36-3 N-Butanol

IARC Classification Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 rat: 790 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity:
No data available

Acute dermal toxicity:
LD50 rabbit: 3,400 mg/kg

108-88-3 Toluene

IARC Classification Group 3
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat: 2,600-7,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg

141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate

IARC Classification Not Established
Acute oral toxicity: LD50: 4934 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50: > 20000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50: (6h): 22.5 mg/l
Issuing date: Dec.14.2010
Skin corrosion/irritation: No skin irritation.
Species rabbit
Method OECD 404
Skin: Sensitization: Non sensitizer
Species: Guinea pig
Method OECD 406
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No eye irritation
Species: Rabbit eye
Carcinogenic effects: No evidence of carcinogenicity
In vitro Mutagenicity: Ames Test: negative - with and without metabolic activation - Method: OECD 471
Cytogenicity Assay in Chinese hamster cells: negative - with and without metabolic activation - Method: OECD 473
Mouse Lymphoma cell gene-mutation: negative - with and without metabolic activation - Method: OECD 476 (Reference substance: Ethanol)
In vivo Mutagenicity: Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test in Chinese hamster and male mice: negative - Method: OECD 474
Reproductive toxicity: No effects on fertility (Reference substance: Ethanol)
Routes of exposure: Oral gavage
Species: Mouse
Acute daphnia toxicity EC50: 3090 mg/l (24h)
NA/EN
Species: Daphnia magna
NOAEL: 26400 mg/kg bw/day (for Ethyl acetate on a molar basis)
Developmental effects: No teratogenic, maternal or developmental effects (Reference substance: Ethanol)
Routes of exposure: Inhalation
Species: Rat

NOAEC: 73300 MG/M3
Repeated exposure: No adverse effects
Routes of exposure: Oral gavage
Species: Rat
Method EPA OTS 795.2600
NOAEL: 900 mg/kg bw/day
Repeated Exposure: No adverse effects
Routes of exposure: Inhalation
Species: Rat
Method: EPA OTS 798.2450
NOEC: 1.28 MG/L

67-64-1 Acetone

IARC Classification Not Established
LD50/LC50:
CAS# 67-64-1:

Dermal, guinea pig:	LD50 = >9400 uL/kg;
Draize test, rabbit, eye:	20 mg Severe;
Draize test, rabbit, eye:	20 mg/24H Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, eye:	10 uL Mild;
Draize test, rabbit, skin:	500 mg/24H Mild;
Inhalation, mouse:	LC50 = 44 gm/m ³ /4H;
Inhalation, rat:	LC50 = 50100 mg/m ³ /8H;
Oral, mouse:	LD50 = 3 gm/kg;
Oral, rabbit:	LD50 = 5340 mg/kg;
Oral, rat:	LD50 = 5800 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 67-64-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: In a series of studies, no statistically significant differences in causes of death or clinical laboratory results were observed in 948 employees exposed to up to 1070 ppm acetone over 23 years.

Teratogenicity: Animal studies have only shown harmful effects in the offspring of animals exposed to doses which also produced significant maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Effects: During the Stewart et al. study: four adult female volunteers were exposed 7.5 hours to acetone vapor at a nominal concentration of 1000 ppm. Three of the four women experienced premature menstrual periods which were attributed to the acetone exposure.

Mutagenicity: Sex chromosome loss and nondisjunction (Yeast - *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) = 47600 ppm; Cytogenetic analysis (Rodent - hamster Fibroblast) = 40 gm/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies: No information found

110-19-0 Isobutyl Acetate

IARC Classification Not Established

Acute oral toxicity:

LD50 Rabbit: 4,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 Rat: 3500 ppm, 4h

Acute dermal toxicity:

LD50 Rabbit: 17 g/kg

872-50-4

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)

IARC Classification Not Established

Product Summary

N-methyl pyrrolidone (NMP) is of slight acute toxicity. Liquid NMP is a moderate to severe eye irritant and mildly irritating to skin but is not a skin sensitizer. It is readily absorbed after ingestion, inhalation and skin contact.

Repeated inhalation

exposure may cause reversible irritation at the site of initial contact, and transient CNS effects have also been observed.

Repeated long term ingestion was associated with an increased severity of spontaneous progressive nephropathy in male

rats, and increased liver weight and increased hepatic cell hypertrophy in male and female mice. It is not genotoxic in vitro or

in vivo. No increase in tumors was seen in rats exposed by inhalation or via feed for two years, however an increase in liver

tumors was noted in mice over a similar period. The relevance of these findings to humans appears doubtful, however,

since liver tumors are commonly reported when non-genotoxic chemicals are tested in the mouse bioassay. Adverse

effects on reproduction have been reported in rats after ingestion of amounts of NMP which also caused mild generalized changes in the parental animals. Fetal effects have been noted in pregnant animals exposed by ingestion, inhalation and skin contact, and occurred both in the presence and absence of maternal toxicity.

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS No.:

Variant:

Version No:

Validation Date:

BE1006

Asia-EN

1.1

15.12.2004

N METHYL PYRROLIDONE

Page 6 of 8

COMPONENT INFORMATION

• N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone 872-50-4

Acute Toxicity - Lethal Doses

LC50 (Inhl) Rat > 5.0 MG/L

(AEROSOL)

4 HOURS

LD50 (Oral) Rat 4150 MG/KG BWT

LD50 (Skin) Rat 7000 MG/KG BWT

Irritation

Skin Contact may cause mild skin irritation.

Eye Moderate to severe eye irritant.

Target Organ Effects

Eye. Skin. Respiratory system. Mucous membrane irritant. CNS depressant.

Reproductive Effects

NMP may adversely affect reproduction in the rat after ingestion, although fertility is unaltered. These effects occurred at exposures which also caused mild generalized effects in the parental animals. It is therefore unclear if NMP specifically targets the reproductive system or whether these changes were secondary to other systemic effects. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown. Fetal effects (including delayed development and the occurrence of soft tissue and skeletal variations) were observed in pregnant animals exposed by ingestion, inhalation and skin contact. While these events generally occurred in the presence of maternal toxicity, mild fetotoxicity was sometimes present in the absence of maternal effects. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

Carcinogenicity

No increase in tumors in rats exposed by inhalation or via feed for 2 years. A dietary study found increased liver tumors in male and female mice given 1100 and 1400 mg/kg bwt/day for 18 months, respectively. Since liver tumors are commonly reported when non-genotoxic chemicals are tested in the mouse bioassay, the relevance of these findings to humans appears doubtful.

9004-36-8

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

IARC Classification Not Established

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: None Known

Ingestion: None Known

Skin Contact: Molten material will produce thermal burns

Eye Contact: Molten material will produce thermal burns

Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity

Oral

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: Oral LD-50: (Rat):>3,200 mg/kg (highest dose tested)

Dermal

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: Dermal LD-50: (Guinea pig):>1,000 mg/kg (highest dose tested)

Inhalation

Product: No data available

Specified substances(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Repeated dose toxicity

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: (Guinea pig, 24 h): slight

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

In vivo

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Carcinogenicity

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Aspiration hazard

Product: No data available

Specified substance(s)

Cellulose acetate butyrate: No data available

Other adverse effects: No data available

123-86-4 n-butyl Acetate

IARC Classification Not Established

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 Rat: 160mh/l, 4h

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 Rabbit: 17,600 mg/kg

IARC Reference

IARC Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans*

This category is used when there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be placed in this category when evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is less than *sufficient* but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence in exposed humans that the agent acts through a relevant mechanism of carcinogenicity.

IARC Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used when there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent may be classified in this category when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals and strong evidence that the carcinogenesis is mediated by a mechanism that also operates in humans. Exceptionally, an agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans. An agent may be assigned to this category if it clearly belongs, based on mechanistic considerations, to a class of agents for which one or more members have been classified in Group 1 or Group 2A.

IARC Group 2B: The agent is *possibly carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used for agents for which there is *limited evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. It may also be used when there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but there is *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals. In some instances, an agent for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans and less than *sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals together with supporting evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data may be placed in this group. An agent may be classified in this category solely on the basis of strong evidence from mechanistic and other relevant data.

IARC Group 3: The agent is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*.

This category is used most commonly for agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans and *inadequate* or *limited* in experimental animals. Exceptionally, agents for which the evidence of carcinogenicity is *inadequate* in humans but *sufficient* in experimental animals may be placed in this category when there is strong evidence that the mechanism of carcinogenicity in experimental animals does not operate in humans. Agents that do not fall into any other group are also placed in this category. An evaluation in Group 3 is not a determination of non-carcinogenicity or overall safety. It often means that further research is needed, especially when exposures are widespread or the cancer data are consistent with differing interpretations.

IARC Group 4: The agent is *probably not carcinogenic to humans*.

This category is used for agents for which there is *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in humans and in experimental animals. In some instances, agents for which there is *inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity* in humans but *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, consistently and strongly supported by a broad range of mechanistic and other relevant data, may be classified in this group.

Section 12 -- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CAS No. Ingredient Name

1330-20-7 Xylene

Biodegradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation: No data available

Ecotoxicity effects:

Toxicity to fish: 96h LC50 Flathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*); 23.53-29.97 mg/l

Method: Static
Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic Invertebrates: 24h LC50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*): > 100.00 - <1,000.00 mg/l

Method: Static
Mortality

Toxicity to algae:	No data available
Toxicity to bacteria:	No data available
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD):	No data available
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):	No data available
Additional ecological information:	No data available

100-41-4 Ethylbenzene

Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Fish: Rainbow trout:	LC50 = 14.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.;
Static Bioassay Fish: Fathead Minnow:	LC50 = 12.1 mg/L; 96 Hr.;
Flow-through Bioassay Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish:	LC50 = 150.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.;
Static Bioassay:	pH 6.5-7.9, 21-23 degrees C
Water flea:	EC50 = 2.1 mg/L; 48 Hr.;
Static Bioassay Water flea:	EC50 = 75.0 mg/L; 48 Hr.;
Static Bioassay Shrimp (<i>mysidopsis bahia</i>):	LC50 = 87.6 mg/L/96hr.
Sheepshead minnow:	LC50 = 275 mg/L/96hr.
Fathead minnow:	LC50 = 42.3 mg/L/96hr in hard water & 48.5 mg/L/96hr in soft water.

Environmental: Experimental data on the bioconcentration of ethylbenzene include a log BCF of 1.9 in goldfish and the log BCF of 0.67 for clams exposed to the water-soluble fraction of crude oil. Using its octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow= 3.15) and using a recommended regression equation, one can calculate a log BCF in fish of 2.16 indicating that ethylbenzene should not significantly bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms. Ethylbenzene has a moderate adsorption for soil. The measured Koc for silt loam was 164

Physical: The predominant photochemical reaction of ethylbenzene in the atmosphere is with hydroxyl radicals; the tropospheric half-life for this reaction is 5.5 and 24 hr in the summer and winter, actively. Degradation is somewhat faster under photochemical smog situations. Photo oxidation products which have been identified include ethylphenol, benzaldehyde, acetophenone and m- and p-ethylnitrobenzene. Ethylbenzene is resistant to hydrolysis. Ethylbenzene does not significantly absorb light above 290 nm in methanol solution.

67-63-0 Isopropanol

Ecotoxicity:
Fish:

Fathead Minnow: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50

Daphnia: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50

Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50

IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge.

Environmental: No information available.

Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g

Other: No information available.

71-36-3 N-Butanol

No data available.

108-88-3 Toluene

Biodegradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation:

Species: ide, silver or golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)

Exposure time: 3 d

Dose: 0.05 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (bcf): 94

Method: Not reported

Ecotoxicity effects:

Toxicity to fish:

96h LC50 rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (*oncorhynchus mykiss*): 5.80 mg/l

Method: Renewal

Mortality

96h LC50 fathead minnow (*pimephales promelas*): 12.60 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

48 h EC50 water flea (*daphnia magna*): 6.00 mg/l

Method: Static intoxication

Toxicity to algae: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria: No data available

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): No data available

Chemical oxygen demand (COD): No data available

Additional ecological information: No data available

141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate

Acute fish toxicity: LC50: 230 mg/l (96h)
Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)
Method: EPA E03-05
Acute daphnia toxicity: EC50: 3090 mg/l (24h)
Species: Daphnia magna
Method: DIN 38412, Part 11
NOEC (21 d): 2.4 mg/l
Species: Daphnia magna
Toxicity to aquatic plants: NOEC (72h): > 100 mg/l
Species: Desmodium subspicatus
Method: OECD 201
Toxicity to bacteria: EC3 (16h): 650 mg/l
Species: Pseudomonas putida
Method: DIN 38412 T.8
Biodegradation: Readily biodegradable
Method: BOD Standard Method
Other potential hazards: The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT/vPvB according to REACH, Annex XIII

67-64-1 Acetone

Ecotoxicity:
Fish: Rainbow trout: 5540 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50
Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 8300 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50 No data available.
Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil.
Terrestrial fate: If released on soil, acetone will both volatilize and leach into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that it biodegrades fairly rapidly in soils.
Aquatic fate: If released into water, acetones will probably biodegrade. It is readily biodegradable in screening tests, although data from natural water are lacking. It will also be lost due to volatilization (estimated half-life 20 hr from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant.
Physical:
Atmospheric fate: In the atmosphere, acetone will be lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half-life estimates from these combined processes are 79 and 13 days in January and June, respectively, for an overall annual average of 22 days. Therefore considerable dispersion should occur. Being miscible in water, wash out by rain should be an important removal process. This process has been confirmed around Lake Shinsei-ko in Japan. There acetone was found in the air and rain as well as the lake.
Other: No information available.

110-19-0 Isobutyl Acetate

No data available.

872-50-4

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)

Ecotoxicity

This material is expected to be non-hazardous to aquatic species. See component summary.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

This material is not expected to persist in the environment. It is water soluble and is expected to have low volatility. It is expected to be poorly adsorbed onto soils or sediments. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important factor in the environmental fate process for this material. See component summary.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

This material is expected to be non-hazardous to aquatic species.

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50 / 96 HOURS bluegill. 832 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOURS fathead minnow 1,072 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOURS rainbow trout. 3,048 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 / 24 HOURS Daphnia magna. > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 / 72 HOURS Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus). > 500 mg/l

Environmental Fate and Pathway

This material is not expected to persist in the environment. It is water soluble and is expected to have low volatility. It is expected to be poorly adsorbed onto soils or sediments. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important factor in the environmental fate process for this material.

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation: BOD (Modified MITI Method) = 73% (28 days). BOD (Modified MITI Method) = 92% (14 days). This

material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: BCF = 0.16. This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

9004-36-8

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

No data available.

123-86-4

n-butyl Acetate

Aquatic toxicity:

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: No data available

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: No data available

Environmental fate and pathways: No data available

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Waste from this product may be hazardous as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate. Depressurize container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations regarding pollution.

Section 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity
NOS Technical Name: ORM-D
Hazard Class: N/A
UN Number: N/A
Packing Group: N/A

Section 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canadian Regulations:

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act): <

All substances in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

US Regulations:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

SARA 313:

CAS No.	CHEMICAL/COMPOUND	% by WT

1330-20-7	Xylene	6.8
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	2.3
67-63-0	Isopropanol	3.0
71-36-3	N-Butanol	6.0
108-88-3	Toluene	23.0
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate	2.0
67-64-1	Acetone	15.0
110-19-0	Isobutyl Acetate	2.0
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)	
0.2		

PROP 65

CAS No.	CHEMICAL COMPOUND	% by WT

100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	2.3
108-88-3	Toluene	23.0

872-50-4
0.2

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP)

TSCA CERTIFICATION:

U.S. TSCA: This product and/or all of its components are listed on the U.S. TSCA Inventory or is otherwise exempt from TSCA Inventory reporting requirements.

Section 16 -- OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

Do not handle until the manufacturer's safety precautions have been read and understood. Regulations require that all employees be trained on Material Safety Data Sheets for all products with which they come in contact. While we believe that the data contained herein is accurate and derived from qualified sources, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which we assume legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations.