

# Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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## Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Jacobean

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### Product identifier

**Product name:** Quick Dry Penetrating Wood Finish - Jacobean

**Product code:** 30751, 30754

#### Recommended use of the product and restriction on use

**Relevant identified uses:** Finishes, Coatings, and Related Materials

**Uses advised against:** Not determined or not applicable.

**Reasons why uses advised against:** Not determined or not applicable.

#### Manufacturer or supplier details

##### Manufacturer:

##### United States

Absolute Coatings

1999 Elizabeth Street

North Brunswick , New Jersey 089026316

(732)821-3200

#### Emergency telephone number:

##### United States

CHEMTREC

(703)527-3887 (24 HRS)

(800)424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### GHS classification:

Eye irritation, category 2A

Flammable liquids, category 3

Skin sensitization, category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity, category 1B

Carcinogenicity, category 1B

Reproductive toxicity, category 1B

#### Label elements

##### Hazard pictograms:



**Signal word:** Danger

#### Hazard statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child (state specific effect if known) (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H340 May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of

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exposure cause the hazard).

H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

### Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking

P233 Keep container tightly closed

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/.../ equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace

P201 Obtain special instructions before use

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/ ...

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label)

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

P405 Store locked up

P501 Dispose of contents/container to...

**Hazards not otherwise classified:** None

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Identification	Name	Weight %
CAS number: 136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	<1
CAS number: 22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	<1
CAS number: 8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	<15
CAS number: 64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	<1
CAS number: 108-88-3	Toluene	<0.5

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CAS number: Proprietary	Phenolic Modified Resin (Polymer Exempt)	<10
CAS number: 8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	<0.5
CAS number: 64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<25
CAS number: 872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	<0.2
CAS number: 123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	<3
CAS number: 96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	<0.1
CAS number: 64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	<2

**Additional Information:** None

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### General notes:

Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### After inhalation:

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, seek medical advice/attention.

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep person at rest. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, provide artificial respiration. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse skin with copious amounts of water [shower] for several minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After eye contact:

Rinse eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

Rinse eyes with plenty of gently flowing lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Protect unexposed eye. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

#### After swallowing:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a physician or poison control center. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, place on the left side with head down to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If symptoms develop or persist, seek medical advice/attention.

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

#### Acute symptoms and effects:

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Product is highly flammable. Exposure to sources of ignition may cause physical injury.

Dermal exposure may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include irritation, redness, pain, rash, inflammation, itching, burning and dermatitis.

Eye contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, inflammation, itching, burning and tearing.

#### Delayed symptoms and effects:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

Long term exposure may affect fertility. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: menstrual problems, altered sexual behavior/fertility/ and pregnancy outcome. Long term exposure may also affect development of the unborn child. Symptoms include, but are not limited to: intrauterine growth retardation, pre-term birth, birth defects and postnatal death.

Exposure may cause genetic defects.

Exposure may cause cancer.

#### Immediate medical attention and special treatment

##### Specific treatment:

Effects are dependent on exposure (dose, concentration, contact time).

##### Notes for the doctor:

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

##### Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Water mist/fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

##### Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Do not use water jet.

#### Specific hazards during fire-fighting:

Flammable liquid. Will be easily ignitable by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

Thermal decomposition may produce irritating/toxic fumes/gases.

#### Special protective equipment for firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode).

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode).

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA with a full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode).

#### Special precautions:

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Consider initial evacuation for 300 meters in all directions. If tank/rail car is involved in the fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters in all directions. Fight fire from a maximum distance. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water

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spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Stand by, at a safe distance, with extinguisher ready for possible re-ignition. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution. Do not handle damaged containers unless specialized to do so.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, hair and clothing. Do not breathe fumes/gas/mists/aerosols/vapors/dusts. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so. Use water spray/fog for cooling fire exposed containers. Avoid unnecessary run-off of extinguishing media which may cause pollution.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Extinguish any sources of ignition. Wear recommended personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get on skin, eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, dust, fume and spray. Do not walk through spilled material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

### Environmental precautions:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from reaching drains, sewers and waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate personal protective clothing. Avoid breathing dust, mist, fumes, vapors or spray. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Contain and collect spillage and place in suitable container for future disposal. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations (see Section 13).

### Reference to other sections:

For personal protective equipment see Section 8. For disposal see Section 13.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling:

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges. Handle containers with caution. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing mist/vapor/spray/dust. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use personal products when handling chemical substances. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling. Keep away from incompatible materials (See Section 10). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated location out of direct sunlight. Keep away from food and beverages. Protect from freezing and physical damage. Store away from heat, open flames and other sources of ignition. Keep container tightly sealed. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10).

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Only those substances with limit values have been included below.

#### Occupational Exposure limit values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
ACGIH	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	8-Hour TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	15-Minute STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 20 ppm
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	8-Hour TWA: 50 ppm
NIOSH	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	REL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	IDLH: 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	Ceiling Limit: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15-min)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	IDLH: 20000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	REL: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm)
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	TWA: 50 ppm (REL - (for up to a 10 hour work day))
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	TWA: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (REL - (for up to a 10 hour work day))
2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	IDLH: 1800 ppm (10% of LEL)	

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Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Permissible concentration
OSHA	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	22464-99-9	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Zr)
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	PEL: 100 ppm
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	TWA: 500 ppm (2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z-1])
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 50 ppm
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	8-Hour TWA-PEL: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
United States(California)	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 100 ppm
	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	8052-41-3	8-Hour TWA: 525 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Toluene	108-88-3	PEL: 37 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (150 ppm)
	Toluene	108-88-3	Ceiling Limit: 500 ppm
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	8-Hour TWA: 50 ppm (OSHA (California))
	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	123-42-2	8-Hour TWA: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (OSHA (California))
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 1 ppm
United States	Toluene	108-88-3	PEL: 300 ppm (Ceiling)
	Toluene	108-88-3	PEL: 200 ppm (TWA)
	Toluene	108-88-3	PEL: 500 ppm (Peak 10 mins)
WEEL	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 10 ppm
	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	8-Hour TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	8-Hour TWA: 10 ppm
	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	96-29-7	8-Hour TWA: 36 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Biological limit values:

Country (Legal Basis)	Substance	Identifier	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling time	Permissible limits
ACGIH	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	5-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Urine	End of shift	100 mg/L

#### Information on monitoring procedures:

Not determined or not applicable.

#### Appropriate engineering controls:

Emergency eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain the airborne concentrations of vapor, mists, and/or dusts below the applicable workplace exposure limits, while observing recognized national standards (or equivalent).

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### Personal protection equipment

#### Eye and face protection:

Safety glasses or goggles. Use eye protection equipment that has been tested and approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

#### Skin and body protection:

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves approved by the appropriate standards. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Avoid skin contact with used gloves. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove used gloves and contaminated clothing. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent).

#### Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below the applicable workplace exposure limits, or to an acceptable level (if exposure limits have not been established), a respirator approved by recognized national standards (or equivalent) must be worn. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

#### General hygienic measures:

When handling chemical products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Perform routine housekeeping.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown liquid
Odor	Mild
Odor threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	N/A
Initial boiling point/range	155° C
Flash point (closed cup)	>38°C
Evaporation rate	<1.0
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper flammability/explosive limit	N/A
Lower flammability/explosive limit	0.75 -1.2 %
Vapor pressure	N/A
Vapor density	Heavier than air
Density	1.06 +/- 0.02 g/cc
Relative density	1.06 +/- 0.02
Solubilities	N/A
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	N/A



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Auto/Self-ignition temperature	N/A
Decomposition temperature	N/A
Dynamic viscosity	N/A
Kinematic viscosity	N/A
Explosive properties	N/A
Oxidizing properties	N/A

### Other information

#### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

##### Reactivity:

Not reactive under recommended handling and storage conditions.

##### Chemical stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions.

##### Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Hazardous reactions are not anticipated under recommended conditions of handling and storage.

##### Conditions to avoid:

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Extreme heat, open flames, hot surfaces, sparks, ignition sources, static electricity and incompatible materials. Vapor accumulation in low or confined areas.

##### Incompatible materials:

None known.

##### Hazardous decomposition products:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

#### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

##### Acute toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:** No data available.

##### Substance data:

Name	Route	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	oral	LD50 Rat: 3129 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	oral	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Guinea pig: 6300 mg/kg
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: > 5.5 mg/L (4 h)
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: >3000 mg/kg
Toluene	oral	LD50 Rat: 5000 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 12,000 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: 25.7 mg/L (4 h [Vapor])
Cashew nutshell liquid	dermal	LD50 Rat: 2000 mg/kg

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Name	Route	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	oral	LD50 >5000: Rat mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 >2000: Rabbit mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 >5.28: Rat mg/L (4h Vapor)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	oral	LD50 Rat: 4150 mg/kg
	inhalation	LC50 Rat: >5.1 mg/L (4 hours)
	dermal	LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg
2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	dermal	LD50 rabbit: 13500 mg/kg
	oral	LD50 rat: 2520 mg/kg
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	oral	LD50 Rat: 2326 mg/kg
	dermal	LD50 Rabbit: 1000 mg/kg
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	oral	LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes skin irritation.
Toluene	Causes skin irritation.
Cashew nutshell liquid	Causes skin irritation
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Causes skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Assessment:**

Causes serious eye irritation.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Cashew nutshell liquid	Causes serious eye damage
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Causes serious eye irritation.
2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Causes serious eye irritation
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

**Assessment:**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

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Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Cashew nutshell liquid	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Assessment:

May cause cancer.

**Product data:** No data available.

#### Substance data:

Name	Species	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not applicable.	May cause cancer. Animals exposed to high levels of some petroleum products have developed liver and kidney tumors. Occupationally exposed people in the petroleum refining industry have an increased risk of skin cancer and leukemia.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy		May cause cancer.

### International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):

Name	Classification
Toluene	Group 3
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable

### National Toxicology Program (NTP):

Name	Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Applicable
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Applicable

**OSHA Carcinogens:** Not applicable

### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### Assessment:

May cause genetic defects.

#### Product data:

No data available.

#### Substance data:

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	May cause genetic defects.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May cause genetic defects.

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### Reproductive toxicity

**Assessment:**

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Suspected of damaging the unborn child (developmental toxicity) via oral exposure.
Toluene	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	May damage fertility or the unborn child (developmental effects).

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	May cause dizziness or drowsiness.
Toluene	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	May cause respiratory irritation.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Causes damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
Toluene	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Aspiration toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:**

No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toluene	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Information on likely routes of exposure:

No data available.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

No data available.

### Other information:

No data available.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Acute (short-term) toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:** No data available.

#### Substance data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	LC50 Onchorhynchus mykiss: 1.5 mg/L
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	LC50 Onchorhynchus mykiss: 0.14 mg/L (96 hours)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LC50 Rainbow trout: 3.6 mg/L (96 H)
	EC50 Daphnia magna: 1.1 mg/L (24 H)
	EC50 Green Algae: 7.2 mg/L (48 H)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LC50 Pimephales promelas: 41 - 45 mg/L (96 H)
	LC50 Onchorhynchus mykiss: 2.34 - 9.22 mg/L (96 H)
	EC50 Daphnia Magna: 170 - 226 mg/L (24 H)
	EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum (Algae): 19 - 56 mg/L (72 H)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LC50 Onchorhynchus mykiss: 500 mg/L (96 hours)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	LC50 Oryzias latipes: 100 mg/L (96 h)

### Chronic (long-term) toxicity

**Assessment:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Product data:** No data available.

#### Substance data:

Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	EC10 Cyprinodon variegatus: 31.8 mg/L
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	NOEC Onchorhynchus mykiss: 0.02 mg/L (30 d)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	NOEC Daphnia magna: 12.5 mg/L (21 days)
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	NOEC Oryzias latipes: 50 mg/L (14 d)

### Persistence and degradability

**Product data:** No data available.

#### Substance data:

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Name	Result
Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not readily biodegradable.
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Readily biodegradable in water.
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Readily biodegradable.
Toluene	Readily biodegradable in water.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Readily biodegradable.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Inherent degradability in water and soil.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Inherently biodegradable in water.

### Bioaccumulative potential

**Product data:** No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	BCF: 39.66 L/Kg ww; Not considered to be bioaccumulative.
Toluene	BCF: 90
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Low potential for bioaccumulation.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	BCF: 5.8

### Mobility in soil

**Product data:** No data available.

**Substance data:**

Name	Result
Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Koc at 20°C: 1451
Toluene	Moderately Mobile (Calculated Koc: 205)
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Adsorption to the solid soil phase is not expected.

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product data:**

**PBT assessment:** This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT..

**vPvB assessment:** This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a vPvB..

**Substance data:**

**PBT assessment:**

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not PBT.
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Substance is not PBT.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not PBT.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	This substance is not PBT.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as PBT at concentrations above 0.1%.

**vPvB assessment:**

Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	The substance is not vPvB.
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1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Substance is not vPvB.
Methyl ethyl ketoxime	The substance is not vPvB.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	This substance is not vPvB.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	This substance is a UVCB and does not contain constituents included in the SVHC candidate list as vPvB at concentrations above 0.1%.

**Other adverse effects:** No data available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods:


Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground or into any body of water. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 7 Handling and Storage. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

### Contaminated packages:


Not determined or not applicable.

## SECTION 14: Transport information


### United States Transportation of dangerous goods (49 CFR DOT)

UN number	UN1263, Combustible, No red label required
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
UN transport hazard class(es)	3 
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None

### International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

UN number	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
UN transport hazard class(es)	3 
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None

### International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)

UN number	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT
UN transport hazard class(es)	3 

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<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	None
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	None

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### United States regulations

##### Inventory listing (TSCA):

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
Proprietary	Phenolic Modified Resin (Polymer Exempt)	Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Listed

**Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5):** None of the ingredients are listed.

**Export notification under TSCA Section 12(b):** None of the ingredients are listed.

**SARA Section 302 extremely hazardous substances:** None of the ingredients are listed.

##### SARA Section 313 toxic chemicals:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Not Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
Proprietary	Phenolic Modified Resin (Polymer Exempt)	Not Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Not Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Not Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed



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64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed
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**CERCLA:**

108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	1000
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**RCRA:**

108-88-3	Toluene	Listed	U220
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**Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):** None of the ingredients are listed.

**Massachusetts Right to Know:**

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Not Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed

**New Jersey Right to Know:**

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Not Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed

**New York Right to Know:**

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
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22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Not Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed

### Pennsylvania Right to Know:

136-52-7	Cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	Listed
22464-99-9	Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	Not Listed
8052-41-3	Stoddard Solvent with < 0.1% Benzene content	Listed
64742-48-9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Listed
108-88-3	Toluene	Listed
8007-24-7	Cashew nutshell liquid	Not Listed
64742-47-8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Listed
872-50-4	1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Listed
123-42-2	2-Pentanone, 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-	Listed
96-29-7	Methyl ethyl ketoxime	Not Listed
64742-82-1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not Listed

### California Proposition 65:

**⚠️WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Toluene and 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Abbreviations and Acronyms:** None

### Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Absolute Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Absolute Coatings assumes no responsibility for injury to vendor or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee

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assumes the risk in his use of the material.

**NFPA:** 2-2-1

**HMIS:** 2\*-2-1

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**Revision Notes:**

Revision Date	Notes
2020-05-06	Version 02

**End of Safety Data Sheet**