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SAFETY DATA SHEET

FX-2708-A DENFLEX PRIMER

Section 1. Identification		
GHS product identifier	:	FX-2708-A DENFLEX PRIMER
Chemical name	:	Mixture
CAS number	:	Mixture
Other means of identification	:	FO00008398
Product type	:	liquid
Relevant identified uses of the subs	tance	or mixture and uses advised against
Product use	:	Industrial applications. Plastics.
Supplier's details	:	POLYONE CORPORATION
		33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012
		1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (866) POLYONE
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	:	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident).CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status	:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	:	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 3

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms	:	
Signal word Hazard statements	:	Warning Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Precautionary statements		
General	:	Not applicable.
Prevention	:	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Response	:	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. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
Storage	:	Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal	:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	:	None known.
Hazards not otherwise classified	:	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	:	Mixture
Chemical name	:	Mixture
Other means of identification	:	FO00008398

CAS number/other identifiers

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Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Benzene, methyl-	30 - 60	108-88-3
Ethyl alcohol	10 - 30	64-17-5
Methyl ethyl ketone	10 - 30	78-93-3
Ethyl acetate	1 - 5	141-78-6
Isopropanol	1 - 5	67-63-0
Methyl alcohol	1 - 5	67-56-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the : upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Inhalation Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable : for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.



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Skin contact	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get
	medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion	 Causes serious eye irritation. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms	
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	: No specific data.

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Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician Specific treatments	:	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO_2 . None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
Special protective actions for fire- fighters	:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self- contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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For emergency responders	: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Methods and materials for containn	ent and cleaning up
Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling		
Protective measures	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

:

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Benzene, methyl-	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 375 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during
	working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed
	during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a)
	irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent
	toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude
	to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to
	get to safety by their own means. 560 mg/m3 150 ppm
	OSHA PEL Z2 (1993-06-30)
	PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 200 ppm
	Ceiling 300 ppm
	Acceptable Maximum Peak (AMP) 500 ppm
	NIOSH REL (1994-06-01)
	Time Weighted Average (TWA) 375 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during
	working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed
	during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a)
	irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent
	toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude
	to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to
	get to safety by their own means. 560 mg/m3 150 ppm
	ACGIH TLV (2006-11-17)
	TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL:
	Permissible Exposure Level 20 ppm



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Ethyl alcohol	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm ACGIH TLV (2008-11-24) TLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value - Short Time Exposure Level 1,000 ppm
Methyl ethyl ketone	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 590 mg/m3 200 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 885 mg/m3 300 ppmOSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 590 mg/m3 200 ppmNIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 590 mg/m3 200 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 885 mg/m3 300 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 885 mg/m3 300 ppmACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 590 mg/m3 200 ppmTLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value - Short Time Exposure Level 885 mg/m3 300 ppm
Ethyl acetate	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppmOSHA PEL (1993-06-30)PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppmNIOSH REL (1994-06-01)Time Weighted Average (TWA) 1,400 mg/m3 400 ppmACGIH TLV (1996-05-18)TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL:Permissible Exposure Level 1,440 mg/m3 400 ppm



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Isopropanol	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 980 mg/m3 400 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m3 500 ppmOSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 980 mg/m3 400 ppmNIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m3 400 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m3 500 ppmACGIH TLV (2003-01-01) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 200 ppmTLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value - Short Time Exposure Level 400 ppm
Methyl alcohol	OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01)PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 260 mg/m3 200 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 325 mg/m3 250 ppm OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 260 mg/m3 200 ppm NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 260 mg/m3 200 ppmPollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed



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		during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 325 mg/m3 250 ppm ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 262 mg/m3 200 ppm TLV-STEL: Threshold Limit Value - Short Time Exposure Level 328 mg/m3 250 ppm
Appropriate engineering controls	:	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
Environmental exposure controls	:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
Individual protection measures		
Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	:	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Skin protection		
Hand protection	:	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures,

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consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves

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		cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	:	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.
Other skin protection	:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures
		should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks
		involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this
		product.
Respiratory protection	:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying
		with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is
		necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated
		exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits
		of the selected respirator.
Respiratory protection	:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	:	liquid [liquid]
Color		BLUE
Odor	:	Not available.
Odor threshold	:	Not available.
pH	:	Not available.
Melting point	:	Not available.
Boiling point	:	Not available.
Flash point	:	Not available.
Burning time	:	Not available.
Burning rate		Not available.
Evaporation rate		Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)		Not available.
Lower and upper explosive		Lower: Not available.
(flammable) limits		Upper: Not available.
Vapor pressure	:	Not available.
Vapor density		Not available.
Relative density		Not available.
Solubility		Not available.
Solubility in water		Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-		Not available.
octanol/water		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
SADT	:	Not available.
Viscosity		Dynamic: Not available.
v		Kinematic: Not available.



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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.
Incompatible materials	:	Keep away from strong acids. Oxidizer.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Benzene, methyl-	•	·		
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	49 mg/l	4 h
Ethyl alcohol				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15,010 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7,060 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	20000 ppm	10 h
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	5.9 mg/l	6 h
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	124.7 mg/l	4 h
Methyl ethyl ketone	•		-	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2,737 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	24 mg/l	8 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6,480 mg/kg	-
Ethyl acetate				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,620 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	1600 ppm	8 h
Isopropanol				



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	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,045 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	16000 ppm	8 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12,800 mg/kg	-
Methyl alcohol				
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,600 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	145000 ppm	1 h
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	64000 ppm	4 h
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	64000 ppm	8 h
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15,800 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary

: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Benzene, methyl-	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig		24 hrs	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit			-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit			-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit			-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit		0.008 hrs	-
Ethyl alcohol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit			-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit			-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit			-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Eyes -	Rabbit		0.001 hrs	-



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	Moderate				
	irritant				
Methyl ethyl ketone	Skin -	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
5 5	Moderate				
	irritant				
Isopropanol	Eyes -	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
1 1	Moderate				
	irritant				
	Skin - Mild	Rabbit			-
	irritant				
	Eyes - Severe	Rabbit			-
	irritant				
	Eyes -	Rabbit			-
	Moderate				
	irritant				
Methyl alcohol	Eyes -	Rabbit			-
	Moderate				
	irritant				
	Eyes -	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Moderate				
	irritant				
	Skin -	Rabbit		24 hrs	-
	Moderate				
	irritant				
Conclusion/Summary			_		
Skin		ixture.Not full			
Eyes		ixture.Not full			
Respiratory	: M	ixture.Not full	y tested.		
Sensitization					
Conclusion/Summary					
	: M	ixture.Not full	v tested.		
Skin		ixture.Not full ixture.Not full			
Skin Respiratory		ixture.Not full ixture.Not full			
Skin					
Skin Respiratory	: M		y tested.		
Skin Respiratory <u>Mutagenicity</u>	: M	ixture.Not full	y tested.		
Skin Respiratory <u>Mutagenicity</u> Conclusion/Summary <u>Carcinogenicity</u>	: M : M	ixture.Not full ixture.Not full	y tested. y tested.		
Skin Respiratory <u>Mutagenicity</u> Conclusion/Summary	: M : M	ixture.Not full	y tested. y tested.		
Skin Respiratory <u>Mutagenicity</u> Conclusion/Summary <u>Carcinogenicity</u> Conclusion/Summary	: M : M	ixture.Not full ixture.Not full	y tested. y tested.		



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Benzene, methyl-	3	
Ethyl alcohol	1	
Isopropanol	1	

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl ethyl ketone	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Ethyl acetate	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Isopropanol	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure Not available. Potential acute health effects Eve contact Causes serious eve

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause
	drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	: Harmful if swallowed., Can cause central nervous system (CNS)
-	depression., Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

I V	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
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Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	:	No specific data.
Delayed and immediate effects and a	lso c	hronic effects from short and long term exposure
Short term exposure		
Potential immediate effects Potential delayed effects	:	Not available. Not available.
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects Potential delayed effects	:	Not available. Not available.
Potential chronic health effects		
Conclusion/Summary	:	Mixture.Not fully tested.
General Carcinogenicity Mutagenicity Teratogenicity Developmental effects Fertility effects	::	No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	1,439.5 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information



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Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Benzene, methyl-			
	Acute LC50 6,780 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout, donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 5,800 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout, donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 5,500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Coho	96 h
		salmon, silver salmon	
	Acute LC50 6,410 µg/l Marine	Fish - Pink salmon	96 h
	water		
	Acute EC50 6,780 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
		trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute EC50 19,600 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 6,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute LC50 86,300 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 6,560 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 6,880 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
		Water flea	
	Acute EC50 12,500 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic plants - Green	72 h
	water	algae	
	Chronic NOEC 2 mg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	21 d
		Water flea	
	Chronic NOEC 1,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	21 d
	water	Water flea	
Ethyl alcohol		·	•
-	Acute LC50 13,480,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 42,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	water	trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 11,000,000 µg/l	Fish - Bleak	96 h
	Marine water		
	Acute LC50 12,720 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute EC50 12,900.0 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 5,680 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 2,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h



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		Water flea	
	Acute LC50 9,248,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	-011
	Acute LC50 9,268,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute LC50 9,300,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - Green algae	96 h
	Chronic NOEC 0.375 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Eastern	84 d
	water	mosquitofish	
Methyl ethyl ketone		· · ·	•
	Acute LC50 3,220,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	Acute LC50 5,600 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Western	96 h
	water	mosquitofish	90 II
	Acute EC50 5,091,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 > 500,000 µg/l Marine water	Aquatic plants - Diatom	96 h
	Acute EC50 > 500 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
	water	algae	
Ethyl acetate			I
<u>,</u>	Acute LC50 230,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 425,300 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	water	trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 484,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	water	trout,donaldson trout	
	Acute LC50 212,500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Indian catfish	96 h
	Acute LC50 560,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 154,000 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic invertebrates. Water flea	48 h
	Acute LC50 175,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	-
	Acute LC50 295,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute LC50 230,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 2,500,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
	water	algae	
	Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	32 d



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	water		
	Chronic NOEC 2,400 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	21 d
	water	Water flea	
	Chronic NOEC 12 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	21 d
	water	Water flea	
Isopropanol			
	Acute LC50 4,200 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Harlequinfish,	96 h
	water	red rasbora	
	Acute LC50 9,640,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water	Fish Fath and minn and	061
	Acute LC50 6,550,000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	Acute LC50 11,130,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 10,400,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Fathead minnow	96 h
	water		
Methyl alcohol			
	Acute LC50 15,320.00 mg/l Fresh	Fish - Mozambique	96 h
	water	tilapia	
	Acute LC50 15,400,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	water		
	Acute EC50 13,000,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Rainbow	96 h
	water	trout, donaldson trout	
	Acute EC50 12,700,000 µg/l Fresh	Fish - Bluegill	96 h
	water		
	Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Zebra danio	96 h
	Acute EC50 24,500,000 µg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute LC50 3,289 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 22,200 mg/l Fresh	Aquatic invertebrates.	48 h
	water	Water flea	
	Acute EC50 16.912 mg/l Marine	Aquatic plants - Green	96 h
	water	algae	
Conclusion/Summary	Not available		

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary

Not available.

:

Bioaccumulative potential

	Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
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Benzene, methyl-	2.73	90.00	low	
Ethyl alcohol	-0.35	-	low	
Methyl ethyl ketone	0.29	-	low	
Ethyl acetate	0.68	30.00	low	
Isopropanol	0.05	-	low	
Methyl alcohol	-0.77	10.00	low	

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient
(KOC)
Other adverse effects

Not available.

•

:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	Listed	
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	Listed	
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Listed	
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	Listed	

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List. Listed

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Section 14. Transport information

U.S. DOT Classification Proper Shipping Name: Technical Name: Hazard Class / Division UN Number Packing Group Label Required	Paint 3 UN1263 II 3
ICAO/IATA	Consult mode specific transport rules
IMO/IMDG (maritime)	Consult mode specific transport rules

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations	 United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None of the components are listed. United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not determined United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report (PAIR): Not listed
	(PAIR): Not listed United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR):
	Not listed United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - EBA Clean materia at (CWA) matim 207 - Driverity
	United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority pollutants: Listed Benzene, methyl- Phenol

United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -

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Hazardous substances: Listed United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical: Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b)	:	Listed
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I	:	Not listed
Substances Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II	:	Not listed
Substances DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor		Not listed
Chemicals)	•	
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	:	Listed

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	RQ for component
Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	1,000 lb(s)
		454 kg
		454 kg
		1,000 lb(s)
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	5,000 lb(s)
		2,270 kg
		2,270 kg
		5,000 lb(s)

SARA 311/312

Classification

Immediate (acute) health hazard

:

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Benzene, methyl-	30 - 60	F, AH
Ethyl alcohol	10 - 30	F, AH
Methyl ethyl ketone	10 - 30	F, AH
	•	

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Ethyl acetate	1 - 5	F, AH
Isopropanol	1 - 5	F, AH
Methyl alcohol	1 - 5	F, AH

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	30 - 60
-	Isopropanol	67-63-0	1 - 5
	Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	1 - 5
Supplier notification	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	30 - 60
	Isopropanol	67-63-0	1 - 5
	Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	1 - 5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations	
Massachusetts	: The following components are listed: Benzene, methyl- Ethyl alcohol Methyl ethyl ketone Ethyl acetate Isopropanol Methyl alcohol
New York	: The following components are listed: Benzene, methyl- Methyl ethyl ketone Ethyl acetate Methyl alcohol
New Jersey	: The following components are listed: Benzene, methyl- Ethyl alcohol Methyl ethyl ketone Ethyl acetate
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Pennsylvania	:	Isopropanol Methyl alcohol The following components are listed: Benzene, methyl-
		Ethyl alcohol
		Methyl ethyl ketone
		Ethyl acetate
		Isopropanol
		Methyl alcohol
<u>California Prop. 65</u>		

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

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory	:	All components are listed or exempted.
International regulations		
International lists	:	 Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined. Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined. Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined. EINECS: Not determined. Japan inventory: Not determined. China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. Korea inventory: Not determined. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined. Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals	:	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals	:	Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals	:	Not listed

Section 16. Other information

History



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Date of printing Date of issue/Date of revision Date of previous issue Version	:	05/05/2015 05/01/2015 04/08/2014 1.6
Key to abbreviations	:	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Internediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations
References	:	Not available.

Notice to reader

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