

---

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

---

**Product ID:** 518-12909  
**Product Name:** PCU-325 Solvent Borne Acrylic Hybrid Sealer, A-Side  
**Revision Date:** Jun 09, 2020 **Date Printed:** Jun 09, 2020  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Paramount Coatings  
**Address:** 245 BeBack Inn Road, San Marcos, TX 78666  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec (CCN 871323): (800) 424-9300 or International: (703) 527-3887  
**Information Phone Number:** (858) 776-7759  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

---

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### Classification

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2  
Skin Irritation - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H350 - May cause cancer.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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 action to prevent static discharges.

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

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

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.

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

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam to extinguish.  
For detailed information, see Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

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

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

---

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	18% - 33%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	5% - 9%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.2% - 0.3%
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	Trace
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

---

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

---

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

### **Skin Contact**

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Eye Contact**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

---

## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

---

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

---

## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

---

### **Emergency Procedure**

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### **Recommended Equipment**

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up**

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

---

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### General

Wash hands after use.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
Use good personal hygiene practices.  
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

---

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON	500	2000			1			

MIXTURE >C9								
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.		1	1		0.1c
METHANOL	200	260			1			200
XYLENE	100	435			1			100

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE	590				250		500	
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9					(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];		
BENZENE		1c		1	0.5		2.5	
METHANOL	260	250	325		200		250	
XYLENE	435	150	655		100		150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations
ACETONE	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];
BENZENE	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI
METHANOL		Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea	Skin; BEI
XYLENE	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir	A4; BEI

(C) - Ceiling limit, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.00 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.96
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal

VOC Part A & B Combined	0.33 lb/gal
Appearance	Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Hydrocarbon-like
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.

Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	-40 °C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	110 °C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

---

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

### Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.

### Incompatible Materials

This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

---

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. May also aggravate an existing skin condition.

Causes mild skin irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

## Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

## Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

## Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

## Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions : Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease.

No data available.

## Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

## Acute Toxicity

Ingestion : Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

### Chronic Exposure

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

---

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### Toxicity

No data available.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

No data available.

#### **Mobility in Soil**

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

the substance is not PBT / vPvB

the substance is not PBT / vPvB.

#### **Other Adverse Effects**

No data available.

#### **Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment**

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

the substance is not PBT / vPvB

---

## **SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

---

### **Waste Disposal**

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. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

---

## **SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

---

### **U.S. DOT Information**

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Placard: Flammable

### **IMDG Information**

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Placard: Flammable

Marine Pollutant: No data available

### **IATA Information**

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Placard: Flammable

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	18% - 33%	DSL,CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	5% - 9%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.2% - 0.3%	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### OTHER INFORMATION

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

### GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

## DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.