

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: **Mighty® VS7 Top Engine Cleaner (FL112)**
Code: **830353**
Issue date: 27-Oct-2020
Relevant identified uses: Engine Cleaner
Uses advised against: All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531
Manufacturer/Supplier: Phillips 66 Spectrum Corporation
500 Industrial Park Drive
Selmer, TN 38375-3276
United States of America
SDS Information: URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS
Phone: 800-762-0942
Email: SDS@P66.com
Technical Information: 1-800-264-6457 or +1-731-645-4972

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards

H224 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 1
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H319 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 2A
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3
H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2
H361d -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 2
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

Label elements



DANGER

H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure



P201 - Obtain special instructions before use; P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; 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 (ventilation and lighting) equipment; P242 - Use only non-sparking tools; P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge; P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing; P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling; P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting; P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; 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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; 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; P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish; P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; P405 - Store locked up; P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	40-50
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	30-40
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	10-20
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	10-20
Toluene	108-88-3	0.1-1

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Effects of overexposure may include coughing, nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue), irritation of the digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 2 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam 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. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. 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. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802). If spill/release in excess of EPA reportable quantity (see Section 15) is made into the environment, immediately notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use non-sparking tools. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Extremely Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits				
Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m ³	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm (VLE-PPT) STEL: 150 ppm (PPT-CT)	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm Skin
Isopropyl alcohol	TWA-8hr: 200 ppm STEL: 400 ppm	TWA-8hr: 400 ppm TWA-8hr: 980 mg/m ³	TWA-8hr: 200 ppm (VLE-PPT) STEL: 400 ppm (PPT-CT)	---
Ethylbenzene	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m ³ Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm Skin
Diacetone alcohol	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm TWA-8hr: 240 mg/m ³	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 240 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT)	---
Toluene	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Biological occupational exposure limits		
Chemical Name	ACGIH	Mexican NOM-047-SSA1-2011
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	Methylhippuric acids in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine (end of shift)	Methylhippuric acids in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine (end of work shift)
Isopropyl alcohol	Acetone in urine: 40 mg/L (end of shift at end of workweek)	Acetone in urine: 40 mg/L (end of shift at end of work week)
Ethylbenzene	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.15 g/g creatinine (end of shift)	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.7 g/g creatinine (end of shift at end of work week) Ethylbenzene in exhaled air: (not critical)
Toluene	Toluene in blood: 0.02 mg/L (prior to last shift of workweek) Toluene in urine: 0.03 mg/L (end of shift) o-Cresol with hydrolysis in urine: 0.3 mg/g creatinine (end of shift)	o-Cresol in urine: 0.5 mg/L (end of work shift) Hippuric acid in urine: 1.6 g/g creatinine (end of work shift) Toluene in blood: 0.05 mg/L (before last shift at end of work week)

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Viton™

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Light amber, Transparent
Physical form of product:	Liquid
Odor:	Solvent
Odor threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Melting / freezing point:	No data
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	No data
Flash point:	54 °F / 12 °C
Method:	Test Method Unknown
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Vapor pressure:	No data
Vapor density:	>1
Relative density:	0.849 @ 60°F (15.6°C) (water = 1)
Solubility(ies):	Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log KOW):	No data
Autoignition temperature:	No data
Decomposition temperature:	No data
Viscosity:	No data
Molecular weight:	No data

Other information

Particle Size:	No data
Pour point:	No data
Bulk density	No data
VOC content (%):	100

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		> 20 mg/L (vapor, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on component information.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Based on component information.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Based on component information.

Other Comments: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)

Reproductive Toxicity: Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions, but no evidence of teratogenicity.

Target Organ(s): Rats exposed to xylenes at 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss.

Ethylbenzene

Carcinogenicity: Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organ(s): In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

Toluene

Carcinogenicity: Exposure of rats and mice to toluene at concentrations ranging from 120-1200 ppm for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive Toxicity: Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No fetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.

Target Organ(s): Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification: No classified hazards

Toxicity: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic life

Persistence and Degradability: Not expected to persist in the environment if spilled or released.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment based on its physical properties.

Mobility in Soil: Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste, and identified as the EPA hazardous waste number shown below. In addition, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: UN1993

UN proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s (Xylenes, Isopropanol)

Transport hazard class(es): 3

Packing Group: II

Environmental Hazard(s): This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: None

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration ¹	de minimis
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	40-50	1.0%
Isopropyl alcohol	30-40	1.0%
Ethylbenzene	10-20	0.1%
Toluene	0.1-1	1.0%


¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4:

Chemical Name	RQ
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	100 lb
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb
Toluene	1000 lb 1 lb

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING.** This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene (CASRN 71-43-2) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
27-Oct-2020	01-Mar-2018	830353	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Environmental hazards (Section 12); Periodic review and update

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements

- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- 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 (ventilation and lighting) equipment
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- P263 - Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing
- P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
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
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.