







G.K. Chemical Specialties Co. Inc.
90 Barbados Blvd.
Scarborough, Ontario M1J 1K9
Tel: (416) 261-7182 Fax: (416) 261-5663

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

| | |
|---|---|
| PRODUCT NAME: G-713 PAINT & SOLVENT-BASE SEALER REMOVER GELLY-TYPE | |
| HEALTH HAZARD RATING: | (3)- SERIOUS HAZARD |
| FLAMMABILITY HAZARD RATING: | (2)- MODERATE HAZARD |
| REACTIVITY HAZARD RATING: | (0)- MINIMAL HAZARD |
| PERSONAL PROTECTION: | H - (Splash goggles, Gloves, Synthetic apron, Vapor respirator) |
| HAZARD ALERT SIGN: |     |

| | |
|--|---|
| SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION | |
| PRODUCT IDENTIFIER | |
| PRODUCT NAME | G-713 PAINT & SOLVENT-BASE SEALER REMOVER GELLY-TYPE |
| MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS EMERGENCY PHONE NO. | G.K. Chemical Specialties Co. Inc. 90 Barbados Blvd. Scarborough, Ontario M1J 1K9 (416) 261-7182 / 905 427-7605 / 416-526-4037 |
| SUPPLIER'S NAME AND ADDRESS EMERGENCY PHONE NO. | |
| CHEMICAL NAME | NOT APPLICABLE |
| CHEMICAL FAMILY | NOT APPLICABLE |
| TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS | NOT APPLICABLE |
| MATERIAL USE | INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL |

G.K. Chemical Specialties Co. Inc. has compiled the information and recommendations contained in this Safety Data Sheet from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the most reasonable current opinion on the subject when the SDS was prepared. Although reasonable precautions have been taken in the preparation of the data contained herein, it is offered solely for your information, consideration and investigation.

G.K. Chemical Specialties Co. Inc. extends no warranty and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy of the content or sufficiency of the information and expressly disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. This SDS provides guidelines for the safe handling of this product. It does not and cannot advise on all possible situations, therefore, your specific use of this product should be evaluated to determine if additional precautions are required. Individuals exposed to this product should read and understand this information and be provided pertinent training prior to working with this product.

G.K. Chemical Specialties Co. Inc. assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendors, users or third parties caused by the material. Such vendors or users assume all risks associated with the use of the material.

INGREDIENTS. This SDS, under section of Ingredients, contains all ingredients listed under INGREDIENT DISCLOSURE LIST P.C. 1987-2719, 20/1/88 CANADA GAZETTE PART II VOL. 122, No 2 of HAZARDOUS PRODUCT ACT.

Percentage range of concentration of ingredients is expressed as percentage by weight of the total weight of the product. Ingredient List does not necessarily list all ingredients in the formulation and does not necessarily list all ingredient range of concentration, other than ingredients under the Disclosure List.

T.L.V. (units) or Threshold Limit Values refer to the limiting concentrations recommended by the Ministry of Labour. These values were adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (A.C.G.I.H.). The figures refer to time-weighted average concentrations as P.P.M. (V/V) or mg/m³ for a normal working day or at any time for some materials.

"C.A.S REG. No." means the identification number assigned to a chemical substance by the Chemical Abstracts Service Division of the American Chemical Society.

"LC 50" means the concentration of a substance in air that when administered by means of inhalation over a specified length of time in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50 per cent of a defined animal population.

"LD 50" means the single dose of a substance that, when administered by a defined route in an animal assay, is expected to cause death of 50 per cent of a defined animal population.

FLASH POINT. The minimum temperature at which a substance gives off flammable vapors which in contact with spark or flame will ignite.

NIOSH- National institute for occupational safety and health

STEL- Short term exposure limit

TWA- Time-weighted average

PEL- Permissible exposure limit

ACGIH- American conference of governmental industrial hygienist

OSHA- Occupational safety and health act

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Dangerous Goods- WHMIS: CLASS B, Div. 2, CLASS D, Div.2,SUB A, and SUB B
OSHA HAZARDS: Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant. May cause cancer
Target Organs: Nerves, Kidney, Cardiovascular system, Gastrointestinal tract, Liver.
Signal Words: Danger.

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Flammable liquids- Category 2
Acute toxicity – Inhalation- Category 2
Acute Toxicity (oral, dermal)- Category 3
Skin corrosion / irritation- Category 2
Skin Sensitization- Category 1
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation - Category 2
Carcinogenicity- Category 2b
Toxic to Reproduction- Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure (Narcotic effects) - Category 3.
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure (Target organs-Liver, Kidney, Blood)-Cat, 2
Aspiration hazard – Category 1
Toxic to the Aquatic Environment- Acute Hazard- Category 2



GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements: Hazard Statements:

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H226: 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
H302: Harmful if swallowed
H331: Toxic if inhaled
H370: Causes damage to organs
H351: Suspected of causing cancer

PREVENTION (see also section 4 –First aid and measures)

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P405: Store locked up
P233: Keep container tightly closed.

RESPONSE

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes: Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician
P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P370 + 378: In case of fire, use dry chemical to extinguish

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**EYES:** Causes serious eye irritation**INHALATION:** May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Can cause irritation of mucous membranes and central nervous system depression. Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonia or death**SKIN:** May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation**INGESTION:** May be harmful if swallowed**SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

| HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | APPROXIMATE CONCENTRATION% | C.A.S., N.A. OR U.N. NUMBERS | LD50 {SPECIFY SPECIES & ROUTE} | LC 50 {SPECIFY SPECIES & ROUTE} |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 70 - 85 | 75-09-2 | Oral (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit): >2000mg/kg | Vapour, mouse inhalation, 4 h. 86 mg/L |
| Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) | 3 – 7 | 1330-20-7 | Oral (Rat): 3,253 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit):12180mg/kg | ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.5 – 1.0 | 100-41-4 | Oral (Rat): >3,500 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit):>2000mg/kg | ACGIH TLV TWA: 20 ppm |
| 2- Butoxyethanol | 3 – 7 | 111-76-2 | Oral (Rat): 1,300 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit):>5,000mg/kg | ACGIH TLV-TWA:20ppm (8 h.) |
| Methanol | 5 – 10 | 67-56-1 | Oral (Rat): 5,628 mg/kg Dermal(Rabbit): 15800mg/kg | Inhalation, Rat 64000ppm, 8 h. |
| Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light | 1 - 3 | 64742-47-8 | Oral(Rat): >5,000 mg/kg Dermal(Rabbit):>2,000mg/kg | Inhalation: Rat-4h:>5.28 mg/L |
| 2-Aminoethanol | 0.5 – 1.0 | 141-43-5 | Oral (Rat): 1,515 mg/kg Dermal(Rabbit): 2,504 mg/kg | Inhalation: Rat-6h: >1.3mg/L |
| Alcohols, C9-C11, Ethoxylated | 1 – 3 | 68439-46-3 | Oral (Rat): 1,400 mg/kg Dermal(Rabbit):>2,000mg/kg | |
| Isopropylamine Alkyl aryl Sulfonate | 1 – 3 | 26264-05-1 | Oral (Rat): 1,838 mg/kg Dermal(Rabbit):>2,000mg/kg | |
| Paraffin wax | 0.5 – 1.0 | 8002-74-2 | Oral (Rat): 3,750 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit): 3,600mg/kg | ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 mg/m ³ |
| Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose | 1 - 3 | 9004-65-3 | Oral (Rat): >10,000 mg/kg Dermal: Not determined | ACGIH TLV TWA (Dust): 10 mg/m ³ |

| SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| SKIN CONTACT | Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and wash using soap. Get medical attention if necessary. |
| EYE CONTACT | Immediately hold eyelids open and flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. |
| INHALATION | For excessive inhalation remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention if necessary |
| INGESTION | May be harmful if swallowed. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If vomiting occur spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Danger of aspiration of vomit into the lungs can cause serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. |
| NOTES TO PHYSICIAN | Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reaction of patient. Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation. Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled in excessive amounts. Can cause central nervous system depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Skin contact: May cause skin irritation. Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. |
| | |

| SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES | |
|---|--|
| FLASH POINT (°C) | 11.6°C (53°F) for Methanol (Lowest) |
| FLASH POINT METHOD | Closed Cup or Tag |
| AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C) | 245°C (473°F) for 2-Butoxyethanol (Lowest) , 464- 556°C (867.2- 1032.8°F) for other solvents. |
| UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% VOL.) | 7 % (Xylene), 23 % (Dichloromethane) |
| LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% VOL.) | 1 % (Xylene), 13 % (Dichloromethane) |
| HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS | Carbon Dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Hydrogen chloride gas, Phosgene |
| UNUSUAL FIRE/ EXPLOSION HAZARDS | The bulk of the formulation is Methylene chloride, which is a non-flammable solvent. However, product contains about 20 % mixture of Methanol, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons and 2- Butoxyethanol. These solvents are flammable. Explosive in presence of open flames, sparks, or heat. Containers can rupture and explode under fire conditions due to pressure and vapor buildup. Heated vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach an ignition source. |
| SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT | May be |
| SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE | yes |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA | Water spray, foam, dry powder or Carbon Dioxide. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire |
| SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES | Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment. Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Cool exposed containers with water spray. |

| SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES | |
|--|--|
| LEAK AND SPILL PROCEDURE | <p>Stop leak and ventilate the area. Eliminate source of ignition. Move containers from spill area. Absorb spill with vermiculite or other noncombustible absorbent material. Place in a suitable container (with lid tightly covered) for disposal.</p> <p>For large spills, dike spill, recover free liquid, collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing. Use absorbent material to dry area. Put all material into appropriate waste containers. Rinse with water. Avoid contaminating ground and surface water.</p> |
| ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONARY | Prevent entry into sewers or streams. Any release to the environment may be subject to federal or local reporting requirements. |
| PERSONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES | Wear protective clothing during cleanup. See section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas |

| SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE | |
|---|--|
| HANDLING PROCETURES | <p>Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid ingestion. Do not breathe vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Wear personal protective equipment appropriate to task. Use good industrial hygiene practices in handling this product. Keep container closed when not in use. Take measure to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this product is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Do not cut, grind, weld or drill on or near containers.</p> <p>CAUTION: Cloth or paper soaked in this product may undergo spontaneous ignition. Never discard wiping cloths soaked in this product carelessly. Do not put wet cloth or paper in a garbage bag or garbage container. Dry carefully before discarding.</p> |
| STORAGE NEEDS | Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool area. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Store containers carefully and prevent leakage. Store separate from oxidizing materials. |

| SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION | |
|--|--|
| VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS | <p>For outdoors use no critical hazards. For indoor use good ventilation is recommended. Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent build-up of vapors. Open all windows and doors. Use only with a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea, or eye-watering- STOP- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately. When the following figures listed are exceeded provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective.</p> <p>Occupational exposure limits</p> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | <p>For Methylene chloride (This ingredient is 75-85 % of the formulation): ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm. OSHA PEL- TWA: 25 ppm, STEL: 125 ppm. NIOSH IDLH (immediate danger): 2300 ppm.</p> <p>For XYLENES: ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014)-TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m³). STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes (651 mg/m³). NIOSH IDLE (immediate danger): 900 ppm (3900 mg/m³). OSHA PEL (United states, 2/2013) TWA: 100 ppm, 8 hours (435mg/m³)</p> <p>For Ethylbenzene: ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014) TWA: 20 ppm for 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013): TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours (435 mg/m³).</p> <p>For 2-Butoxyethanol: ACGIH TLV-TWA: 20 ppm (96 mg/m³), 8 hours. NIOSH-PEL: 50 ppm (240 mg/m³). NIOSH- IDLE (immediate danger): 700 ppm (3360 mg/m³).</p> <p>For Methanol: ACGIH TLV- TWA: 200 ppm (260 mg/m³). OSHA PEL- TWA: 200 ppm (260 mg/m³). STEL: 250 ppm (325 mg/m³). NIOSH IDLE (immediate danger): 6000 ppm.</p> <p>For Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light: ACGIH TLV- TWA: 100 ppm (245 mg/m³). STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) for 60 minutes: 1000 ppm (2500 mg/m³)</p> |
| PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT | Ensure that eyewash stations are proximal to the work-station location. The selection of personal protective equipment will vary depending on the condition of use |
| EYE/TYPE | Splash goggles, safety glasses or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. |
| RESPIRATORY/TYPE | Approved/ certified vapor respirator |
| GLOVE/TYPE | Nitrile, butyl impervious gloves |
| FOOTWEAR/TYPE | Boots |
| BODY/TYPE | Protective clothing is required. Use impervious clothing (apron, coveralls). The selection of personal protective equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use. |

| SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES | |
|---|---|
| APPEARANCE – PHYSICAL STATE | Clear viscous liquid |
| ODOUR | Sweet ether-like |
| ODOUR THRESHOLD (PPM) | 2 ppm |
| PH | Not available |
| MELTING POINT (°C) | See freezing point |
| BOILING POINT (°C) | 40 ⁰ C (104 ⁰ F) For Methylene chloride. Initial B.P. |
| FREEZING POINT (°C) | -97 ⁰ C (-142.6 ⁰ F) |
| EVAPORATION RATE | 14.5 (n-Butyl Acetate=1) |
| FLAMMABILITY | Flammable |
| FLASH POINT (°C) | 11.6 ⁰ C (53 ⁰ F) For Methanol (lowest) |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE | 245 ⁰ C (473 ⁰ F) For 2- Butoxyethanol (lowest). 464-556 ⁰ C (867.2-1032.8 ⁰ F) for other solvents |
| DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE | Not available |
| VAPOUR DENSITY | (air= 1) 2.93 |
| VAPOUR PRESSURE | @ 20 ⁰ C) 20mmHg |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SOLUBILITY | partially soluble in water |
| VISCOSITY | viscous liquid |
| % VOLATILE BY VOLUME | 95 ± 0.50 % |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.16 ± 0.02 gm / cm ³ |

| SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY | |
|--|--|
| REACTIVITY | Not self-reactive, self-heating |
| CHEMICAL STABILITY | Stable |
| POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reaction will not occur. |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID | Keep away from heat, flame and sparks. Avoid incompatible materials. Do not allow vapors to accumulate in low or confined areas. |
| INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS | Strong oxidizing agents. May attack some plastic materials |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS | Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Carbon monoxide, Hydrogen chloride, Phosgene |

| SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| TOXICITY EFFECTS ON ANIMALS | <p>For Dichloromethane (75-09-2): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg. Listed by ACGIH (American conference of Governmental industrial Hygienists) as Animal Carcinogen</p> <p>For Xylenes (0-,m-,p- isomers) (1330-20-7): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 3,253 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 12,180 mg/kg</p> <p>For Ethylbenzene (100-41-4): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): >3,500 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg. Listed by ACGIH as Animal Carcinogen</p> <p>For 2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 1,300 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >5,000 mg/kg.</p> <p>For Methanol (67-56-1): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 5,628 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg.</p> <p>For Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (64742-47-8): Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): >5000 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg.</p> <p>For 2-Aminoethanol (141-43-5): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 1,515 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 2,504 mg/kg.</p> <p>For Alcohols, C9-C11, Ethoxylated (68439-46-3): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 1,499 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >5,000 mg/kg.</p> <p>For Isopropylamine Alkyl aryl Sulfonate (26264-05-12): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat); 1,838 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg</p> <p>For Paraffin wax (8002-74-2): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): 3,750 mg/kg. Acute Dermal Toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): 3,600 mg/kg</p> <p>For Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (9004-65-3): Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (Rat): >10,000 mg/ kg. Acute Dermal: Not determined</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| TOXIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS | Hazardous in case of ingestion or inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact. Skin contact can cause redness, irritation and drying. Severity depends on the amount and duration of exposure. Eyes: Vapors may be irritating to the eyes. Liquid contact will cause stinging and tearing. May cause corneal injury. Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing excessive amount of this product may cause central nervous system depression, intoxication, may cause drowsiness, headaches, dizziness. May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Ingestion: If swallowed this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth throat and esophagus. Aspiration of this material into the lungs may result in damage or death. |
| CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS | Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. May cause anemia, bone marrow, liver damage. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause redness, irritation, and scaling of the skin. |
| CARCINOGENICITY | Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the incidence of malignant tumors in mice and benign tumors in rats. Other animal studies as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to humans when handled as recommended. ACGIH classified Methylene chloride as Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. Product also contains a very small amount (less than 1 %) of Ethylbenzene which is suspected of causing cancer. |
| TERATOGENICITY | No evidence |
| MUTAGENICITY | No evidence |
| REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS | No evidence |

SECTION 12 –ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ECOTOXICITY DATA | <p>Product expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. MOBILITY: Mostly volatile material and will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.</p> <p>For Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) (75-09-2): Acute Toxicity to fish, LC50 Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>): 193 mg / L / 96 h. flow-through test. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea): 140 mg / L / 48 h. Acute Toxicity to algae/ aquatic plants, EC50, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (Green algae): >662 mg / L / 96 h. Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation: 66 %. Exposure time: 50 hours. Bioconcentration potential is low. Product will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility.</p> <p>For Xylenes (o-,m-,p- isomers) (1330-20-7): Acute Toxicity to fish LC50, Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>): 13.4 mg / L /96 h. LC50, Rainbow trout: 8.2 mg / L / 96 h. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea): 3.2- 9.56 mg /L/ 48h. Acute Toxicity to Algae EC50, Green algae: 3.2-4.9 mg / L /72 h. Ingredient not readily Biodegradable. In air, Xylenes degrade by reacting with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. In soil it will volatilize and leach into ground water. Little Bioconcentration is expected.</p> |
|-------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <p>For Ethylbenzene (100-41-4): Acute Toxicity to fish, LC50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4.2 mg / L / 96 h. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea): 1.81 mg / L / 48 h. Acute Toxicity to Algae, EC50, Green algae: 3.6 mg / L / 96 h.</p> <p>For 2- Butoxyethanol (111-76-2): Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 / EC50 >100 mg / L in most sensitive species tested). EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test: 1,550 mg / L / 48 h.</p> <p>For Methanol (67-56-1): Acute Toxicity to fish, LC50, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): > 10,000 mg / L / 96 h. LC50 in most fish:15,400-29,400 mg / L / 96 h. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates, EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea): >10,000 mg / L / 48 h. Ingredient Readily Biodegradable. Does not Bioaccumulate.</p> <p>For Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreted light (64742-47-8): Acute Toxicity to fish LC50: 18-25 mg / L/96 h. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50: 1.4-21 mg/L/ 48 h . Acute Toxicity to Algae/aquatic plants EC50: 5.0-11 mg / L / 72 h.</p> <p>For 2- Aminoethanol (141-43-5): Acute Toxicity to fish LC50 (Cyprinus carpio): 349 mg / L / 96 h. Acute Crustacea EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea): 65 mg / L / 48 h.</p> <p>For Alcohols, C9-C11, Ethoxylated (68439-46-3): Acute Toxicity to fish LC50, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 8.5 mg/ L / 96 h. Acute Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea): 5.8 mg / L / 48 h. Ingredient is readily BIODEGRADABLE.</p> <p>For Isopropylamine Alkyl aryl Sulfonate (26264-05-1): No data found.</p> <p>For Paraffin wax (8002-74-2): No data found. Not expected to be hazardous.</p> <p>For Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (9004-65-3): Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis. Biodegrades very slowly.</p> |
| BIODEGRADABILITY | Expected to be > 90% biodegradable |
| PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION | No data |

| | |
|---|--|
| WASTE DISPOSAL | Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations |
| INFORMATION ON SAFE HANDLING FOR DISPOSAL INCLUDING ANY CONTAMINATED PACKAGING | Suitable waste facility |

| SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| UN NUMBER | 1593 |
| UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME | DICHLOROMETHANE (>75 %) |
| TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS | CLASS: 6.1 |
| PACKAGING GROUP | Pk: III |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS | Marine pollutant |
| TRANSPORT IN BULK, if applicable | NOT AVAILABLE |
| SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS | Guide to Canadian transportation. Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG): # 160 |

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**SAFETY HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PRODUCT**

U.S. TSCA inventory Status: All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) INVENTORY List or exempt.
Canadian DSL Inventory Status: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**PREPARED BY:**

Gus Kaklamanos - Chemist

TELEPHONE NO.:

416-261-7182

DATE OF THE LATEST REVISION OF SDS:

August 25, 2021