



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

435-0  
THINNER/CLEANER XYLENE

Preparation Date: 20/Aug/2018

Version: 1

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

**Product Name** THINNER/CLEANER XYLENE

### Other means of identification

**Synonyms** Xylol Dimethylbenzene.

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended Use** Solvent. Chemical intermediate.

**Restricted Uses** No information available

### Initial Supplier Identifier

MF Paints inc.  
1605 Dagenais blvd. West  
Laval, QC H7L 5A3  
Telephone: 1-800-363-8034

### Emergency telephone number

**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)**

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2

Aspiration toxicity

Category 1

**Label elements****Hazard pictograms****Signal Word: Danger****Hazard statements**

Flammable liquid and vapor  
Harmful in contact with skin  
Harmful if inhaled  
Causes skin irritation  
Causes eye irritation  
May cause cancer  
May cause respiratory irritation  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**Precautionary Statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling  
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment  
Use non-sparking tools  
Take action to prevent static discharges  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking  
Keep container tightly closed  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

**Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.  
Continue rinsing  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

**Storage**

Store locked up  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Other Information**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance**

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	Synonyms
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers	1330-20-7	90 - 100%	Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers

**Notes:**

The Xylene has Ethylbenzene , cas no 100-41-4 as part of it's composition. There are three chemical forms (isomers) of xylene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene and para-xylene. Commercial xylene, generally referred to as xylene (mixed isomers) or technical xylene, is a mixture of widely varying proportions of these three isomers (with m-xylene predominating), together with ethylbenzene (6-20%) and smaller amounts of toluene, trimethylbenzene, phenol, thiophene, pyridine and non-aromatic hydrocarbons.

### 4. FIRST AID

**Description of first aid measures****General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Immediate medical attention is required.

**Inhalation**

Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

**Eye contact**

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

**Skin contact**

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

**Ingestion**

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

**Self-protection of the first aider**

Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters. Causes moderate eye irritation.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:****Note to physicians**

The main hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use a solid stream of water; this may cause spattering and spread the fire. Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Foam. Water mist.

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Do not allow runoff to enter waterways or sewer. Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable Liquid.

**Hazardous combustion products**

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

**Environmental precautions**

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

Flammable. For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling Temperature: Ambient. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Store at ambient temperature. Bulk storage tanks should be diked. Vapors from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. For containers or container linings use mild steel or stainless steel. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters****Exposure Limits**

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 150 ppm STEL: 651 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 150 ppm STEL: 651 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TLV-TWA	Not available

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

**Appropriate engineering controls****Engineering controls**

Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Local exhaust ventilation as necessary to maintain exposures to within applicable limits.

### **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

#### **Eye/face protection**

Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

#### **Hand protection**

Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Polyvinyl alcohol gloves. Viton gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Break through time >8 hours.

#### **Skin and body protection**

Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance. Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one piece overall with integral hood. Chemical/oil resistant clothing.

#### **Respiratory protection**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

#### **General hygiene considerations**

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

#### **Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid
<b>Color</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	Aromatic.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available

#### **PROPERTIES**

<b><u>PROPERTIES</u></b>	<b><u>Values</u></b>	<b><u>Remarks • Method</u></b>
<b>pH</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	-54 °C / -65 °F	
<b>Initial boiling point/boiling range</b>	136 °C / 277 °F	
<b>Flash point</b>	23 °C / 73 °F	ASTM D56
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	0.85	
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability limit:</b>	7.0	
<b>Lower flammability limit:</b>	0.9	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	0.8 kPa (6 mmHg) @ 20 °C/ 68 °F	
<b>Relative vapor density</b>	<1 @ 101 kPa	

<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.869 @ 15°C	
<b>Water solubility</b>	Negligible in water.	
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	No data available	
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	432 °C / 810 °F	
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	0.79 cSt (0.79 mm <sup>2</sup> /sec) @ 20 °C	
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No information available.	
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No information available.	
<b>Molecular weight</b>	106 g/mole	
<b>VOC Percentage Volatility</b>	No information available	
<b>Liquid Density</b>	No information available	
<b>Bulk density</b>	No information available	

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Xylene will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

### Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

### Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### Inhalation

The main effect of inhaling xylene vapor is depression of the central nervous system (CNS), with symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Irritation of the nose and throat may also occur. High concentration may cause incoordination, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Neurobehavioral effects such as impaired short term memory and reaction time and alterations in body balance have also been found in short term studies. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

#### Eye contact

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Causes moderate eye irritation.

**Skin contact**

Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

**Ingestion**

May be slightly toxic. Ingestion of large amounts of xylene is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

**Information on toxicological effects****Symptoms**

Long term exposure of xylene may cause nervous system effects with symptoms such as headaches, irritability, depression, insomnia, agitation, extreme tiredness, tremors, impaired concentration and short term memory. The blood platelet count may be reduced on exposure to xylene which is reversible when exposure is stopped. Repeated contact can produce dermatitis (dryness and cracking). Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. Reduced body weight was observed in male rats during one test. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

**Numerical measures of toxicity****Acute toxicity**

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

<b>ATEmix (dermal)</b>	1,100.00 mg/kg
<b>ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)</b>	1.50 mg/l

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	= 3500 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 4820 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 4350 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) > 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 29.08 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h > 5.04 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure****Skin corrosion/irritation**

Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blisters.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Symptoms of exposure may include: a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Causes moderate eye irritation.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

No information available.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

**Carcinogenicity**

This product contains ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Xylene, Mixture Of	Not available	Group 3	Not available	Not available



Isomers 1330-20-7				
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**Legend****IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)**

Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans

**Reproductive toxicity**

Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, xylene did not produce reproductive effects. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents but it is not possible to attribute this to xylene alone. Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects (delayed ossification and behavioral effects) in animals, in the absence of maternal toxicity. One study found that significant fetal effects at doses that did not cause high maternal toxicity included reduced fetal weight and increased incidence of malformed fetuses. In other studies where rats and mice were exposed by inhalation or ingestion, harmful effects in the offspring (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and/or fetotoxicity) were either not observed or were observed in the presence of significant harmful effects in the mothers. There have been a few studies investigating the mutagenic potential of xylenes. These studies (induction of sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes (white blood cells)) were negative.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure**

May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs.

**Target organ effects**

Central Nervous System, Ears, Kidney, Liver.

**Aspiration hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	11 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 h	13.1 - 16.5 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through 13.5 - 17.3 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 2.661 - 4.093 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 23.53 - 29.97 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 30.26 - 40.75 mg/L LC50 (Poecilia reticulata) 96 h static 7.711 - 9.591 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 13.4 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 19 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h 780 mg/L LC50 (Cyprinus carpio) 96 h semi-static 780 mg/L LC50 (Cyprinus	Not available	LC50: =0.6mg/L (48h, Gammarus lacustris) EC50: =3.82mg/L (48h, water flea)

		carpio) 96 h		
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**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulation** No information available.

#### Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers 1330-20-7	2.77 - 3.15

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### TDG (Canada):

**UN Number** UN1307  
**Shipping name** Xylenes  
**Class** 3  
**Packing Group** III  
**Marine pollutant** No.

#### DOT (U.S.)

**UN Number** UN1307  
**Shipping name** Xylenes  
**Class** 3  
**Packing Group** III  
**Marine pollutant** Not available

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Xylene, Mixture Of Isomers - 1330-20-7	Not Listed	Listed	Listed

#### International Inventories

**TSCA** Complies  
**DSL/NDSL** Complies

#### Legend:

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory  
**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION**

<b>NFPA:</b>	<b>Health hazards</b> 3	<b>Flammability</b> 3	<b>Instability</b> 0	<b>Physical and chemical properties</b> -
<b>HMS Health Rating:</b>	<b>Health hazards</b> * 3	<b>Flammability</b> 3	<b>Physical hazards</b> 0	<b>Personal protection</b> X

**Legend** Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation

**Preparation Date:** 20/Aug/2018

**Revision Date:** 20/Aug/2018

**Disclaimer**

**NOTICE TO READER:**

MF Paints inc. expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**