

PREMIUM THINNER

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
 Product name : PREMIUM THINNER
 Product code : GT12401

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Lacquer Paint Reducer, Commonly Used as Hard Surface Industrial Cleaner for Paint Stains and Such

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Gliptone Manufacturing Inc.
 1740 Julia Goldbach Avenue
 Ronkonkoma, NY 11779 - United States of America
 T 1-631-285-7250 - F 1-631-589-5487
www.gliptone.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-424-9300 International: 1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Flam. Liq. 2	H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302 - Harmful if swallowed
Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	H312 - Harmful in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H332 - Harmful if inhaled
Skin Irrit. 2	H315 - Causes skin irritation
STOT SE 1	H370 - Causes damage to organs
STOT SE 3	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
STOT RE 2	H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
 H302+H312+H332 - Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H370 - Causes damage to organs
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: 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/ventilating/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
 P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 P264 - Wash ... thoroughly after handling
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor/... if you feel unwell
 P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water/...

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P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P307+P311 - If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor
P312 - Call a poison center/doctor/... if you feel unwell
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P321 - Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
P330 - Rinse mouth
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
toluene	(CAS No) 108-88-3	55 - 65	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
methanol	(CAS No) 67-56-1	15 - 20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 STOT SE 1, H370
heptane	(CAS No) 142-82-5	0 - 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general

: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact

: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Wash clothing before re-using. If irritation persists, consult a doctor.

First-aid measures after eye contact

: Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes and take medical advice.

First-aid measures after ingestion

: Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. SWALLOWING:

Do not induce vomiting. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight (for example: 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tablespoon) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child).

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation

: Can occur: irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact

: Can occur: irritation.

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| Symptoms/injuries after eye contact | : Can occur: irritation. |
| Symptoms/injuries after ingestion | : Can occur: irritation. Aspiration hazard. Fatal if swallowed. |

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol TM) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol, di- or triethylene glycol, ethylene glycol butyl ether, or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizol protocol (Brent, J. et al, New England Journal of Medicine, Feb 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizol until serum methanol, EG, DEG, or TEG are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighted against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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| Suitable extinguishing media | : Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide. Water fog. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use water jet. |

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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| Fire hazard | : Extremely flammable liquid. Vapors may travel long distances along ground before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. |
| Explosion hazard | : Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges). |
| Reactivity | : Stable under normal conditions. |

5.3. Advice for firefighters

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| Firefighting instructions | : Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool down the containers/equipment exposed to heat with a water spray. Ensure that there is no direct contact between the water and the product. Will float and can be reignited on water surface. Heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances along ground, ignite and flash back to source. |
| Protection during firefighting | : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing. |
| Other information | : Combustion produces irritating gases. Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂). Silicon oxides. Formaldehyde. |

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Keep public away.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

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|----------------------|--|
| Protective equipment | : Use chemically protective clothing. The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, and respiratory protection specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and Breathing Apparatus or respirator. |
| Emergency procedures | : NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. |

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8 Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Eliminate ignition sources.
- Methods for cleaning up : Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Stop leak without risks if possible. Collect the residue by means of a non-combustible absorbent material.
- Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8 : Exposure-controls/personal protection".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Harmful liquid. Extremely flammable liquid.
- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Flammable vapors may accumulate in the container. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Safe use of the product : Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.
- Hygiene measures : Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
- Storage area : Empty containers should be taken for recycle, recovery or waste in accordance with local regulation.
- Special rules on packaging : Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

toluene (108-88-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm (Toluene; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	500 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	300 ppm

methanol (67-56-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm (Methanol; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	250 ppm (Methanol; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	260 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m³)	325 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	250 ppm

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heptane (142-82-5)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	400 ppm (Heptane, all isomers; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	500 ppm (Heptane, all isomers; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)

8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
- Hand protection : Impermeable protective gloves. Wear long sleeves. Use protective clothing.
- Eye protection : Eye protection, including both chemical splash goggles and face shield, must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to spraying liquid or airborne particles.
- Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.
- Other information : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Mixture contains one or more component(s) which have the following colour(s): Colourless
Odor	: There may be no odour warning properties, odour is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure. Mixture contains one or more component(s) which have the following odour(s): Aromatic odour Characteristic odour Mild odour Pleasant odour Alcohol odour Commercial/unpurified substance: Irritating/pungent odour Sweet odour Fruity odour Petroleum-like odour
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: ≈ 190 °F
Flash point	: 16 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 2.2
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Explosion limits	: ≥ 2.7 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 9.8 mm Hg
Relative density	: 0.834
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 78.1
Solubility	: Partially soluble.
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 293 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content	: > 90 %
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

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10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, No sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from: strong acids, strong bases and oxidation agents. Attacks many plastics, rubber, coatings.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion produces irritating gases. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

- Likely routes of exposure : Skin contact.; Eyes contact.; Inhalation; Ingestion.
Acute toxicity : Oral: Harmful if swallowed. Dermal: Harmful in contact with skin. Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

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ATE US (oral)	571.429 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	1714.286 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dust, mist)	2.857 mg/l/4h

toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Literature study; 5580 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	12223 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study; Other; >5000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Experimental value)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 20 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
ATE US (dermal)	12223.000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (vapors)	12.500 mg/l/4h

methanol (67-56-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat; BASF test; Literature study; 1187-2769 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Weight of evidence)
LD50 dermal rabbit	15800 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	85 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	64000 ppm/4h (Rat; Literature study)
ATE US (oral)	100.000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	300.000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	700.000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	3.000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	0.500 mg/l/4h

heptane (142-82-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 15000 mg/kg (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Literature study; >5000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Read-across)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402; >2000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Read-across)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	103 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	25000 ppm/4h (Rat; Literature study)
ATE US (gases)	25000.000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	103.000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	103.000 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

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Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

toluene (108-88-3)

IARC group	3 - Not Classifiable
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Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Causes damage to organs. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Can occur: irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Can occur: irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Can occur: irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Can occur: irritation. Aspiration hazard. Fatal if swallowed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Do not allow into drains or water courses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Do not discharge into surface water.
EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS:
This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. .
EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:
The most sensitive known aquatic group to any component of this product is:
Fish are adversely affected by components of this product.
The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.
Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in aquatic animals.
Environmental effects of the substance have not been investigated adequately.

toluene (108-88-3)

LC50 fish 1	17 mg/l
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EC50 Daphnia 1	313 mg/l
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methanol (67-56-1)

LC50 fish 1	15400 mg/l (LC50; EPA 660/3 - 75/009; 96 h; Lepomis macrochirus; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
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EC50 Daphnia 1	> 10000 mg/l (EC50; DIN 38412-11; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
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LC50 fish 2	10800 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Salmo gairdneri)
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heptane (142-82-5)

LC50 fish 1	4 mg/l 24 hours
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EC50 Daphnia 1	0.2 mg/l (LC50; Other; 96 h; Chaetogammarus marinus; Semi-static system; Salt water; Experimental value)
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

toluene (108-88-3)

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Low potential for adsorption in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	2.15 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.52 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	3.13 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.69

methanol (67-56-1)

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Highly mobile in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.6 - 1.12 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.42 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	1.5 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.8 (Literature study)

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heptane (142-82-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Low potential for adsorption in soil. Photolysis in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.92 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.06 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	3.52 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	> 0.5 (5 days; Literature study)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

toluene (108-88-3)	
BCF fish 2	90 (BCF; 72 h; Leuciscus idus; Static system; Fresh water)
Log Pow	2.73 (Experimental value; Other; 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

methanol (67-56-1)

BCF fish 1	< 10 (BCF; 72 h; Leuciscus idus)
Log Pow	-0.77 (Experimental value; Other)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

heptane (142-82-5)

BCF other aquatic organisms 1	552 (BCF; BCFBAF v3.00)
Log Pow	4.66 (Experimental value; 4.5; Literature study)
Bioaccumulative potential	Potential for bioaccumulation (4 ≥ Log Kow ≤ 5).

12.4. Mobility in soil

toluene (108-88-3)	
Surface tension	0.03 N/m (20 °C)
methanol (67-56-1)	
Surface tension	0.023 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	Koc,PCKOCWIN v1.66; 1; Calculated value
heptane (142-82-5)	
Surface tension	0.019 N/m (25 °C; 0.020 N/m; 20 °C)
Log Koc	log Koc,SRC PCKOCWIN v2.0; 2.38; Calculated value

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. THE GENERATION OF WASTE SHOULD BE AVOIDED OR MINIMIZED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE USED CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal. ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D001.

Additional information : Flammable vapors may accumulate in the container.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description

: UN1230 Methanol, 3, II

UN-No.(DOT)

: UN1230

Proper Shipping Name (DOT)

: Methanol

Hazard Classes (DOT)

: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Hazard labels (DOT)

: 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT)

: II - Medium Danger

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)

: 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)

: 242

DOT Symbols

: D - Proper shipping name for domestic use only, or to and from Canada

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)

: IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.

T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)

TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)

: 150

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)

: 1 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)

: 60 L

DOT Vessel Stowage Location

: B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

DOT Vessel Stowage Other

: 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"

Other information

: No supplementary information available.

TDG

No additional information available

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)

: 1230

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)

: METHANOL

Class (IMDG)

: 3 - Flammable liquids

Packing group (IMDG)

: II - substances presenting medium danger

Air transport

UN-No.(IATA)

: 1230

Proper Shipping Name (IATA)

: METHANOL

Class (IATA)

: 3 - Flammable Liquids

Packing group (IATA)

: II - Medium Danger

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

toluene	CAS No 108-88-3	55 - 65%
methanol	CAS No 67-56-1	15 - 20%
toluene (108-88-3)		
Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)		
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb	
methanol (67-56-1)		
Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)		
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb	
heptane (142-82-5)		
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.	

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

During the transition period (June 2015-June 2017), Canadian regulation requires that the supplier must provide a document that conforms to either *Controlled Products Regulations* (WHMIS 1988) or HPR (WHMIS 2015), and not a combination of both. This document conforms to the post June 2017 HPR (WHMIS 2015) for a specific controlled or hazardous product. The classification, label and (material) SDS fully complies with the specific regulation chosen by the supplier.

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product contains, or may contain, trace quantities of a substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity

toluene (108-88-3)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
No	Yes	No	No	7000
methanol (67-56-1)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
No	Yes	No	No	
toluene (108-88-3)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				
methanol (67-56-1)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				
heptane (142-82-5)				
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List				

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SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3
Acute Tox. 3 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 1
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H370	Causes damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard

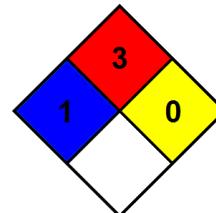
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

- Health : 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
- Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions. Includes flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F and boiling points above 100 F, as well as liquids with flash points between 73 F and 100 F. (Classes IB & IC)
- Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

Legend: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

CAS: Chemical Abstract Services

DOT: Department of Transportation

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

N/Av: not available

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

SARA: Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act

TLV: Threshold Limit Values

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

N/Ap: not applicable

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product