1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

MANUFACTURERED FOR :
PRO LINE PERFORMANCE PRODUCTS

ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 1136
OLYMPIA, WA 98507

EMERGENCY PHONE : CHEMTREC : (800) 424 - 9300
COMPANY PHONE : 206-363-0747

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, clear

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS. THIS MATERIAL (OR A COMPONENT) IS AN ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE DERMATITIS AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Skin, Upper respiratory tract, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system, pancreas, Heart, blood-forming system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle cramps, pain in the abdomen and lower back, Blurred vision, Shortness of breath, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, visual impairment (including blindness), coma

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals., Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), central nervous system damage, effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, kidney damage, visual impairment

Carcinogenicity

This product (or a component) is a petroleum-derived material. Similar materials and certain compounds occurring naturally in petroleum oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in laboratory animals following repeated exposure without washing or removal. Chronic occupational exposure to relatively high levels of benzene (400-800 ppm) has caused leukemia (cancer of the blood cells). Benzene is listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).Cumene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Cumene is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Cumene (isopropyl benzene) did not cause harm to the unborn pup in laboratory animal studies, even at levels which were harmful to the pregnant animal., Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Environmental Effects

Harmful to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No. / trade secret no.	Concentration
Methanol	67-56-1	40 - 50%
Toluene	108-88-3	30 - 40%
Acetone	67-64-11	5 - 20%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	10 - 15%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray

Hazardous combustion products

May form:, Aldehydes, formaldehyde-like, Hydrocarbons, organic compounds, carbon dioxide and

carbon monoxide

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

6.ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Methanol			**67-56-1**
	ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	200 ppm
	ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	250 ppm
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	260 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	200 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour workweek
	NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	250 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
	NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	325 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	200 ppm
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	260 mg/m3
	OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	250 ppm
	OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	325 mg/m3
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	200 ppm
Toluene			**108-88-3**
	ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	20 ppm
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	100 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	375 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
	NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	150 ppm exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
	NIOSH	STEL - 15-minute TWA	560 mg/m3 exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	200 ppm
	OSHA	Acceptable ceiling concentration	300 ppm
	OSHA	Acceptable maximum peak	500 ppm above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	100 ppm
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	375 mg/m3
	OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	150 ppm
	OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
Acetone			**67-64-1**
	ACGIH	8-hour, time-weighted average	500 ppm
	ACGIH	Short-term exposure limit	750 ppm
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	250 ppm concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
	NIOSH	Time-weighted average	590 mg/m3 concentration for up to a 10-hour work day during a 40-hour work week
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,000 ppm
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,400 mg/m3
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	750 ppm
	OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,800 mg/m3
	OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	1,000 ppm

OSHA	Short-term exposure limit	2,400 mg/m3
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic		**64742-89-8**
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	500 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	2,000 mg/m3
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA	8-hour time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use. Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Color	clear, colorless
Boiling point/boiling range	133 °F / 56 °C Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
pH	no data available
Flash point	(>=)-4.00 °F / -20.00 °C Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	no data available
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	0.8 - 6 %(V) / 7 - 36.5 %(V)
Vapor pressure	231.000 mmHg @ 77 °F / 25 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
Density	0.808 g/cm3 @ 68 °F / 20 °C 6.730 lb/gal @ 68 °F / 20 °C
Water solubility	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
Stable.
Conditions to avoid
Avoid contact with:, Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible products
Acids, alkalis, aluminum, Amines, Ammonia, halogens, Lead, peroxides, Reducing agents, sodium, strong bases, Strong oxidizing agents, Zinc
Hazardous decomposition products
May form:, Aldehydes, formaldehyde-like, Hydrocarbons, organic compounds, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
Hazardous reactions
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.
Thermal decomposition no
data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity
Acute oral toxicity -
Product : no data available
Acute oral toxicity - Components

Toluene	: LD50: > 5,580 mg/kg Species: rat
Acetone	: LD50: 5,800 mg/kg Species: rat Symptoms: tremors
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg Species: rat

Acute inhalation toxicity
Acute inhalation toxicity - : no data available Product
Acute inhalation toxicity - Components

Methanol	: LC50: 128.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Toluene	: LC50: 12.5 - 28.8 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Acetone	: LC50: 16,000 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: LC50: 7.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Species: rat

Acute dermal toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity - : no data available
Product
Acute dermal toxicity - Components

Toluene	: LD50: 12,196 mg/kg Species: rabbit
Acetone	: LD50: 7,426 mg/kg Species: guinea pig
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LD50: > 2,000 mg/kg Species: rabbit

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : no data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

Biodegradability – Product	: no data available
Biodegradability - Components	
Methanol	: aerobic Result: Readily biodegradable. 72 % Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Toluene	: 100 % Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Acetone	: Remarks: Readily biodegradable
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: 77 % Testing period: 2 d Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

Bioaccumulation - Product	: no data available
Bioaccumulation - Components	
Methanol	: Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Exposure time: 72 d Temperature: 20 °C Concentration: 5 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	: 1.0 Remarks: This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

Toxicity to fish - Product	: no data available
Toxicity to fish - Components	
Methanol	: LC50: 15,400 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Remarks: Mortality
Toluene	: LC50: 7.63 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Acetone	: LC50: 6,100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Solvent naphtha(petroleum), light aliphatic	: LL50: 8.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Analytical monitoring: yes Test Type: semi-static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates-Product	: no data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates - Components	
Methanol	: EC50: 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia
Toluene	: EC50: 6.0 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test Type: Immobilization
Acetone	: EC50: 7,630 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test substance: Acetone
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	: EL50: 4.5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Analytical monitoring: yes

Test substance: Naphtha
Test Type: Immobilization

Toxicity to algae

Toxicity to algae - Components

Methanol	: EC50: 22,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae) Test Type: Growth inhibition
Methanol	: EC50: 22,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae) Test Type: Growth inhibition
Toluene	: EC50: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Toxicity to bacteria

Toxicity to bacteria -
Product : no data available

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Methanol : 600 - 1,120 mg/g

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Methanol : 1,420 mg/g

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
U.S. DOT - ROAD					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - RAIL					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3	II

***ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Ethylbenzene
Benzene
Cumene

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toluene
Benzene
Methanol

SARA Hazard Classification

SARA 311/312 Classification

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

Methanol	40.00	%
Toluene	35.01	%

New Jersey RTK Label Information

Methanol	67-56-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2
Cumene	98-82-8

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

Methanol	67-56-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Benzene	71-43-2
Cumene	98-82-8

Notification status

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	y (positive listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	y (positive listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), as published by ERMA New Zealand	y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) 2856 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

Toluene 108-88-3 1000 lbs

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made become available subsequently to the date hereof, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

VOC and HAP Regulatory Datasheet ver. 1.1

VOC Percent		85.02 %
VOC Content, less water and exempt solvents		686.95 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C		108.33 mm of Hg / 114.44 hPa
Calculated HAP Total		75.01%
METHANOL	67-56-1	40.00%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.01%
Calculated Organic HAP Total		75.01%
METHANOL	67-56-1	40.00%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.01%