GYEON®

# Safety Data Sheet

according to WHMIS

## GYEON Q2 FabricCoat



## 1. Identification

**Product identifier**

GYEON Q2 FabricCoat

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

**Use of the substance/mixture**

Vehicle protective product - textile protectant and dirt repellent.
for professional use only

**Uses advised against**

any non-intended use.

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| Company name: | CARZILLA |
| Street: | Unit 146 - 239 Mayland Place NE, |
| Place: | CDN-AB T2E7Z8 Calgary |
| Telephone: | +1 (877) 805-9198 |
| Contact person: | Chris Lee |
| Internet: | info@carzilla.ca |

**Emergency telephone number:** +1 (877) 805-9198

**Further Information**

All uses other than the identified

## 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

**WHMIS 2015**

Flammable liquids: Flam. Liq. 2
Aspiration hazard: Asp. Tox. 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eye Irrit. 2A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: STOT RE 1

**Label elements**

**WHMIS 2015**

**Signal word:** Danger

**Pictograms:**

**Hazard statements**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Precautionary statements**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Dispose of contents/container to local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Other hazards**

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixtures**

**Relevant ingredients**

| CAS No | Chemical name | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 64742-48-9 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha | 45 - < 70% (*) |
| 8052-41-3 | stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified | 10 - < 30% (*) |
| 546-68-9 | Titanium tetraisopropanolate | 3 - < 7% (*) |
| 1330-20-7 | xylene | 1 - < 5% (*) |
| 94-96-2 | 2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol; octylene glycol; ethoexadiol | 1 - < 5% (*) |

(*) The actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret.

## 4. First-aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

**General information**

In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
First aider: Pay attention to self-protection!

**After inhalation**

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. In case of respiratory tract irritation, consult a physician.

**After contact with skin**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water. In case of skin irritation, seek medical treatment.

**After contact with eyes**

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**After ingestion**

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Let water be drunken in little sips (dilution effect). Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person or a person with cramps. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

**Most important symptoms and effects, whether acute or delayed**

Inhalation can cause damage to the respiratory tract or lungs.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
following inhalation: Headache. spasms. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Caution if victim vomits: Risk of aspiration!
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media**

Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry extinguishing powder. Alcohol resistant foam.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Atomized water.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**

High power water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product**

Can be released in case of fire: Gas/vapours, irritant. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

**Additional information**

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water. Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

## 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**General advice**

Do not breathe gas/vapour/aerosol. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes.

**For non-emergency personnel**

Remove persons to safety. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate affected area.
Wear personal protection equipment. (See section 8.)

**For emergency responders**

No special measures are necessary.

**Environmental precautions**

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.
Eliminate leaks immediately.
Prevent spread over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**For containment**

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Ventilate affected area.
Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal.

**For cleaning up**

Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

**Reference to other sections**

Safe handling: see section 7
Personal protection equipment: see section 8
Disposal: see section 13

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Advice on safe handling**

Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaustion at critical locations.
Do not breathe gas/vapour/aerosol.Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes.
Wear suitable protective clothing. (See section 8.)

**Advice on protection against fire and explosion**

Keep away from sources of ignition. - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene**

The usual precautions for handling chemicals should be considered.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Always close containers tightly after the removal of product. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Protect skin by using skin protective cream. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Further information on handling**

General protection and hygiene measures: refer to chapter 8

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

**Requirements for storage rooms and vessels**

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect against direct sunlight.
Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area.
Make sure spills can be contained (e.g. sump pallets or kerbed areas).

**Hints on joint storage**

Do not store together with: Gas. Explosives. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids and solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Oxidizing liquids. Oxidizing solids. ammonium nitrate. Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Non-combustible toxic substances. Radioactive substances. Infectious substances.

**Further information on storage conditions**

Keep the packing dry and well sealed to prevent contamination and absorbtion of humidity.
Protect against: UV-radiation/sunlight. heat. Humidity frost.
storage temperature: 15-25°C

## 8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

**Control parameters**

**Exposure limits (ACGIH)**

| CAS No | Chemical name | ppm | mg/m³ | F/ml | Category | Origin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98-82-8 | Cumene | 5 | - | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |
| 100-41-4 | Ethyl benzene | 20 | | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |
| 111-84-2 | Nonane | 200 | | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |
| 8052-41-3 | Stoddard solvent | 100 | | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |
| 25551-13-7 | Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers) | 10 | | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene: mixed isomers | 20 | | | TWA (8 h) | ACGIH-2023 |

**Biological limit values**

| CAS No | Chemical name | Parameter | Value | Test material | Sampling time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1330-20-7 | XYLENES (technical or commercial grade) (ACGIH 2023) | Methylhippuric acids (creatinine) | 1.5 g/g | urine | End of shift |
| 100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE (ACGIH 2023) | Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid (creatinine) | 0.15 g/g | urine | End of shift |

**Exposure controls**





**Appropriate engineering controls**

Technical measures and the application of suitable work processes have priority over personal protection equipment.
Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaustion at critical locations.

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

**Eye/face protection**

Wear safety glasses; chemical goggles (if splashing is possible). Standards: CSA Z94.3

**Hand protection**

When selecting skin protection, please refer to CCOHS recommendations on Personal Protective Equipment.
In case of prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact: Wear suitable gloves.
Suitable material: Butyl rubber.
Thickness of the glove material: 0,5 mm
Breakthrough time >= 480 min. Penetration time (maximum wearing period): ~ 120 min. (estimated)
In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well. Before using check leak tightness / impermeability.
For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

**Skin protection**

Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

**Respiratory protection**

With correct and proper use, and under normal conditions, breathing protection is not required.
Respiratory protection necessary at:
Exceeding exposure limit values
Suitable respiratory protective equipment: Half-mask with filter EN 149 or 29 CFR 1910.134 or regional standards like Z94.4.
The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If the concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

**Environmental exposure controls**

No special precautionary measures are necessary.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical state: | liquid |
| Colour: | colourless |
| Odour: | Petroleum |

| | | Test method |
|---|---|---|
| Melting point/freezing point: | not determined | |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: | 105 °C | |
| Lower explosive limits: | not determined | |
| Upper explosive limits: | not determined | |
| Flash point: | 12 °C | ISO 3679 |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | not determined | |
| Decomposition temperature: | not determined | |
| pH-Value: | not determined | |
| Viscosity / kinematic: | not determined | |
| Water solubility: | not miscible | |
| Solubility in other solvents | | |
| not determined | | |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: | SECTION 12: Ecological information | |
| Vapour pressure: (at 20 °C) | not determined | |
| Density: | 0,78 g/cm³ | |
| Relative vapour density: | not determined | |

**Other information**

**Information with regard to physical hazard classes**

Explosive properties

none

| | |
|---|---|
| Sustaining combustion: | Not sustaining combustion |

Self-ignition temperature

| | |
|---|---|
| Gas: | not determined |

Oxidizing properties

none

**Other safety characteristics**

| | |
|---|---|
| Evaporation rate: | not determined |
| Solvent separation test: | not determined |
| Solvent content: | not determined |
| Solid content: | not determined |
| Sublimation point: | not determined |
| Softening point: | not determined |
| Pour point: | not determined |
| Viscosity / dynamic: | not determined |
| Flow time: | not determined |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity**

No information available.

**Chemical stability**

The mixture is chemically stable under recommended conditions of storage, use and temperature.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Refer to chapter 10.5.

**Conditions to avoid**

Keep away from heat. Danger of explosion!
In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

**Incompatible materials**

Oxidizing agents. acid. alkali. Aluminium. aldehydes. amines. Sulfuric acid. Iron. Phosgene. Hydrogenium peroxide. Chlorates.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

Can be released in case of fire: Gas/vapours, irritant. Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$).

## 11. Toxicological information

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**ATEmix calculated**

ATE (oral) > 5000 mg/kg; ATE (dermal) > 2000 mg/kg; ATE (inhalation vapour) > 50 mg/l; ATE (inhalation dust/mist) > 12,5 mg/l

| CAS No | Chemical name | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Route of exposure | Dose | Species | Source | Method |
| 64742-48-9 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | oral | LD50 mg/kg | >5000 | Rat | ECHA Dossier | |
| | dermal | LD50 mg/kg | >2000 | Rabbit | ECHA Dossier | |
| | inhalation (4 h) dust/mist | LC50 mg/l | (5,61) | Rat | ECHA Dossier | |
| 1330-20-7 | xylene | | | | | |
| | oral | LD50 mg/kg | (3523) | Rat | Study report (1986) | EU Method B.1 |
| | dermal | LD50 mg/kg | (12126) | Rabbit | Publication (1962) | Single dermal dose under occlusion follo |
| | inhalation (4 h) vapour | LC50 mg/l | (6700) | Rat | Toxicol Appl Pharmacol 33:543-558. (1975 | EU Method B.2 |
| | inhalation dust/mist | ATE | 1,5 mg/l | | | |
| 94-96-2 | 2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol; octylene glycol; ethoexadiol | | | | | |
| | oral | LD50 mg/kg | >2000 | Rat | ECHA Dossier | |

**Irritation and corrosivity**

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin corrosion/irritation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Sensitizing effects**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction**

Germ cell mutagenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
In-vitro mutagenicity: Method: OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test) ; Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Carcinogenicity: Method: (dermal.) OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies); species: Mouse.; Length of test: 2 years; Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study); species: Rat; Result: NOAEL >= 20000 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier
Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Method: OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study); species: Rat Result: NOAEL = 239000 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier
Xylene:
In-vitro mutagenicity: Method: EU Method B.10 (Mutagenicity - In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test); Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity : NOAEL >= 500ppm ( 414); Literature information: REACH Dossier; Carcinogenicity: Method: EU Method B.32 (Carcinogenicity Test); species: Rat.; Exposure duration: 24 months. Result: NOAEL = 500 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: (inhalation.): EPA OPPTS 870.3800 (Reproduction and Fertility Effects); species: Rat ; Exposure duration: 14d.Results: NOAEC = 500 ppm. Literature information: REACH Dossier
ethylbenzene:
In-vitro mutagenicity: Method: OECD Guideline 473 (In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test); Result: negative. Literature information: REACH Dossier; Carcinogenicity: Method: (inhalation.): OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies, 6h/d);species: Mouse. ; Exposure duration: 2 years ;Result: NOAEL = 250 ppm; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: (inhalation.): 415 (One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study, 6h/d); species: Rat; Exposure duration: 28d. Result: NOAEL = 500 ppm; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Method: (inhalation.): OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study); species: Rat; Exposure duration: 20d. Result: NOAEL = 500 ppm; Literature information: REACH Dossier

**STOT-single exposure**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**STOT-repeated exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha:
Subchronic inhalative toxicity:
Method: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies); Exposure time: 2 years; species: Rat; Results: NOAEC = 1402 mg/m3; Literature information: REACH Dossier
Xylene: Subchronic oral toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents); Species: Rat; Exposure duration: 90d. Result: NOAEL = 750 mg/kg (male.) = 150 mg/kg (female.); Literature information: REACH Dossier
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene:
Chronic inhalation toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 413 (Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity: 90-Day); species: Rat; Exposure duration: 99 d. Results: NOAEL = 1230 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier
ethylbenzene:
Subchronic oral toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents); Species: Rat; Exposure duration: 90d. Result: NOAEL = 75 mg/kg; Literature information: REACH Dossier; Subacute inhalative toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 412 (Repeated Dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28/14-Day, 6h/d);Species: Mouse.; Exposure duration: 28 d. Result: NOAEL = 800 ppm. Literature information: REACH Dossier
naphthalene:
Subchronic oral toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents) Species: Rat. Exposure duration: 90 d. Result: NOAEL = 200 mg/kg. Literature information: REACH Dossier. Subchronic dermal toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies) species: Rat. Exposure duration: 90 d. Result: NOEL = 300 mg/kg. Literature information: REACH Dossier

**Aspiration hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Skin contact: Can cause irritation. Eye contact: Can cause irritation.

**Specific effects in experiment on an animal**

No data available.

**Name of toxicologically synergistic products**

No data available

**Further information**

Solvent
Symptoms: Depression of the central nervous system. Liver and kidney damage. drowsiness. vomiting. Nausea. Dizziness. Main symptoms: unconsciousness. Impaired consciousness. Intoxication. erythema (redness)

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity**

| CAS No | Chemical name | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aquatic toxicity | Dose | [h] \| [d] | Species | Source | Method |
| 64742-48-9 | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha | | | | | |
| | Acute fish toxicity | LC50 LL50: 8,2 mg/l | 96 h | Pimephales promelas | ECHA Dossier | |
| | Acute algae toxicity | ErC50 EL50: 3,1 mg/l | 72 h | Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata | ECHA Dossier | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acute crustacea toxicity | EC50 4,5 mg/l | EL50: | 48 h | Daphnia magna | ECHA Dossier | |
| | Crustacea toxicity | NOEC 2,6 mg/l | NOELR: | 21 d | Daphnia magna | ECHA Dossier | |
| 1330-20-7 | xylene | | | | | | |
| | Acute fish toxicity | LL50 mg/l | (8,4) | 96 h | Oncorhynchus mykiss | Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety. | OECD Guideline 203 |
| | Acute algae toxicity | ErC50 mg/l | (4,9) | 72 h | Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety. | OECD Guideline 201 |
| | Acute crustacea toxicity | EL50 mg/l | (> 3,4) | 48 h | Ceriodaphnia dubia | Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 3 | US EPA 600/4-91-003 |
| | Fish toxicity | NOEC mg/l | > 1,3 | 56 d | Oncorhynchus mykiss | Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denve | Fish were exposed in artificial streams |
| | Crustacea toxicity | NOEC mg/l | 1,17 | 7 d | Ceriodaphnia dubia | Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 3 | US EPA 600/4-91-003 |
| | Acute bacteria toxicity | EC50 mg/l ( ) | > 175 | 0,5 h | Activated sludge | Research Journal WPCF 60(10) 1850-1856 ( | OECD Guideline 209 |
| 94-96-2 | 2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol; octylene glycol; ethoexadiol | | | | | | |
| | Acute crustacea toxicity | EC50 mg/l | >100 | 48 h | Daphnia magna | ECHA Dossier | |

**Persistence and degradability**

No data available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water**

| CAS No | Chemical name | Log Pow |
|---|---|---|
| 546-68-9 | Titanium tetraisopropanolate | 0,05 |
| 1330-20-7 | xylene | 3,2 |

**BCF**

| CAS No | Chemical name | BCF | Species | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1330-20-7 | xylene | 5,5 - 12,2 | Oncorhynchus mykiss | Appl. Sci. Branch, E |

**Mobility in soil**

No data available.

**Endocrine disrupting properties**

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to non-target organisms as no components meets the criteria.

The aforementioned statement applies to substances contained in the product with a minimum content of 0.1%.

**Other adverse effects**

No data available.

**Further information**

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Waste treatment methods**

**Disposal recommendations**

Observe in addition any national regulations! Consult the local waste disposal expert about waste disposal.
Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

**Contaminated packaging**

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

## 14. Transport information

**Canadian TDG**

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number:** | UN 1993 |
| **Proper shipping name:** | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum)) |
| **Hazard classes:** | 3 |
| **Packing group:** | II |
| Hazard label: | 3 |
| Limited quantity: | 1 L |


**Marine transport (IMDG)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number or ID number:** | UN 1993 |
| **United Nations proper shipping name:** | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum)) |
| **Transport hazard class(es):** | 3 |
| **Packing group:** | II |
| Hazard label: | 3 |


| | |
|---|---|
| Marine pollutant: | YES |
| Special Provisions: | 274 |
| Limited quantity: | 1 L |
| Excepted quantity: | E2 |
| EmS: | F-E, S-E |

**Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN number or ID number:** | UN 1993 |
| **United Nations proper shipping name:** | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum)) |
| **Transport hazard class(es):** | 3 |
| **Packing group:** | II |
| Hazard label: | 3 |


| | |
|---|---|
| Special Provisions: | A3 |
| Limited quantity Passenger: | 1 L |
| Passenger LQ: | Y341 |
| Excepted quantity: | E2 |
| IATA-packing instructions - Passenger: | 353 |
| IATA-max. quantity - Passenger: | 5 L |
| IATA-packing instructions - Cargo: | 364 |
| IATA-max. quantity - Cargo: | 60 L |

**Environmental hazards**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: Yes

Danger releasing substance: Naphtha (petroleum)

## 15. Regulatory information

**Canadian regulations**

**DSL/NDSL inventory status**

Listed:
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (64742-48-9)
Titanium tetraisopropanolate (CAS: 546-68-9)
stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (CAS: 8052-41-3)
xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7)
2-ethylhexane-1,3-diol; octylene glycol; ethoxadiol (CAS: 94-96-2)

**National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)**

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha (64742-48-9):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

stoddard solvent; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified (CAS: 8052-41-3):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7):
NPRI Part (threshold category): 1A (Reporting threshold: 10 tonnes MPO, VOC)
NPRI Part (threshold category): 5 (Reporting threshold: 1 tonne air release, VOC)

**WHMIS classification**

No data available

**Provincial regulations**

No data available

**Additional information**

This mixture is classified as hazardous in accordance with WHMIS 2015.

## 16. Other information

**Changes**

Rev. 1,0; Initial release: 27.07.2018
Rev. 2.0; 16.05.2019, Changes in section: 2- 12, 14-15
Rev. 2.1; 03.10.2019, Changes in section: 1,3,10,16
Rev. 3.0; 12.05.2020, Revision, Changes in section: 2-16
Rev. 3.1; 09.02.2021, Revision
Rev. 4.0; 20.05.2021, Revision, Changes in section: 1-16
Rev. 5.0; 03.01.2023, Revision, Changes in section: 1-16

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

ACGIH:American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.
ATE: acute toxicity estimate
BCF: Bio concentration factor
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
d: days
DSL: Domestic Substance List; LIS: La liste intérieure des substances
EC50: Half maximal effective concentration
EN: European Norm
ECHA: European Chemicals Agency
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
h: hours
IARC: INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
LOAEL: Lowest observed adverse effect level
LOAEC: Lowest observed adverse effect concentration
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
MARPOL: marine pollution
NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
NOAEC: No observed adverse effect concentration
NTP: National Toxicology Program
N/A: not applicable
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substance List
UN: United Nations
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative toxic
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SIMDUT: Système d'information sur les matières dangereuses utilisées au travail
STEL: short-term exposure limits
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TWA: time weighted average
TWAEV: TIME-WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE VALUE
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

**Further Information**

Classification according WHMIS 2015 (GHS): - Classification procedure:
Health hazards: Calculation method.
Environmental hazards: Calculation method.
Physical hazards: On basis of test data and / or calculated. and / or estimated.

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of

processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

*(The data for the relevant ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)*