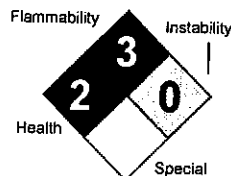


# Goof Off Graffiti Remover VOC Spray

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		3
PHYSICAL HAZ.		0
PPE		X



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Supersedes Revision: 06/18/2009  
Date Created: 06/12/2009

## 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** A2350  
**Product Name:** Goof Off Graffiti Remover VOC Spray  
**Manufacturer Information**  
**Company Name:** W. M. Barr  
2105 Channel Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38113  
**Phone Number:** (901)775-0100  
**Emergency Contact:** 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346  
**Information:** W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892  
**Web site address:** www.wmbarr.com  
**Preparer Name:** W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100  
**Intended Use:** Removal of paint, marker, crayon, ink, lipstick, nail and shoe polish, and candle wax.

### Synonyms

FG670, FG670TEMP, FG671TEMP, FG672, FG672TEMP

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

Danger! Extremely Flammable. Vapor Harmful. Eye Irritant. Contents Under Pressure.

### OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

### Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

#### INHALATION:

High concentrations may lead to central nervous system effects including, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, paralysis, loss of consciousness, and death. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal.

#### EYE CONTACT:

Contact may cause moderate to severe irritation. May cause temporary corneal clouding.

#### SKIN CONTACT:

Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting, redness, drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis, burning sensation, and possible chemical burns to the skin.

#### INGESTION:

Aspiration hazard. If ingested or vomited, material may enter lungs and produce damage. May produce central nervous system effects, which include dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, coma and even death.

#### CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE EFFECTS:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling solvents may be harmful or fatal.

**TARGET ORGANS OR SYSTEM DAMAGE:** eye, respiratory system, nervous system, kidneys, blood-related

effects

ROUTES OF ENTRY: inhalation, skin, ingestion

## Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

## Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Diseases and disorders of the skin, eye, and lungs (asthma-like conditions).

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Acetone	67-64-1	30.0 -60.0 %
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-}	872-50-4	15.0 -40.0 %
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9	5.0 -10.0 %
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3	5.0 -10.0 %
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	3.0 -7.0 %
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	1.0 -5.0 %
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8	7.0 -13.0 %
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	5.0 -10.0 %

## 4. First Aid Measures

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and mild soap, if available. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eyes:

Immediately begin to flush eyes with water, remove any contact lens. Continue to flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Call a physician, poison control center, or hospital emergency room immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### Note to Physician

Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification:

Level 3 Aerosol

Flash Pt:

0.00 F (-17.8 C) Method Used: Setaflash Closed Cup (Rapid Setaflash)

Explosive Limits:

LEL: 1.8% UEL: 9.5%

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

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## Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

FLASHPOINT OF LIQUID CONCENTRATE: 0 F

FLASHPOINT OF PROPELLANT: -138.23 F (closed cup)

## Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other asphyxiants.

## Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, water spray, or foam.

## Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.

Clean up: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area. Use non-sparking tools. Use proper bonding and grounding methods for all equipment and processes. Keep out of waterways. Be cautious of vapors collecting in small enclosed spaces, sewers, low lying areas, confined spaces, etc.

Small spills: Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large spills: Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal.

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not use this product near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures. Store out of direct sunlight.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Acetone	67-64-1	1000 ppm	500 ppm	No data.
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-)	872-50-4	No data.	No data.	No data.
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9	No data.	No data.	No data.
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3	No data.	No data.	No data.

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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	No data.	No data.	No data.
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	No data.	No data.	No data.
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8	No data.	No data.	No data.
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	No data.	No data.	No data.

## Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For use in areas with inadequate ventilation or fresh air, wear a properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors.

For OSHA controlled work places and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding the appropriate TLV.

A dust mask does not provide protection against vapors.

## Eye Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Chemical goggles or face shields are recommended when splashing or spraying of chemical is possible. A faceshield provides more protection to help reduce chemical contact to the face and eyes.

## Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

## Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure.

## Ventilation

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea or eye-watering -- STOP -- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately and move to fresh air.

## Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated.

Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical States:</b>	[ X ] Gas	[ X ] Liquid	[ ] Solid
<b>Melting Point:</b>	No data.		
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	No data.		
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	No data.		
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	0.00 F (-17.8 C)	Method Used: Setafash Closed Cup (Rapid Setafash)	
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: 1.8%	UEL: 9.5%	
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	0.89		
<b>Density:</b>	7.423 LB/GL		
<b>Bulk density:</b>	No data.		
<b>Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):</b>	No data.		
<b>Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):</b>	> 1		
<b>Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	> 1		
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Soluble		
<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	93.0 % by weight.		
<b>VOC / Volume:</b>	46.2700 % WT		
<b>Heat Value:</b>	No data.		
<b>Particle Size:</b>	No data.		
<b>Corrosion Rate:</b>	No data.		
<b>pH:</b>	No data.		
<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	Off-white, opaque.		

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

### Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Strong oxidizers, strong acids, reactive metals (e.g. sodium, calcium, zinc, etc), materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds, copper alloys, alcohols, amines

### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, oxides of citrus terpenes, aldehydes, flammable hydrocarbon fragments (e.g. acetylene)

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

## 11. Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested as a whole. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

### Acute Toxicity:

#### Acetone:

LD50 Rat oral 10.7 mL/kg (=8450 mg/kg bw); acetone given by gastric intubation to groups of five non-fasted Carworth-Wistar female rats

LD50 Rat oral 9800 mg/kg/ bw

LD50 Rat oral 5800 mg/kg bw

LD50 Mouse oral 3000 mg/kg bw

LD50 Rabbit oral 5340 mg/kg bw

LC50 Rat inhalation exposure 76 mg/L/4 hr

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LC50 Rat inhalation 50.1 mg/L/8 hr  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rabbit dermal 20,000 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse ip 1,297 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Rat iv 5500 mg/kg bw  
LD50 Mouse oral 5.2 g/kg

## N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone:

LD50 oral mouse 5,270 mg/kg slightly toxic  
LD50 inhalation rat >5.1 mg/L 4 hr  
LD50 skin rabbit 4,000 - 8,000 mg/kg moderately toxic

## d-Limonene:

LD50 oral rabbit >5 g/kg  
LD50 skin rabbit >5 g/kg  
RD50 inhalation mice >1 g/kg

## Ethyl Lactate:

LD50 Mouse oral 2.5 g/kg  
LD50 Mouse subcutaneously 2.5 g/kg  
LD50 Mouse intravenously 0.6 g/kg  
LD50 Rabbit skin >5 g/kg

## Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated:

LD50 rat 1,400 mg/kg estimated

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: See Potential Health Effects.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: See Potential Health Effects.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

Aspiration Hazard: Acetone presents a pulmonary aspiration hazard.

## Chronic Toxicological Effects

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data.

## Reproductive Toxicity:

Acetone: Repeated inhalation exposure of pregnant animals to very high vapor concentrations has produced toxicity in the developing offspring but only at doses that were toxic to the maternal animals.

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone: Contains material that may adversely effect the developing fetus based on animal data. In animal studies NMP was embryotoxic by the oral, dermal and intraperitoneal routes, but only after repeated high doses that approached the LD50 or were maternally toxic.

STOT-Single Exposure: No data.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: No data.

## Carcinogenicity/Other Information

No data available.

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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Acetone	67-64-1	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-}	872-50-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## 12. Ecological Information

No information available for this product as a whole.

Acetone:

Toxicity:

LC50 /Oncorhynchus mykiss/ (Rainbow trout, weight 1.0 g) 5,540 mg/L/96 hr at 12 deg C (95% confidence limit 4,740-6,330 mg/L), /static bioassay/

LC50; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout, fingerling, length 9.4 cm, weight 10.8 g); Conditions: freshwater, flow through, 10 deg C, pH 8.0; Concentration: 6100 mg/L for 24 hr

LC50 Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow, age 33 days, length 22.6 mm, weight 0.159 g) 8,120 mg/L/96 h (95% confidence limit: 7,530-8,760 mg/L); flow through, 25.0 deg C, dissolved oxygen 6.7 mg/L, hardness 48.5 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, alkalinity 45.8 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, pH 7.58 /99% pure/

Persistence and Degradability: Biodegradation of this compound is expected, but volatilization has been shown to be the primary removal mechanism of acetone in water(5-7).

Bioaccumulative Potential: Potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility In Soil: High mobility in soil.

---

N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone:

Toxicity:

LC50 Golden Orfe 96 hr >500 mg/L

EC50 Dahnna Magna 24 hr >1,000 mg/L

EC50 Green Algae 72 hr >500 mg/L

Persistence and Degradability: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: An estimated BCF of 0.23 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. If released into water, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in the water column based upon the estimated Koc.

Mobility in Soil: Expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 12.

---

d-Limonene:

Toxicity: May produce significant toxicity to aquatic organisms and ecosystems.

LC50 Eisenia foetida Savigny (Earthworm) 6.0 ppm/48 hr

LC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) 0.577 mg/L/48 hr

Persistence and Degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable. d-Limonene is reported to undergo biodegradation under aerobic conditions, but is resistant to biodegradation under anaerobic conditions.

Bioaccumulative Potential: An estimated BCF of 660 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic

organisms is high.

Mobility in Soil: Expected to have low mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 1,300.

---

Ethyl Lactate:

Toxicity: No data

Persistence and Degradability: Biodegradation in soil and water may be an important fate process.

Bioaccumulative Potential: If released into water, ethyl lactate is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility in Soil: If released to soil, ethyl lactate is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 1.

---

Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated:

Toxicity:

LC50 fathead minnow 96 hr 6 mg/L

EC50 Daphnia magna 48 hr 2.5 mg/L

EC50 algae 0.95 mg/L

Persistence and Degradability: No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available.

Mobility in Soil: No data available.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal laws.

Do not place material in general trash.

Do not allow material to enter bodies of water or sewers.

## 14. Transport Information

### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

### LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

### Additional Transport Information

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

The supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these exceptions.

## 15. Regulatory Information

### Canadian Chemical Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)

CAS #

Canadian NPRI

Canadian IDL

1. Acetone

67-64-1

Yes



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Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Canadian NPRI	Canadian IDL
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-}	872-50-4	Yes	
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9		
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3		
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3		
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9		
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8		
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	No	Yes

## Canadian WHMIS Classification

No data available.

## US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Acetone	67-64-1	No	Yes 5000 LB	No	Yes
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-}	872-50-4	No	No	Yes	
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9	No	No	No	
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3	No	No	No	
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	No	No	No	
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	No	No	No	
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No	No	
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	No	No	No	

## US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Acetone	67-64-1	No		Inventory, 4 Test, 12(b)	
2. N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone {2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-}	872-50-4	No		Inventory, 4 Test, 12(b)	No
3. Methyl Soyate	67784-80-9	No		Inventory	
4. Propanoic acid, 2-Hydroxy-, ethyl ester (Ethyl Lactate)	97-64-3	No		Inventory	
5. Alcohol ethoxylate (Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated)	68439-46-3	No		Inventory	
6. Alcohols, C12-13, ethoxylated	66455-14-9	No		Inventory	
7. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {Propane-isobutane-n-butane}	68476-86-8	No		Inventory	
8. d-Limonene	5989-27-5	No		Inventory	

## Canadian Regulatory Lists:

Canadian NPRI:

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory

Canadian IDL:

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

## SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

Sec.302:

EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. \* indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Sec.304:

EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. \*\* indicates statutory RQ.

Sec.313:

EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

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Sec.110:

EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

## TSCA (Toxic Substances Control

### Act) Lists:

Inventory:	Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
5A(2):	Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
6A:	Commercial Chemical Control Rules
8A:	Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
8A CAIR:	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
8A PAIR:	Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
8C:	Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
8D:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
8D TERM:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
12(b):	Notice of Export

### Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES:	EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
CAA HAP:	EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
CAA ODC:	EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
CA PROP 65:	California Proposition 65

### International Regulatory Lists:

#### EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard
- Yes [ ] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- [ ] Yes  No Reactive Hazard

### Regulatory Information

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations.

Concentrations reported in section 2 are weight/weight.

Ingredients disclosed in section 2 are on Canadian DSL.

Acetone WHMIS Classification: B2, D2B

Acetone WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

Acetone WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

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N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone CAS# 872-50-4

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Meets criteria for disclosure at 1% or greater.

---

d-Limonene (citrus terpenes) CAS# 5989-27-5

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Skin irritation - toxic - other

D2B - Skin Sensitization - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

---

Ethyl Lactate CAS# 97-64-3

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Not included. Meets criteria for disclosure at 1% or greater.

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LP Gas (propane, isobutane, n-butane) CAS# 68476-86-8

WHMIS Classification:

A - Compressed gas

B1 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable gas

WHMIS Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical: Does not meet criteria.

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

## 16. Other Information

### Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.