SAFETY DATA SHEET 1255

IKO MOD BIT PRIMER

SECTION 1 – SUBSTANCE IDENTITY AND COMPANY CONTACT INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME	IKO MOD BIT PRIMER
TRADE NAME	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens
PRODUCT NUMBER	7870010
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Mixture
PRODUCT USE	Bit Roof Primer
MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER	ICP Construction, Inc. 150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
WEBSITE	www.icpgroup.com
EMERGENCY NUMBER	CANUTEC: 1-613-996-6666 (24 hours information only)

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

SYMBOL(S):

CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use. P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. P271 Use in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P391 Collect spillage. 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. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
NFPA	No information available.
HMIS	No information available.

SECTION 3 – CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND DATA ON COMPONENTS

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL NAME	% (w/w)	CAS NUMBER
Asphalt	15-40	8052-42-4
sulfur	1-5	7704-34-9.
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	0.1-1	130498-29-2
n-nonane	1-5	111-84-2
trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	1-5	25551-13-7
white spirit	10-30	8052-41-3.
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	1-5	95-63-6
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	3-7	64742-95-6 3-
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	1-5	108-67-8
methyl acetate	10-30	79-20-9

[The exact concentration of composition has been withheld as a trade secret]

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID

INHALATION

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

INGESTION

If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

SKIN CONTACT

If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

EYE CONTACT

If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be

undertaken by skilled personnel.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC SYMPTOMS	See Section 11
MEDICAL ATTENTION	For petroleum distillates · In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration. Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function. Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary. Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia. After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated. Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications. Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	No information available
FIRE FIGHTING	No information available
FLAMMABILITY	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
PROPERTIES:	
FLASH POINT	<22.8
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR	Not Available
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE	Not Available
SPECIAL PPE FOR FIREFIGHTERS	No information available

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	See section 8
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS	See section 12
METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP	For minor spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. For major spills: Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Other information: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. **DO NOT** store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.
STORAGE NEEDS	Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
MATERIALS TO AVOID	For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring. Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the

nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen. Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

SOURCE	INGREDIENT	MATERIAL NAME	TWA	STEL	PEAK
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Asphalt	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Asphalt	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Asphalt	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Asphalt	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Asphalt	Asphalt fumes	N/A	N/A	5 (15-minute) mg/m3
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sulfur	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sulfur	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	sulfur	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	sulfur	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits	sulfur	Particulates not otherwise regulated	N/A	N/A	N/A

(RELs)					
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Particulates not otherwise regulated	N/A	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-nonane	Nonane	200 ppm / 1050 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	500 ppm / 2900 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	white spirit	Stoddard solvent	350 mg/m3	N/A	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm / 125 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methyl acetate	Methyl acetate	200 ppm / 610 mg/m3	N/A	N/A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Methyl acetate	Methyl acetate	200 ppm / 610 mg/m3	760 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	N/A
Emergency Limits					

INGREDIENT	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Asphalt	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
n-nonane	600 ppm	830 ppm	5,000 ppm
white spirit	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	N/A	N/A	480 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	N/A	N/A	480 ppm
methyl acetate	250 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000* ppm

INGREDIENT	ORIGINAL IDLH	REVISED IDLH
Asphalt	N/A	N/A
sulfur	N/A	N/A
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	N/A	N/A
n-nonane	N/A	N/A
trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	N/A	N/A
white spirit	20,000 mg/m3	N/A
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	N/A	N/A
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	N/A	N/A
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	N/A	N/A
methyl acetate	N/A	N/A

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

EYE Safety glasses with side shields.
Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

CLOTHING See below

GLOVES&FOOTWEAR Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
NOTE:
The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

RESPIRATORY Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).
Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

HYGIENE MEASURES See Other protection below

OTHER PROTECTION Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]. Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filtertype respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.
Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human

carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

SECTION 9 – PHYSCAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE (PHYSICAL STATE, COLOR etc.)	Not Available
ODOR	Not Available
ODOR THRESHOLD	Not available
PH	Not applicable
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT	Not available
INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE	Not Available
FLASH POINT	<22.8
EVAPORATION RATE	Not Available
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY/EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	Not Available
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not Available
VAPOR DENSITY	Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	Not Available
SOLUBILITY(IES)	Immiscible
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER	No information available.

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE	Not Available
VISCOSITY	No information available.
VOC Content	<350 g/L

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:	See section 7
CHEMICAL STABILITY	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS	See section 7
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	See section 7
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	See section 7
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	See section 5

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE No information available

HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYES This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the
skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact
dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant

dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin
but branched species are more likely to.

INHALATION

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.
Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.
The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest.

INGESTION

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal

experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

ACUTE EFFECTS:

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY	No information available.
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT) SINGLE EXPOSURE	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
ASPIRATION HAZARD	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
CHRONIC TOXICITY/EFFECTS:	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. There is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are found in a number of materials such as coal tar, tobacco smoke, petroleum and air pollution. Some substituted derivatives have been identified as extremely liable to cause cancer, especially that of the lung and genito-urinary tract. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT)	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure

REPEATED EXPOSURE

CARCINOGENICITY	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY	No information available.
REMARKS	No information available.

IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

Asphalt	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)

sulfur	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (Human): 8ppm
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L4h	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

n-nonane	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm4h	Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin (Rodent - rat): 300uL/4D - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)

trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Rat) LD50: 8970 mg/kg	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate

white spirit	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	Eye (Human): 100ppm - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.5 mg/l4h	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 18 mg/L4h	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)
Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.42 mg/L4h	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
Oral (Rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >3460 mg/kg	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 24 mg/L4h	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)
Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)

methyl acetate	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 15000 mg/m3	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
Inhalation (Rat)LCLo: 32000 ppm/4h	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)
Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)

IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2 - PGII

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body.
For polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) such as

	the benz[a]anthracenes (BA), carcinogenic activity is appreciably influenced by the numbers and positions of methyl and other substituents and hence by the molecular shapes. The planarities and dimensions of methylsubstituted BA and related PAH, including methyl phenanthrenes (MP) which also contain the carcinogenically important bay and K regions, have been compared. BA molecules with substituents well removed from the bay region, including those substituted at 5 or 6 (the K region), are nearly, but not quite, planar, with a mutual inclination of several degrees between A and C rings on each side of the bay region. With one or both bay positions 1 and 12 methyl-substituted, distortion is much greater (A/C up to 29 deg in 1,12-dimethyl BA). The production of creosotes and coal tars stems from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing materials. Physically, they are usually viscous liquids or semisolids that are black or dark brown with a naphthalene-like odour. They have an oily liquid consistency and range in colour from yellowish-dark green to brown and largely contain a mixture of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including phenol. For 'distillates of coal tar' or 'creosotes. Critical Health Effects The critical health effects for risk characterisation are systemic long-term effects including carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity. The chemicals are also considered to be phototoxic and have the potential to cause skin irritation and sensitisation and mild respiratory irritation.
ASPHALT	**WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
N-NONANE	Animal testing showed exposure to high concentrations (over 3500 parts per million) of C9 to C13 alkanes in air caused inco-ordination, seizures and spasms. Cerebellar damage was found on autopsy in some animals. It appears that exposure may possibly damage the central nervous system.
TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	NOTE: This data is for mixed isomers of unstated proportions.
WHITE SPIRIT	white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3 Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, napthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline

	over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	* [Devoe] . For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin. Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight.
1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
METHYL ACETATE	For methyl acetate: Acute toxicity: Methyl acetate is a water-soluble substance with high volatility. In animal testing, the substance has narcotic properties at high concentration; this is soon reversible after exposure ends. Methyl acetate is absorbed via the lungs. After absorption, it is broken down to methanol and acetic acid. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2 & ASPHALT & N-NONANE & TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS) & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset

	of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2 & NNONANE	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of nparaffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.
IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2 & TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS) & 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT & 1,3,5 TRIMETHYL BENZENE	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues.
ASPHALT & POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS) & 1,3,5- TRIMETHYL BENZENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS) & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & METHYL ACETATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

IKO- MOD BIT PRIMER 2				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ASPHALT				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SULFUR				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.005mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>207mg/L	4

POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
NOEC(ECx)	192h	Fish	6.3mg/L	4

N-NONANE				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2

TRIMETHYLBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS)				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

WHITE SPIRIT				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.02mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
BCF	1344h	Fish	31-207	7
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	3.41mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.356mg/l	2

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.084mg/l	2
BCF	1680h	Fish	23-342	7
NOEC(ECx)	384h	Crustacea	0.257mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	13mg/L	5
LC50	96h	Fish	5.216mg/l	2

METHYL ACETATE				
Endpoint	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>120mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=120mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1026.7mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	250mg/l	1

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

FOR 1,2,4 - TRIMETHYLBENZENE:

HALF-LIFE (HR) AIR: 0.48-16;

HALF-LIFE (HR) H2O SURFACE WATER: 0.24 -672;

HALF-LIFE (HR) H2O GROUND: 336-1344;

HALF-LIFE (HR) SOIL: 168-672;

HENRY'S PA M3 /MOL: 385 -627;

BIOACCUMULATION: not significant. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs.

FOR AROMATIC SUBSTANCES SERIES:

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

ATMOSPHERIC FATE: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX

compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

FOR PETROLEUM DISTILLATES:

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

FOR C9 AROMATICS (TYPICALLY TRIMETHYLBENZENE - TMBS): Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L). Category members are readily biodegradable, except 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (CAS RN 108-67-8). Category members are not expected to be bioaccumulative.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY		
Ingredient	**Persistence: Water/Soil**	**Persistence: Air**
sulfur	LOW	LOW
n-nonane	LOW	LOW
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH
methyl acetate	LOW	LOW

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	
Ingredient	**Bioaccumulation**
sulfur	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.65)
white spirit	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.01)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)
methyl acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.18)

MOBILITY IN SOIL	
Ingredient	**Bioaccumulation**
sulfur	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
n-nonane	LOW (Log KOC = 934.6)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Log KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Log KOC = 703)
methyl acetate	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.324)

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

PRODUCT / PACKAGING Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

DISPOSAL: Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABELS REQUIRED

LAND TRANSPORT (DOT):

14.1 UN NUMBER OR ID NUMBER	1999
14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Tars, liquid including road oils and cutback bitumens
14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)	Class:3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not applicable
14.4 PACKING GROUP	II
14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD	Environmentally hazardous
14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER	Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: 149, B13, IB2, T3, TP3, TP29

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1 UN NUMBER	1999
14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	Tars, liquid including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cut backs

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)	ICAO/IATA Class:3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4 PACKING GROUP	II
14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD	Environmentally hazardous
14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1L

SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG-CODE / GGVSEE)

14.1 UN NUMBER	1999
14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	TARS, LIQUID including road oils, and cutback bitumens
14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)	IMDG Class:3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4 PACKING GROUP	II
14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD	Marine Pollutant
14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 5L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Asphalt	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
methyl acetate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Asphalt	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers)	Not Available
white spirit	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available
methyl acetate	Not Available

SECTION 15 - REGULATIONS

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

Asphalt is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

sulfur is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is found on the following regulatory lists
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS) - 2020 CDR TSCA 4 TR
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers) is found on the following regulatory lists
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

white spirit is found on the following regulatory lists
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene is found on the following regulatory lists
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

methyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Additional Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

Federal Regulations
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No

Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
95-63-6	1-5	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.		

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION DATE OF SDS	February 28 2025
REPLACES THE MSDS/SDS FROM	February 26, 2024
PREPARED BY	Research Department
GENERAL INFORMATION	1-888-766-2468

WEBSITE	www.iko.com
OTHER INFO/DISCLAMERS	Read this Safety Data Sheet before handling or disposing of this product. This product safety information is provided to help our customers with health, safety and/or environmental matters. We have taken reasonable effort to ensure that the test methods and sources for this data are correct and reliable, however, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Since conditions or methods of handling and using this product are beyond our control, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for damages resulting from or connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.