SAFETY DATA SHEET

CO00460
MARANGO

Preparation Date: 04/Dec/2019 Version: 2

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name MARANGO

Other means of identification

SDS Number CO00460

Synonyms None

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Industrial degreaser.

Restricted Uses No information available

Initial Supplier Identifier
Relay Distributing
6005 50th Avenue
Lloydminister, Saskatchewan
S9V 2A4
Telephone: 1-306-825-4322

Emergency telephone number

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Skin sensitization	Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statements
Flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment
Use non-sparking tools
Take action to prevent static discharges
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label)
IF IN 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

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
Rinse mouth
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish

Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Toxic to aquatic life

Unknown acute toxicity 99.79012 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

Not applicable.

Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-% (W/W)	Synonyms
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	30 - 40%	Stoddard Solvent
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	20 - 30%	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8	10 - 20%	Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light
D-limonene	5989-27-5	10 - 20%	D-limonene

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation
Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.

Eye contact
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Skin contact
Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. May cause an allergic skin reaction. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Self-protection of the first aider
Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Harmful if swallowed Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Causes skin irritation Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Symptoms include pain, redness and tearing. Effects may be slow to heal. May cause severe eye irritation. Contains a component which is a known or suspected skin sensitizer. High vapor/aerosol concentrations (attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects. May cause corneal injury. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation. Causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory tract.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to physicians
Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (e.g. gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). Exposed person should be observed for 24 - 48 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary edema.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable liquid. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.

Hazardous combustion products
Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Aldehydes. Ketones. Smoke. Unidentified organic compounds.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters
Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Spilled material may be slippery.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Prevent electrostatic charge buildup by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store at ambient temperature. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Store in original container. Keep away from direct sunlight.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits .

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 572 mg/m³	TWA: 290 mg/m³ STEL: 580 mg/m³	TWA: 525 mg/m³	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 525 mg/m³	100 ppm TLV-TWA	20000 mg/m³
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2	TWA: 20 ppm TWA: 97 mg/m³	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 20 ppm TWA: 97 mg/m³	20 ppm TLV-TWA	700 ppm
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available	TWA: 200 mg/m³ Skin	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
D-limonene 5989-27-5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls
Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment. Use explosion proof local exhaust ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 ft/min (0.5 m/sec) at the point of vapor evolution.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Tight sealing safety goggles.

Hand protection
Appropriate chemical resistant gloves should be worn. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Skin and body protection
Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Antistatic boots.

Respiratory protection
If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator.

General hygiene considerations
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	No information available

PROPERTIES	Values	Remarks • Method
pH	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	<-54 °C / <-65 °F	
Initial boiling point/boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	43 °C / 109 °F	Product not tested - using lowest flashing component.
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	12.7	
Lower flammability limit:	0.7	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Relative vapor density	No data available	None known
Specific Gravity	0.8440	
Water solubility	Negligible in water.	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	237 °C / 459 °F	(D'limonene)
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	
Molecular weight	No information available	
VOC Percentage Volatility	No information available	
Liquid Density	No information available	
Bulk density	No information available	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Chemical Stability
Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions
No additional remark.

Hazardous polymerization
Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Incompatible materials. Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Incompatible materials
Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Aldehydes. Ketones. Smoke. Unidentified organic compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

High vapor/aerosol concentrations (attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects. Causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory tract.

Eye contact
Symptoms include pain, redness and tearing. Effects may be slow to heal. May cause severe eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

Skin contact
Causes skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Contains a component which is a known or suspected skin sensitizer.

Ingestion
Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms
Long term exposure of xylene may cause nervous system effects with symptoms such as headaches, irritability, depression, insomnia, agitation, extreme tiredness, tremors, impaired concentration and short term memory. The blood platelet count may be reduced on exposure to xylene which is reversible when exposure is stopped. Repeated contact can produce dermatitis (dryness and cracking). Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. Reduced body weight was observed in male rats during one test. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias. Excessive exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Repeated exposure may cause red blood cell hemolysis, leading to possible kidney and liver damage. Significant Data with Possible Relevance to Humans: In two-year feeding studies, the 4-mole ethoxylate of nonylphenol (NPE4) at doses of 200 mg/kg/day or 40 mg/kg/day in rats and dogs, respectively, produced no significant effects. The 9-mole ethoxylate (NPE9) at doses of 140 or 30 mg/kg/day in the diet of rats or dogs, respectively, produced no adverse effects. Parameters evaluated included body and organ weights and histopathology of 28 tissues. A dose of 1000 mg/kg/day of NPE9 resulted in reduced body weights and enlarged livers in rats and reduced weight, emesis, and minimal blood changes in dogs. A dose of 88 mg/kg/day NPE9 produced increased liver to body weight ratios in dogs which was attributed to decreased food consumption. Rats fed dietary concentrations of a related alkylphenol ethoxylate, the 40-mole ethoxylate of octylphenol (OPE40), up to 14000 ppm (700 mg/kg/day) for two years showed no adverse effects on growth or survival, feed consumption, hematologic values, urine measurements, organ weights or histopathologic lesions. Naphthalene caused gene mutations in mammalian and bacterial cells. It has also caused the formation of cataracts in experimental animals. Inhalation has caused tumors and non-neoplastic lesions in experimental animals.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	735.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	1,677.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	1.51 mg/l

Unknown acute toxicity 99.79012 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2	= 470 mg/kg (Rat)	= 99 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 450 ppm (Rat) 4 h = 486 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
D-limonene 5989-27-5	= 4400 mg/kg (Rat) = 5200 mg/kg (Rat) = 5300 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5 g/kg (Rabbit)	Not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Contains a component which is a known or suspected skin sensitizer.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Symptoms include pain, redness and tearing. Effects may be slow to heal. May cause severe eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected mutagen.

Carcinogenicity
This product contains ethylbenzene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has evaluated ethylbenzene and classified it as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) based on sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. This product contains naphthalene. The International Agency for Research on Cancer evaluated naphthalene and concluded that there was sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans. Accordingly, IARC classified naphthalene as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B).

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2	A3	Group 3	Not available	Not available
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
D-limonene 5989-27-5	Not available	Group 3	Not available	X

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
A3 - Animal Carcinogen
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
X - Present

Reproductive toxicity
Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, xylene did not produce reproductive effects. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents but it is not possible to attribute this to xylene alone. Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects (delayed ossification and behavioral effects) in animals, in the absence of maternal toxicity. One study found that significant fetal effects at doses that did not cause high maternal toxicity included reduced fetal weight and increased incidence of malformed fetuses. In other studies where rats and mice were exposed by inhalation or ingestion, harmful effects in the offspring (teratogenicity, embryotoxicity and/or fetotoxicity) were either not observed or were observed in the presence of significant harmful effects in the mothers. There have been a few studies investigating the mutagenic potential of xylenes. These studies (induction of sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes (white blood cells)) were negative. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses that caused toxic effects to the mother.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure
No information available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
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Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Stoddard Solvent 8052-41-3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2	Not available	1490 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 2950 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h	Not available	EC50: 1698 - 1940mg/L (24h, Daphnia magna) EC50: >1000mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available	2.2 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 2.4 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 45 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through	Not available	LC50: =4720mg/L (96h, Den-dronereides heteropoda)
D-limonene 5989-27-5	Not available	0.619 - 0.796 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 35 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h	Not available	Not available

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Stoddard Solvent	Not available

8052-41-3	
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2	0.81
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light 64742-47-8	Not available
D-limonene 5989-27-5	Not available

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture of weld containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):

UN Number	UN1993
Shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (D'LIMONENE)
Class	3
Packing Group	III
Marine pollutant	Yes.
Note	Not regulated under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act when transported by road or rail in packagings or containers of 450 L or less (waste excluded). Marine Pollutant designation is applicable only if shipped over water.

DOT (U.S.)

UN Number	UN1993
Shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID N.O.S. (D'LIMONENE)
Class	3
Packing Group	III
Marine pollutant	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Stoddard Solvent - 8052-41-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether - 111-76-2	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed
Distillates (petroleum), Hydrotreated Light - 64742-47-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
D-limonene - 5989-27-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

International Inventories

TSCA All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.

DSL/NDSL All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

Legend:
TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA:	**Health hazards** 3	**Flammability** 2	**Instability** 0	**Physical and chemical properties** -
HMIS:	**Health hazards** * 3	**Flammability** 2	**Physical hazards** 0	**Personal protection** X

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation

Prepared By: The Environment, Health and Safety Department of Relay Distributing.

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Revision Date: 04/Dec/2019

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End of Safety Data Sheet