

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### Product identifier:

#### Mixture

Name of mixture:

**TERMARUST TRT01 SOLVENT / THINNER**

Synonyms:

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha; Mineral spirits; White Spirit; Straight run kerosene;

Alternative replacements:

Stoddard Solvent or Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light

Product form;

Clear Liquid

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Sector of Use:

SU3 Industrial Uses

Product Category:

PC9a Coatings and Paints, Fillers, Putties, Thinners

Process Category:

PROC5 Mixing or blending in batch processes

Environmental release Category:

ERC2 Formulation into mixture

Application of the mixture:

Paint thinner, remover, cleaning and reducing agent.

#### Uses advised against:

Not for Human or Animal Drug Use

The product is not intended for residential usage. Do not use for any purpose other than shown in the applicable sections of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions.

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

#### TERMARUST TECHNOLOGIES INC. / TECHNOLOGIES TERMARUST INC.

7726 rue Jarry East

Anjou (Montreal), Quebec, Canada H1J 2M3

T 514-354-1376 – F 514-354-2799

Toll Free (in America): 1-888-279-5497

[info@termarust.com](mailto:info@termarust.com)

#### Emergency telephone number:

Emergency number

Termarust Technical Dept. 001 514 - 354-1376

Canutec 001 613 - 996 – 6666

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

Acute Tox. Inhal. 5

H332 May be harmful if inhaled.

Skin Irrit. 2

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Eye Irrit. 2A

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

STOT SE 3

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT RE 1

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Asp. Tox. 1

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Aquatic Chronic 2

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Label elements:

#### GHS Label elements:

The product is classified and labelled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



GHS02



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

**Signal word:** Danger

#### Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Reaction product: Med. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent  
or Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light

Concentration 100%

Concentration 100%

EC no. 265-191-7

EC no. 265-149-8

CAS no. 64742-88-7

CAS no. 64742-47-8

#### Hazard Statement:

Flammable liquid and vapors.

May be harmful if inhaled.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



# TERMARUST TRT01 SOLVENT / THINNER

## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

according to Regulations: UN GHS, (EU) 2015/830, Annex II of REACH, HCS in USA, and WHMIS 2015 in Canada

Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification (Cont'd)

#### 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.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep containers tightly closed.
P261	Avoid breathing vapors/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P301+P311+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on to their left side. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, have victim lean forward with head down below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.
P303+P361+P353+P363	IF ON SKIN: Rinse skin with plenty of soap and water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur or persist. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water during 20 minutes holding eyelids open during flushing. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY.
P304+P340+P314	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice if victim feels unwell. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Obtain medical advice IMMEDIATELY.
P405+P391+P501	Store locked up. Collect spillage. Dispose of content/containers in accordance with all applicable regulations.

#### Other hazards:

Vapours can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition, where they can ignite, flash back or explode  
 EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. For more details see Section 4.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Chemical characterization:

#### Mixtures

**Description of the mixture:** A solvent made of substances listed below with non-further hazardous additions.

#### Hazardous ingredients:

Substance name	CAS No.	INDEX No.	EC No.	Concentration	Harmonized Classification according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830 incl. (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	SCL and/or M-factor
<i>Solvent Naphtha Medium Aliphatic*</i> OR <i>Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light</i>	64742-88-7 64742-47-8	649-405-00-x 649-422-00-2	265-191-7 265-149-8	95 - 100 % 95 - 100 %	<i>Flam. Liq. 3, H226</i> <i>Skin Irrit. 2, Xi;R38, H315</i> <i>Eye Irrit. 2, H319</i> <i>N; R51/53 Asp Tox. 1, H304</i> <i>R66, R67 STOT RE 1, H372</i> <i>N;R48/20, Xn;R65, STOT SE 3, H336</i> <i>Aquatic Chronic 2, H411</i>	-
<i>Nonane, all isomers</i>	111-84-2	---	203-913-4	1 - 5 %	<i>H226, H304, H315, H333, H336</i>	-
<i>1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene</i>	95-63-6	601-043-00-3	202-436-9	1 - 5 %	<i>H226, H304, H315, H319, H332, H335, H411</i>	-
<i>Xylene</i>	1330-20-7	601-022-00-9	215-535-7	0.1 - 0.9%	<i>H226, H304, H315, H319, H332, H335, H373, H412</i>	-
<i>Ethyl benzene</i>	100-41-4	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	0.1 - 0.5 %	<i>H225, H303, H304, H332, H373, H401, H412</i>	-
<i>Naphthalene</i>	91-20-3	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	0.1 - 0.5 %	<i>H228, H302, H351, H410</i>	-

\* **Solvent Naphtha Medium Aliphatic:** Straight run kerosene: A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the distillation of crude oil or natural gasoline. It consists predominantly of saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 to C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 140 °C to 220 °C (284 °F to 428 °F).

#### Additional information:

This mixture does not contain further substances fulfilling the criteria of hazard class "acute toxicity" according to CLP regulation – ACHA and according to OSHA regulation in USA and WHMIS regulation in Canada. Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see SECTION 2 and SECTION 16.



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## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

according to Regulations: UN GHS, (EU) 2015/830, Annex II of REACH, HCS in USA, and WHMIS 2015 in Canada

Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first-aid measures:

First-aid measures general:	Remove affected person to uncontaminated area
First-aid measures after inhalation:	Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Obtain medical advice IMMEDIATELY.
First-aid measures after skin contact:	Wash IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water and soap. Take off all contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention/advice if irritation, redness or a burning sensation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse
First-aid measures after eye contact:	IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water during 20 minutes holding eyelids open during flushing. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY.
First-aid measures after ingestion:	Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth and give 1/2 to 1 glass of water to dilute material. Do not induce vomiting. IMMEDIATELY contact local Poison Control Centre. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, have victim lean forward with head down below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs, rinse mouth and administer more water. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an emergency facility.

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Inhalation:	Contact with mist or spray may cause irritation of mucous membranes, coughing and difficulty in breathing.
Skin contact:	Causes skin irritation. May cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may lead to dermatitis. Skin contact can cause irritation, especially under the finger nails (and other confined spaces such as under rings or watch bands).
Skin Absorption:	May be absorbed through intact skin.
Eye contact:	Splashes to the eye may cause irritation, redness, and pain. Vapors from this product are irritating to the eyes.
Ingestion:	This product causes irritation, a burning sensation of the mouth and throat and abdominal pain.
Other Health Effects:	Effects (irritancy) on the skin and eyes may be delayed, and damage may occur without the sensation or onset of pain. Strict adherence to first aid measures following any exposure is essential.  May cause hearing loss, liver damage, kidney damage, cardiac arrhythmia and central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS depression is characterized by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and incoordination. Severe overexposures may lead to coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. Solvent abusers exposed to high doses of aromatic solvents show signs of hearing loss as well as damage to the brain, liver and kidney. Signs and symptoms of kidney damage generally progress from oliguria, to blood in the urine, to total renal failure. Liver damage is characterized by the loss of appetite, jaundice (yellowish skin colour), and occasional pain in the upper left-hand side of the abdomen. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic may sensitize heart muscle causing cardiac arrhythmia, in rare cases.  Individuals with a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency are hypersensitive to the effects of Naphthalene. Naphthalene is known to cause carcinogenicity, headache, confusion, excitement, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, profuse sweating, and jaundice.

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

<b>Note to Physicians:</b>	This product contains materials that may cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated. If ingestion has occurred less than 2 hours earlier, carry out careful gastric lavage; use endotracheal cuff if available, to prevent aspiration. Observe patient for respiratory difficulty from aspiration pneumonitis. Give artificial resuscitation and appropriate chemotherapy if respiration is depressed.  Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic: Vasopressor drugs (e.g. epinephrine, ephedrine etc.) should not be given on their own as there may be danger of cardiac arrhythmia.  Medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to this product include neurological and cardiovascular disorders, diseases of the skin, eyes or respiratory tract, preexisting liver and kidney disorders.
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### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:	Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical media for small fires. If only water is available, use it in the form of a fog. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use water with full jet.

#### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Fire hazard:	Expected to be sensitive to static discharge when vapours are present between the lower and upper explosive limits. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase may cause the container to burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Vapors from this product are heavier than air, and may "travel" to a source of ignition (e.g.: pilot lights, heaters, electric motors) some distance away, and then "flash back" to the point of product discharge causing an explosion and fire. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery. Enforce NO SMOKING rules in area of use.
Hazardous combustion products:	Thermal decomposition products are toxic and may include oxides of carbon and irritating gases.



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## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

according to Regulations: UN GHS, (EU) 2015/830, Annex II of REACH, HCS in USA, and WHMIS 2015 in Canada

Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures (Cont'd)

#### Advice for firefighters:

Protective actions:

Promptly evacuate the area. If possible without risk, move containers from fire area.

Do not use water except as a fog/spray to cool fire exposed containers or structures. Use water spray to disperse vapours; re-ignition is possible. Isolate materials that are not involved in the fire and protect personnel. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.

Protective equipment:

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

#### Additional information:

Do not dispose of fire-fighting water in the environment.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

##### For non-emergency personnel:

Protective equipment:

Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Emergency procedures:

Evacuate surrounding area. Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Prevent unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

##### For emergency responders:

Personal protective equipment:

Wear recommended personal protective equipment, clothing, and gloves. See section 8 for information on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also procedures for non-emergency personnel.

#### Environmental precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and contact with soil, drains, sewers and waterways.

Notify applicable government authority if release is reportable or could adversely affect the environment.

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

For containment:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from the spill area. Confine the spill to a small area using absorbents (sand, earth, vermiculite). Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust as an absorbent. Collect product for recovery or disposal. For release to land, or storm water runoff, contain discharge by constructing dikes or applying inert absorbent; for release to water, utilize damming and/or water diversion to minimize the spread of contamination.

Methods for cleaning up:

Be sure to wear appropriate equipment and respiratory protection. Collect the residue using a brush and scoop and place material in into a suitable disposal container. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

Other information:

Dispose of contaminated material according to local regulations.

#### Reference to other sections:

See Section 7 for information on safe handling. See Section 13 for disposal information.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling:

##### Protective measures:

Enforce NO SMOKING rules in area of use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Store locked up and use away from heat, flame and all other ignition source. Use explosion-proof ventilation and electrical equipment. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or mists. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Do not use cutting or welding torches on empty drums that contained this material/product. Absorption via contact with skin, eyes and mucous membranes can contribute to the overall exposure. Consider measures to prevent absorption by these routes.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Do not eat, drink and smoke in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

#### Conditions for safe storage

##### Including any incompatibilities:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks and flames. Do not expose sealed containers to temperatures above 40° C. Protect from direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination and sources of ignition. Protect against physical damages. Store in a segregated and approved area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Section 10), food and drink.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters:

Occupational exposure limits:

Substance name	EC-No.	CAS-No.	Occupational exposure limit value		Monitoring and observation processes	Peak limitation
			8 hours	Short term		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic	265-191-7	64742-88-7	600 ppm	-	Follow Standard monitoring procedures	No biological exposure limit noted for the substance
Chemical Name <small>See Section 3 for CAS and EC #</small>	ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL		NIOSH REL	
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), med. aliphatic	100 ppm		TWA: 100 ppm 8 hrs TWA: 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hrs		--	--
Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light	TWA 1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (197 ppm)		Not available		Not available	
Stoddard Solvent	STEL -		TWA: 500 ppm		350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Ceiling)
Nonane, all isomers	STEL -		TWA: --		--	--
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	STEL -		TWA: --		25 ppm	--
Xylene	STEL 150 ppm		TWA: 100 ppm		100 ppm	150 ppm
Ethyl benzene	STEL 125 ppm		TWA: 100 ppm		100 ppm	125 ppm
Naphthalene	STEL 15 ppm (skin)		TWA: 10 ppm		10 ppm	15 ppm

Exposure controls:

Appropriate engineering controls:

Local exhaust ventilation required. Ventilation should be explosion proof. Make up air should be supplied to balance air that is removed by local or general exhaust ventilation. Ventilate low lying areas such as sumps or pits where dense vapours may collect.

Use the "buddy" system. The second person should be in view and trained and equipped to execute a rescue.

Emergency eye wash fountains should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

General Information:

**Use personal protective equipment as required:**

Recommendations listed in this section indicate the type of equipment, which will provide protection against overexposure to this product. Conditions of use, adequacy of engineering or other control measures, and actual exposures will dictate the need for specific protective devices at your workplace.



Eye/face protection:

Wear tight fitting safety glasses (or goggles) or full facial screen when there is potential for contact.

Skin protection:

- Hand protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile rubber, PVC, Viton or neoprene gloves should be impervious under conditions of use. Do not use gloves or protective clothing made from natural rubber or butyl rubber. Prior to use, user should confirm impermeability. Discard contaminated gloves.

- Other:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing, impermeable apron and boots. In case of repeated or prolonged exposure: Wear fully enclosed impervious protective suit with integral or tight-fitting gloves, boots. Take all precautions to avoid personal contact. Clothing and footwear that is fire retardant and dissipates static electrical charges should be worn when handling flammable materials. Natural fibers (cotton, wool, leather and linen) should be selected instead of synthetic materials (rayon, nylon and polyester).

Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not use compressed oxygen in hydrocarbon atmospheres. Use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release or if exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hygiene measures:

Do not smoke when using. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls: Environmental manager must be informed of all releases.



# TERMARUST TRT01 SOLVENT / THINNER

## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

according to Regulations: UN GHS, (EU) 2015/830, Annex II of REACH, HCS in USA, and WHMIS 2015 in Canada

Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

##### Appearance:

Physical state	: Clear Liquid
Color	: Colorless to pale yellow liquid
Odor	: Hydrocarbon odor / Mild petroleum
Odor threshold	: 1 ppm
pH	: Not applicable
Freezing point / Melting point	: -58°C (-72°F)
Boiling range	: 158°C -195°C (316 °F - 383°F)
Flash point	: 43°C (109°F)
Relative evaporation rate	: 100%
Upper/Lower explosive (flammable) limits	: Not established.
Vapor pressure (mm)	: 0.28 mmHg - 0.3 kPa at 20°C; 0.9 kPa at 38°C;
Vapor density	: 5 (Air = 1)
Relative density	: 0.785g/cl
Solubility	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: >230°C (>446°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not established.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not established.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Similar to water.
Explosive properties	: Not considered explosive
Oxidizing properties	: Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidizing

##### Other information:

V.O.C. : 785g/L

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### Reactivity:

Combustible liquid considered as Flammable liquid for all security purposes.

#### Chemical stability:

Stable under normal conditions of use.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal use and normal storage conditions

#### Conditions to avoid:

Do not pressurize or expose containers to high temperatures, heat or any sources of ignition (e.g., heat, sparks, flame, impact, friction, electricity). Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confine areas.

#### Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidizers. Lewis or strong mineral acids. Reducing agents. Strong bases.

#### Hazardous decomposition products:

Thermal decomposition products are toxic and may include oxides of carbon and irritating gases.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Information on toxicological effects:

Substance / Mixture	LD50 (Oral, Rat)	LD50 (Dermal, Rabbit)	LC50 (Inhalation, Rat, 4h)
Solvent Naphtha Med. Aliphatic Distillates (petroleum) Hydrotreated Light	> 5 000 mg/kg	> 3 000 mg/kg	> 14.1 mg/l
Stoddard Solvent	> 5 000 mg/kg	> 3 160 mg/kg	> 5 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Nonane, all isomers	---	---	17 000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5 000 mg/kg	---	18 000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Xylene	4 300 mg/kg	> 1 700 mg/kg	5 000 ppm
Ethyl benzene	> 4 300 mg/kg	15 380 mg/kg	> 6 700 ppm
Naphthalene	490 - 1 780 mg/kg	> 20 000 mg/kg	> 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Other information:

No additional information available from suppliers

#### Assessment / Classification:

The toxicity of this substance has been assessed during REACH registration.  
**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

#### Skin corrosion/irritation:

Causes skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Direct contact with eyes causes serious eye irritation.

#### Respiratory sensitisation:

May cause irritation to the respiratory tract and to other mucous membranes.



# TERMARUST TRT01 SOLVENT / THINNER

## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

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Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information (Cont'd)

#### Assessment / Classification (Cont'd):

<b>Germ cell mutagenicity:</b>	May cause mutagenic effects.
<b>Teratogenicity Data:</b>	May cause embryo toxic effects.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Naphthalene is classified as 'Possibly carcinogenic to humans', (IARC-2B)
<b>Reproductive toxicity:</b>	This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity -- single exposure:</b>	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Target organ:</b>	Central nervous system
<b>Specific target organ toxicity -- repeated exposure:</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Target organ:</b>	Central nervous system
<b>Aspiration hazard:</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Vapours inhaled in strong concentrations have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excessive fume. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system, loss of consciousness.
<b>Route of entry:</b>	Inhalation, Oral, Ingestion, Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system, Eyes, Skin, Respiratory system, Lungs
<b>Mixture versus substance available information:</b>	No information available
<b>Other information:</b>	None known

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

<b><u>Toxicity:</u></b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b><u>Persistence and degradability:</u></b>	Readily biodegradable.
<b><u>Bioaccumulative potential:</u></b>	Aromatic hydrocarbons may be bio accumulative, but they have no food chain concentration potential. Can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers.
<b><u>Mobility in soil:</u></b>	No data available.
<b><u>Other adverse effects:</u></b>	
<b>Additional Ecotoxicological information:</b>	No additional information available

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods:

<b>Product / Packaging disposal:</b>	This information applies to the material as manufactured. Re-evaluation of the product may be required by the user at the time of disposal since the product uses, transformations, mixtures and processes may influence waste classification. Dispose of waste material at an approved (hazardous) waste treatment/disposal facility in accordance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose of waste with normal garbage, or to sewer systems.
<b>Residual waste:</b>	Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
<b>Contaminated packaging:</b>	Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner. Do not expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Do not dispose of package until thoroughly washed out. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

#### Waste treatment options:

<b>EU waste code:</b>	<b>08 01 11</b>	The Waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
	<b>15 01 10</b>	Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.
	<b>08 01 13</b>	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances.
	<b>15 02 02</b>	Sludges from paint and varnish remover containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances

#### Other disposal recommendations:

Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site.  
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.  
Do not allow product to reach drains or sewage systems.



# TERMARUST TRT01 SOLVENT / THINNER

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according to Regulations: UN GHS, (EU) 2015/830, Annex II of REACH, HCS in USA, and WHMIS 2015 in Canada

Revision: April 6, 2021

Version: 4.0 EN

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / ADN / IMDG / ICAO / IATA / DOT / OSHA / TDG / WHMIS

<b>UN number:</b>	(UN) 1263
<b>UN proper shipping name:</b>	Paint-related materials including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler, and liquid lacquer base, or <b>paint related material including paint thinning, drying, removing, or reducing compound.</b>
<b>Transport hazard class:</b>	Class (UN): 3
<b>Packing group:</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards:</b>	No
<b>Special precautions:</b>	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling

#### Additional information:

##### For user ADR and RID:

Hazard No. (Kemler No.):	30	Flammable liquid (flashpoint between 23°C and 60°C, inclusive), or flammable liquid
Tunnel restriction code:	D/E	Passage forbidden through tunnels displaying the signs E
Classification-code:	F1	Flammable liquids having a flashpoint of or below 60°C

##### For user ADN and IATA:

Emergency Action Code (EAC) "Hazchem Code": 3Y 3 indicates that emergency responders should apply foam to extinguish a fire.

##### For user IMDG:

Emergency schedules (EmS): F-E, S-E

##### For user DOT and OSHA:

Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG): 128 Flammable liquids (Water Immiscible)

##### For user TDG and WHMIS:

Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG): 128 Flammable liquids (Water Immiscible)  
Product classified as per TDG Regulation: Section 2. 18-2.19 (Class 3)

For user Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code ADN; ADR; IATA; IMDG; RID: Not available.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with the following regulations and this Safety Data Sheet complies with their requirements:

##### **UN-Regulation:**

**The United Nation Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN GHS);**

##### **EU-Regulation:**

**The European Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830** which amended both following regulations:

- the Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (EC) No 1272/2008 ("CLP Regulation" or "CLP") and
- the European Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 which amended Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

The toxicity of this substance has been assessed during **REACH** registration under no.: 01-2119455851-35

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

##### **Other regulations:**

United States Hazard Communication Standards (**HCS**) in **USA**.

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (**WHMIS 2015**) in **Canada**.

##### **National regulations:**

The user must follow the national regulations for work with chemical agents.

##### **Chemical safety assessment:**

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.



### SECTION 16: Other information

**Indication of changes:** This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.

#### Abbreviations and acronyms:

<b>ACGIH TLV</b>	Threshold limit value (TLV) of a chemical substance is a level to which it is believed a worker can be exposed day after day for a working lifetime without adverse effects. TLV is a reserved term of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
<b>Acute Tox. Inhal. 5</b>	Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 5
<b>ADN</b>	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway (ADN)
<b>ADR</b>	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route. In English: European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
<b>Asp. Tox. 1</b>	Aspiration hazard Category 1
<b>CAS No.</b>	Registry number assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service to every chemical substance
<b>CLP</b>	CLP Regulation (for "Classification, Labelling and Packaging") a European Union regulation from 2008, which aligns the European Union system of chemical substances and mixtures to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).
<b>COx/SOx</b>	Carbon oxides (COx), / Sulfur oxides (SOx)
<b>cps or cP</b>	Centipoise (viscosity unit of measurement)
<b>DOT</b>	The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT or DOT)
<b>DSD and DPD</b>	Dangerous Substances Directive" or DSD 67/548/EEC concerning the classification, Labelling and Packaging of dangerous substances and also «Dangerous Preparations Directive» or DPD 1999/45/CE. Both modified under CLP regulation.
<b>EAC</b>	Emergency Action Code (EAC) known as Hazchem code: A warning plate system used in Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and United Kingdom for vehicles transporting hazardous substances, and on storage facilities.
<b>ECHA</b>	European Chemicals Agency
<b>EC No.</b>	European Community Number
<b>EC Regulation</b>	European Community Regulation
<b>ERG</b>	Emergency Response Guidebook – used in Canada, Mexico, and the United States
<b>EU waste code</b>	European Waste Codes as specified in the List
<b>Eye Irrit. 2A</b>	Eye Irritant Category 2A: irritating to eyes
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquids Category 3
<b>HCS or HazCom</b>	The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), also known as Haz Com. A United States regulation that governs the evaluation and communication of hazards associated with chemicals in the workplace.
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer is a part of the World Health Organization.
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organisation
<b>IMDG</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>kPa</b>	Kilopascal (kPa) as a unit of pressure
<b>LC50</b>	Lethal concentration, may be expected that causes the death of 50% (one half) of a population
<b>LD50</b>	Lethal Dose, may be expected that causes the death of 50% (one half) of a population
<b>Marpol</b>	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).
<b>M-factor</b>	Multiplying factors for substances classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment
<b>MFSU</b>	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings.
<b>mg/kg</b>	Milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight
<b>mg/l or mg/L</b>	Milligrams per liter
<b>mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Milligrams per cubic meter
<b>mm</b>	Millimeters
<b>mmHg</b>	Millimeter of mercury is a manometric unit of pressure. It is denoted by the symbol "mmHg"
<b>NIOSH IDLH</b>	Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) defined by the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program, part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the United States of America
<b>OSHA PEL</b>	Permissible exposure established by the USA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>pH</b>	A measure of acidity or alkalinity of water soluble substances (pH stands for 'potential of Hydrogen'). A pH value is a number from 1 to 14, with 7 as the middle (neutral) point. Values below 7 indicate acidity which increases as the number decreases, 1 being the most acidic.
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million
<b>REACH</b>	Regulation of the European Union for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
<b>RID</b>	Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods
<b>SCL</b>	Specific concentration limit or M-factor
<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet
<b>Skin Irrit. #</b>	Skin Irritation Category #
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit
<b>STOT RE 1</b>	Specific target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) Category 1: Substances May produce significant toxicity following repeated or prolonged exposure.
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3: Mixture produce transient (short duration or temporary) target organ effects such as narcotic effects or respiratory tract irritation.
<b>TDG</b>	Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
<b>TWA</b>	Time-Weighted Average
<b>UN number</b>	United Nations (UN) Numbers are four-digit numbers used to identify hazardous chemicals or classes of hazardous materials worldwide
<b>V.O.C.</b>	Volatile Organic Compound
<b>WHMIS</b>	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System used in Canadian workplaces.

### SECTION 16: Other information (Cont'd)

**Key literature references and sources for data:** Safety Data Sheets from the different suppliers of the substance/mixture.

**Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to regulations (EU) 2015/830 incl. (EC) 1207/2008 [CLP]:**

See SECTION 2. (Classification).

**Relevant R-, H- and EUH-phrases (number and full text):**

#### H Statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H228 Flammable solid

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H333 May be harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H373 May Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H401 Toxic to aquatic life

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### DSD / DPD classification:

F - Highly flammable

Xn - Harmful

Xi - Irritant

N - Dangerous for the environment

#### R Phrases:

R38 Irritating to skin

R48/20 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation

R51/53 Dangerous for environment; Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

R65 May cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### Training advice:

Provide knowledge and skills to workers so that they may work safely with or near controlled product at the workplace.

Establish a program of instruction which, not only, provides training in specific work procedures, but also information about requirements for labels, SDS's and information of significance to worker health and safety.

#### Further information:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.