

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

1.1 Product identifier Quick Air Drying Paint for industrial use only

Product Name:

Product Part Number:

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Name of the supplier: Thomas Howse Ltd

Address of supplier: Cakemore Road, Rowley Regis, West Midlands, B65 0RD

Telephone: 01215591451

Email: [sales@howsepaints.co.uk](mailto:sales@howsepaints.co.uk)

Emergency Telephone: 07736610239

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## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLP : Flam. Liq. 3, H226. Asp Tox. 1, H304. Acute Tox. 4, H332. Skin Irrit. 2, H315. Eye Irrit. 2, H319

### 2.2 Label elements

Signal Word: Danger



### Hazard pictograms

#### Hazard phrases

Flammable liquid and vapour  
Harmful if inhaled  
Causes skin irritation  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement

#### Precautionary Phrases

Keep away from heat/sparks/opn flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking  
Keep container tightly closed  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool  
Avoid breathing vapours/spray

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Contains : Xylene CAS Number: 1330-20-7  
Categories: Skin irritant  
Concentration: >30%  
EC Number 215-536-7  
CLP : Flam. Liq. 3, H226.

Asp Tox. 1, H304. Acute Tox. 4, H332. Skin Irrit. 2, H315. Eye Irrit. 2, H319

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

#### **Inhalation**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### **Skin contact**

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

#### **Ingestion**

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### **Protection of first-aiders**

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

### **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

#### **Potential acute health effects**

**Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

**Skin contact** : Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation

#### **Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

**Inhalation** Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation / watering / redness

**Skin contact** : symptoms may include the following : irritation and/or redness

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

### **4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to physician** Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

**Suitable** : In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2.

**Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

### Hazards from the substance or mixture

Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

**Fire-fighting measures** : Self-contained breathing apparatus.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures for non-emergency personnel

#### For emergency responders :

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material. and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**
**Protective measures :**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene:**

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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 unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Do not store in unlabelled containers.

**7.3 Specific end use(s) Recommendations : Not available.**
**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs	STEL- 15 Mins	Notes
XYLENE	WEL	50 ppm(Sk) 220mg/m3(Sk)	100ppm(Sk) 441mg/m3(Sk)	

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Biological Limit Values

No information available

No information has been received from the manufacturers of the substance.

DNEL

Industry Inhalation. Short Term 289 (systemic and local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Industry Dermal Long Term 289 (systemic) mg/kg/day

Industry Inhalation. Long Term 77 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Inhalation. Short Term 174 (systemic and local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Dermal Long Term 108 (systemic) mg/kg/day

Consumer Inhalation. Long Term 14.8 (systemic) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer Oral Long Term 1.6 (systemic) mg/kg/day

Taken from the ECHA website: List of Registered Substances -Toxicity data

**8.2. Exposure controls**
**Engineering measures**

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined workplace exposure limit (WEL) is not exceeded. When mists or sprays are produced work under fume extraction. Ventilation systems and extraction facilities should be flame-proof.

**Respiratory equipment**

Wear suitable respiratory protection if vapours or mists are generated. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge. Type A. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941.

Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

**Hand protection**

Use protective gloves. Viton rubber (fluor rubber). Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes.

For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

**Eye protection**

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

**Other Protection**

Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Wear anti-static footwear. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.

**Hygiene measures**

Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area.

**Environmental Exposure Controls**

See section 6 for details. No chemical safety report or exposure scenarios are available.

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**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance : Liquid

Odour : Characteristic.

Solubility : Immiscible with water

Initial boiling point and boiling range 137 - 141C (Supplier quoted) 1013 hPa

Boiling points of the isomers quoted as 138.4 - 144.5C.

The product contains a mixture of isomers, quoted values for these range from -47.9C to 13.2C.

Relative density 1.1 approx. @ 20 c

Lit. values range from 0.86 - 0.88 for the isomers of xylene.

Vapour density (air=1) 3.7

Supplier quoted.

Vapour pressure 7.0 mm Hg @ 20 c Supplier quoted.

Evaporation rate : Not available.

No registered information.

Evaporation Factor : No information available.

pH-Value : No information available.

Flash point Approx. 25 °C (Closed cup). Registered information quotes values of 27 - 32c for the isomers of xylene.

Auto Ignition Temperature (°C) 465 – 525 Value is variable dependent upon composition. Registered information

Flammability Limit - Lower(%) Approx. 1.0

Dependent upon composition.

Flammability Limit - Upper(%) Approx. 7

Registered values for xylene isomers range from 3.12 - 3.2. Only read-across information available.

Explosive properties

The mixture is not explosive in its normal state but can form explosive vapour / air mixtures.

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

Can react with strong acids and oxidising agents.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions as specified in section 10.1. There will be immense pressure build up under explosive conditions causing sealed containers to rupture. Do not mix with materials known to cause hazardous reactions. May react violently or exothermically.

Hazardous Polymerisation - Will not polymerise.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### Materials To Avoid

Some plastics, rubber and coatings. Strong oxidising substances. Strong acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5 for hazardous combustion products.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure to component solvent vapour concentrations may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Symptoms and signs include headaches, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin, resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Accidental swallowing may cause stomach pain. Chemical lung inflammation may occur if the product is taken into the lungs via vomiting.

### Target Organs

Liver Kidneys

Increased liver weight (males) - LOAEL = 150 mg/kg. Increased liver weight (females) - NOAEL = 150 mg/kg. Reduction in body weight gain (males) - NOAEL = 750 mg/kg.

### General information

Exposure via inhalation: 1ppm = odour threshold; 100 - 200ppm = eye, nose and throat irritation, short-term memory change; 300ppm = impairment of reaction time and short-term memory; >3000ppm = CNS depression, confusion and coma; 10,000ppm = CNS depression, lung congestion and death. Exposure via ingestion: 50 mg/kg = estimated fatal dose in adults.

Inhalation Immediate: Low concentration: Headache. Dizziness High concentration: Irritation of the respiratory system. Nausea Fatigue Central nervous system depression.

### Ingestion

Immediate: Low concentration: Irritation of the mouth and oesophagus. High concentration: Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo.

Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Delayed: Heart problems and coma. May cause liver and/or renal damage.

### Skin contact

Immediate: Irritation Delayed: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. Product has a defatting effect on skin.

### Eye contact

Immediate: Irritating to eyes. Visual disturbances including blurred vision Delayed: Inflammation. Twitching of the eyelid.

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## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Ecotoxicity

Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.



#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

Low bioaccumulation potential. Not sufficient for classification.

Bioaccumulation factor

BCF < 25.9 Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

56 day exposure period; concentration 1.3mg/l. BCF >7.4 <18.5. The highest BCF of 25.9 was recorded at 0.74mg/l. Freshwater, flow through.

Partition coefficient Registered information quotes values of 3.12 - 3.2 for xylene isomers.

Registered values for xylene isomers range from 3.12 - 3.2. Only read-across information available.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

Evaporation will take place from the soil surface. Immiscible with water. Slightly mobile in soil. No information available on mixed xylene isomers however the substance is expected to have a low to moderate absorption based on Kow values.

Adsorption/Desorption Coefficient

Soil Koc 537 20-25°C

log koc = 2.73 OECD guideline 121

Henry's Law Constant

623 Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol 25°C

QSAR calculation gives values of 623(group contribution) and 665(bond contribution).

Surface tension

28.47 mN/m 25°C

Refers to m-xylene. Other quoted values; p-xylene 28.01 and o-xylene 29.76 mN/m.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Damaging effects from fire. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs. Will affect drinking water supplies.

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### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### General information

Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licensed waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorized disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapors during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product.

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorized disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist disposal company. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimize waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

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### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN) 1263

UN No. (IMDG) 1263

UN No. (ICAO) 1263

**14.2. UN proper shipping name** Proper Shipping Name : PAINT

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class 3

ADR/RID/ADN Class Class 3: Flammable liquids.

ADR Label No. 3

IMDG Class 3

ICAO Class/Division 3



#### Transport Labels

#### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group III

IMDG Packing group III

ICAO Packing group III

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant : No.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user EMS F-E, S-D

Emergency Action Code 3Y

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available.

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

#### Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of SafetyData Sheets, September 2011.

#### EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission. Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, including amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments. Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### General information

This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS).

#### Information Sources

Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information. Information in sections 8, 11 and 12 has been taken from the ECHA website - toxicological and ecotoxicological information.

### Hazard Statements In Full

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

#### Disclaimer

This 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. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.