

SDS – SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: 7000 Mineral Spirits Cleaner

Synonyms: None

Chemical Formula: Not applicable for mixtures

Manufacturer / Supplier: TRUCO Coatings

Address: 3033 West 44th Street, Cleveland, OH 44113

Website: www.trucocoatings.com

Phone: (216)-631-1000

Emergency CHEMTREC Phone: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS Status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the mixture: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -
Category 3
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin and eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Precautionary Statements:

General: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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

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

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label Elements: Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Hazards Not otherwise classified: Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion.

3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION / INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS Number	Percent
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-47-8	70-90%
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	64742-95-6	8-20%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5-10%
Dimethylbenzene	1330-20-7	0-1%
Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)-	98-82-8	0-1%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0-1%

The Specific percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret. Further information is available as required by 29 CFR 1910.1200(i). Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Skin Contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye Contact: Causes eye irritation.
Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye Contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

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

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet

Specific hazards arise from the chemical: Flammable liquid and vapor. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors 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
carbon monoxide

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 protection 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.

Remark: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Xylenes (mixed))

Remark: No additional remark.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: 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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: 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 nonemergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill:** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach 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). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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. Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, interting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts, including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container through the loading process.

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. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions for safe storage: 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 well-ventilated 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 (“Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code”), NFPA 77 (“Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”) and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, (“Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents”).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 400 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 400 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 25 ppm
Dimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 100 ppm
Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)-	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 50 ppm ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 50 ppm
Ethyl Benzene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 20 ppm OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 100 ppm

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Individual protection measures:

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical State:	Liquid
Color:	colorless
Odor:	characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor
pH:	not available
Boiling point:	161°C (321.8°F)
Flash point:	closed cup 44°C (111.2°F)
Evaporation rate:	0.26 compared with butyl acetate
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:	Lower: 0.8% Upper 5.7%
Vapor Pressure:	0.3 kPa (2 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapor Density:	4.3 to 5 (Air = 1)
Relative density:	0.77 – 0.88 (Water = 1)
Solubility:	Soluble in the following materials: methanol, acetone Insoluble in the following materials, water
Auto-ignition temperature:	235°C (455°F)
Viscosity:	0.75 – 1.1 cSt

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical Stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Ingredient	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	LC50 Inhalation Vapor 4 hours	Rat	>5000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Combined mixture of the following: Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Dimethylbenzene Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)- Ethyl Benzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>6193 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3492 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/summary: no additional remark

Irritation/corrosion: not available

Sensitization: not available

Mutagenicity: not available

Carcinogenicity: not available

Conclusion/Summary: narcotic effect; may cause nervous system disturbances. (Xylenes (mixed))

Classification:

Ingredient	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Ethyl Benzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity: not available

Teratogenicity: not available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

Ingredient	Category	Route of Exposure	Target organs
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): not available

Aspiration hazard:

Ingredient	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Routes of entry anticipated: dermal, inhalation

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: causes eye irritation

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

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

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin Contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects: not available

Potential delayed effects: not available

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: not available

Potential delayed effects: not available

Potential chronic health effects: not available

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates: not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: not available

Persistence and degradability: not available

Bioaccumulative potential: not available

Mobility in Soil (soil/water partition coefficient, K_{oc}): not available

Other adverse effects: no known significant effects or critical hazards

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	UN Number	UN proper shipping name	Transport Hazard class	Packing Group	Environmental hazards	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	Combustible liquid	III	No	Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials.

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal regulations:

- TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** This material is listed or exempted.
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** No products were found.
- Clean Water act (CWA) 311:** No products were found.
- Clean Air Act Section 112 regulated flammable substances:** No products were found.
- Clean Air Act Section 112 regulated toxic substances:** No products were found.
- Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) hazardous air pollutants (HAPs):** Listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:** Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:** Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients: No products were found.

Sara 304 RQ: Not applicable

SARA 311/312

Classification: Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden Release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	70-90	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	8-20%	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5-10%	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes
Dimethylbenzene	0-1%	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes
Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)-	0-1%	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes
Ethyl Benzene	0-1%	Yes	No	No	Yes	yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313

	Product Name	CAS Number	%
Form R- Reporting Requirements	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5-10
	Dimethylbenzene	1330-20-7	0-1

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65

Ingredient Name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Ethyl Benzene	Yes	No	No	No

Canada Inventory: Not Determined

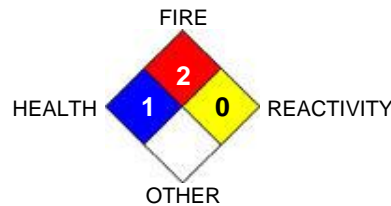
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS)

Health	1
Flammability	2
Physical Hazards	0

HMIS / NFPA Hazard Rating:

- 4=EXTREME
- 3= SERIOUS
- 2= MODERATE
- 1=SLIGHT
- 0=MINIMAL



History

Effective Date: 03/23/2021 – Standardized for GHS / REACH

Previous Revisions: 03/23/2021 – First Issue

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