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Effective Date: 7/23/04

Material Safety Data Sheet

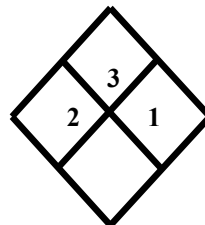
MSDS No: 7083

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: PROMOTER 46525-00

Chemical Family: Polyester Promoter Solution

Intended Use: General Purpose



NFPA RATING

Health:	2
Flammability:	3
Reactivity:	1
Personal Protection:	

HMIS RATING

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

O S H A	CAS No.	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	EXPOSURE LIMITS					CARCINOGEN STATUS		
			ACGIH		OSHA		MFR.	IARC	NTP	OSHA
			TWA	STEL	PEL	STEL				
*	100-41-4 Common Name: Concentration	Ethyl Benzene Ethyl Benzene 9.00 wt%	100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	NE	NE	Yes	NR	NR
*	121-69-7 Common Name: Concentration	N,N-Dimethylbenzenamine Dimethylaniline 12.00 wt%	5 ppm	10 ppm	5 ppm	ppm	NE	NR	NR	NR
*	1330-20-7 Common Name: Concentration	Xylene Xylene 35.00 wt%	100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR
*	136-52-7 Common Name: Concentration	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, cobalt(2+) salt Cobalt 2-Ethylhexanoate 26.00 wt%	0.02 mg/m3	NE	0.1 mg/m3	NE	NE	Yes	NR	NR
*	8052-41-3 Common Name: Concentration	Stoddard Solvent Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) 14.00 wt%	100 ppm	NE	500 ppm	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR
	91-66-7 Common Name: Concentration	N,N-Diethylbenzeneamine N,N-Diethylaniline < 4.00 wt%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR

NE = Not Established NR = Not Reviewed * = OSHA Hazardous Ingredient

Reference Notes: Refer to Section 8, Subheading "Exposure Guidelines", for additional information concerning exposure limits.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Appearance: Clear Purple Liquid Pungent Odor

TOXIC by skin absorption, inhalation and ingestion.

FLAMMABLE liquid and vapor. Vapor released from this material may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapor can travel to a source of ignition (spark or flame) and flash back.

May cause skin and respiratory sensitization.

Route(s) of Entry: Eye contact, ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact. Skin absorption.

Acute Exposure: INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapor or aerosol may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms that include headache, nausea, impaired judgement, confusion, blurred vision, fatigue, loss of coordination, or dizziness. Symptoms include headaches, weakness and dizziness, and can be recognized by blue coloration of the lips, fingernails, nose, ear lobes and other extremities. High level exposures can cause shallow breathing, confusion, rapid heart rate, unconsciousness and death.

SKIN: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Contact causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin. Contact may cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction which becomes evident on re-exposure to this material. Progressive exposure to dimethylaniline causes cyanosis (blue coloration of lips, nail beds, eyelids), headache, fatigue, dizziness, fast labored breathing, increased pulse, cardiac arrest, convulsions, coma, death.

EYES: Direct contact with this material causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling. May cause eye damage.

INGESTION: Ingestion (swallowing) may irritate the mouth, throat, and stomach. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage. Ingestion is not an anticipated route of exposure for this material in industrial use. Exposure to dimethylaniline causes effects as described under skin contact.

Chronic Exposure: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system and may result in permanent brain damage. Symptoms include: loss of memory, loss of judgement, and loss of coordination. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. Exposure to organic solvents during pregnancy may cause an increased risk of birth defects.

Female workers over-exposed to xylene experienced menstrual disorders and complications with pregnancy.

Prolonged or repeated exposure (to Cobalt) may cause damage to the blood, heart, thyroid, or pancreas.

Carcinogenicity: This material contains ethylbenzene which is listed by the International Agency for Research (IARC) on Cancer as a group 2B cancer causing agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans).

This material contains Cobalt which is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B cancer causing agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard the contaminated clothing (See Section 13 for Disposal Considerations).

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Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. ASPIRATION HAZARD: this material may enter the lungs during vomiting. Immediately give the victim one or two glasses of water or milk to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. Keep warm and quiet. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Note to Physician: SPECIAL MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE: Blood methemoglobin if exposure or degree of cyanosis is in doubt. Avoid aspirin or aspirin-like substances for complaints of headache. Advise patient to avoid alcohol for 2-3 days. In case of skin absorption, symptoms may be delayed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	80° F (27 ° C)
Flash Point Method Used:	SetaFlash Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air (Lower):	1 % in air
Flammable Limits in Air (Upper):	6.6 % in air
Autoignition:	450 - 980° F (232 - 527 ° C)

General Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID: This material's flash point is less than 100°F (38°C).

Fire Fighting Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water fog to extinguish fire. Use water in flooding quantities as a fog to extinguish the fire. DO NOT USE a solid stream of water that may spread the fire.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire-fighting protective clothing. Thoroughly decontaminate all protective equipment after use.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate all persons from the fire area to a safe location. Move non-burning material, as feasible, to a safe location as soon as possible. Fire fighters should be protected from potential explosion hazard while extinguishing the blaze. DO NOT extinguish a fire resulting from the flow of this flammable liquid until the flow of liquid is effectively shut off. This precaution will help prevent the accumulation of an explosive vapor-air mixture after the initial fire is extinguished. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air. Vapor can travel to a source of ignition (spark or flame) and flash back. Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating or toxic vapors and gases. Oxides of nitrogen.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental Release Measures: FOR SMALL SPILLS: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Use non-sparking (non-metallic) tools to clean up spill. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING.

FOR LARGE SPILLS: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). NO SMOKING. Persons not wearing protective equipment (see Section 8) should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent spilled material from contaminating soil or entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent spilled material from spreading. Immediately notify authorities of any reportable spill as may be required pursuant to regulations. See Section 15 for applicable CERCLA reportable quantities. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other waste materials to waste containers for disposal. In the event of a release to waterways, remove the material from water surfaces by skimming or using a suitable absorbent. Be aware of potential fire and explosion hazards in surrounding and downwind areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Signal Word: W A R N I N G

Handling Information: Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid ignition sources (flames, pilot lights, electrical sparks). NO SMOKING. Ground and bond containers when transferring the material to prevent static electricity sparks which could ignite the vapor. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier of promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage.

Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed.

Storage Information: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, well ventilated space away from incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has established for dimethyl aniline, a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 5 ppm or 25 mg/m³ for an 8 hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), with a skin notation which indicates absorption through the skin could add to the employee's exposure.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for dimethyl aniline, Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 5 ppm or 25 mg/m³ TWA and 10 ppm or 50 mg/m³ Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL), 15 minute exposure, with a skin notation which indicates absorption through the skin could add to the employee's exposure.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has established for Xylene, a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 100 ppm or 435 mg/m³ for an 8 hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for Xylene, Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 100 ppm or 434 mg/m³ Time Weighted Average (TWA) and 150 ppm or 651 mg/m³ Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL), 15 minute exposure.

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has established, for Ethyl Benzene, a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 100 ppm or 435 mg/m³ for an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for Ethyl Benzene, Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 100 ppm Time Weighted Average (TWA) and 125 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) for a 15 minute exposure.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has established for Stoddard Solvent (a solvent that is similar to Petroleum Distillate) a Permissible Exposure Limit of 500 ppm for an eight-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has established for Stoddard Solvent (a solvent that is similar to Petroleum Distillate) a Threshold Limit Value (TLV ©) of 100 ppm for an eight-hour TWA.

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has established for Cobalt (metal dust and fume, as Co) a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 0.1 mg/m³ for an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has established for Cobalt (7440-48-4) and inorganic compounds, as Co, a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of 0.02 mg/m³ TWA.

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There are no exposure limits assigned to N,N-Diethylaniline by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Engineering Controls: Use general ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations to levels that are below regulatory and recommended occupational exposure limits. See occupational exposure limits in Section 2. Local ventilation may be required during certain operations. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves. If splashing is likely, wear impervious clothing and boots to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Consult your supplier of personal protective equipment for additional instructions on proper usage.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge or canister may be necessary under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if 1) there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, 2) exposure levels are not known, or 3) during other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Purple, Clear
Odor:	Pungent
Odor Threshold:	Not available
Physical State:	Liquid
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble at 20°C (68 °F)
Viscosity:	Not available
Vapor Pressure:	2 - 5.1 (mm Hg) at 68°F (20 °C)
Specific Gravity:	0.9 - 0.96 (Water = 1) at 25°C (77 °F)
Boiling Point:	279 - 390° F (137 - 199 ° C)
Freezing Point:	< 32°F (< 0 °C)
Evaporation Rate:	< 1 (BuAc=1)
Vapor Density:	3.66 - 4.9 (AIR=1)
% Volatile:	25 - 28 % by weight
VOC Content:	683 grams/liter (calculated)product as supplied
pH:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Avoid contact with sulfuric acid. NEVER ADD CATALYSTS, SUCH AS ORGANIC PEROXIDES, DIRECTLY TO THIS MATERIAL. Adding these may cause a violent chemical reaction that releases significant amounts of heat that may ignite a fire or create an explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may form: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and various hydrocarbons. Nitrogen oxides

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources. Contamination by those materials referred to under Incompatibility.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Eye Toxicity: Dimethylaniline: (Draize), range of 8 to 34 on scale of 110. Xylene: 200 ppm (human) eye irritation, 87 mg (rabbit) mild response, 5 mg/24 hrs (rabbit) severe response. Ethyl Benzene: 500 mg (species not specified) severe reaction. Stoddard Solvent: 500 mg/24 hr (rabbit) moderate reaction.

Acute Skin Toxicity: Dimethylaniline: dermal LD50 (rabbit), 1770 (1090-2860) mg/kg. Skin irritation (Draize)(rabbit), 0.67 on scale of 8. Xylene: dermal LD50 (rabbit), 4.3 g / kg. Ethylbenzene: dermal LD50 (rabbit), 17 g / kg. Stoddard Solvent: 2 gm/kg intermittently over 4 weeks caused dermatitis in rabbits.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Dimethylaniline: inhalation LCLO (rat), 250 mg/m³ / 4-hour. Xylene: inhalation LC50 (rat), 5,000 - 6,700 ppm / 4 hr. Stoddard Solvent: inhalation LC50 (rat), > 6.1 mg / l. Dose equals maximum achievable vapor concentrations.

Acute Oral Toxicity: Dimethylaniline: oral LD50 (rat), ca 1300 mg/kg. Xylene: oral LD50 (rat) 3.5 - 8.6 g / kg; (mouse) 5.2 - 5.6 g / kg. Ethylbenzene: oral LD50 (rat), 3.5 g / kg. Stoddard Solvent: oral LD50 (rat), > 5 g / kg. Cobalt: oral LD50 (rat), 6.17 g / kg.

Subchronic: Dimethylaniline: subchronic inhalation (rat), 1.0 mg/m³, 5h/d x 6d/wk x 17 wks caused 5% (absolute) rise in methemoglobin; subchronic ingestion (rat/mouse), 13-week study, doses ranged from 32-500 mg/kg, splenomegaly (enlargement of the spleen) was observed in all dosed rats and mice and its severity was dose-related.

Inhalation exposure of rats to xylene caused adverse effects to the liver, lungs, blood, kidneys, and bladder. Inhalation exposure of mice to xylene caused adverse liver and kidney effects.

Exposure of laboratory animals to ethyl benzene has been shown to cause adverse effects to the liver, kidneys, blood and testis.

Stoddard Solvent: 2 g/kg intermittently over 4 weeks caused dermatitis in rabbits.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene in Group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of ethylbenzene as "A3-Animal Carcinogen." The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) that are not considered relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence suggests that the agent is not likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

Cobalt is classified as a 2B (possible human carcinogen) agent by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of elemental cobalt and inorganic compounds as "A3-Animal Carcinogen." The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histologic type(s), or by mechanism(s) that are not considered relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiologic studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of Dimethylaniline as "A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen." There is inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals. A report of a two year gavage study of dimethylaniline was published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (TR 360, October 1989). The study demonstrated some evidence of carcinogenic activity of dimethylaniline in male rats, equivocal evidence in female mice.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of Xylene as "A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen." There is inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals.

Teratology: Occupational exposure to organic solvents during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of major fetal malformations. Women reporting symptoms associated with exposure appear to have an even greater risk compared to asymptomatic exposures.

In several studies, fetotoxicity has been reported following maternal exposure of laboratory animals to xylene.

Ethyl benzene has been shown to be fetotoxic in laboratory animals at maternally toxic exposure levels.

An abbreviated assay (preliminary)/mice dosed by gavage at 365 mg/kg/day of dimethylaniline (the predicted material LD10) during days of 6-13 gestation, litters delivered, no developmental effects were observed.

Reproduction: Xylene: An inhalation exposure of female rats to 250 mg/m³/24 hrs, during days 7-15 of pregnancy resulted in developmental abnormalities. Repeated ingestion of 20 mg/kg xylene by pregnant mice on days 6-15 of pregnancy resulted in developmental abnormalities and toxic effects to the embryo and fetus. Several animal studies, by both oral and inhalation exposure, have shown reproductive and developmental effects in the offspring.

Mutagenicity: Dimethylaniline: bacterial (Ames Test), negative; Mouse lymphoma assay (TK +/-)a: positive; Sister chromatid exchange (CHO), positive with metabolic activation, negative without metabolic activation; Chromosomal aberrations (CHO), positive; DNA repair test (rat hepatocytes), negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Dimethylaniline: EC50 (fathead minnow), 75.2 mg/L/96 hr.

Xylene: LC50 (fathead minnow), 42 mg / L / 96 hr

Ethyl benzene: LC50 (fathead minnow), 12.1 mg / L / 96 hr , LC50 (shrimp), 87.6 mg / L / 96 hr

Stoddard Solvent: LL50 (fathead minnow), 2200 mg / l / 96 hr; (rainbow trout), 51 mg / l / 96 hr.

Environmental Fate: Xylene biodegrades in soil and water and oxidizes in air. It is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Ethyl benzene, if released to the atmosphere, will photochemically degrade. Releases to water will decrease in concentration by evaporation and biodegradation. Some ethyl benzene may be adsorbed by sediment but significant bioconcentration in fish is not expected. Ethyl benzene is only adsorbed moderately by soil. It will not significantly hydrolyze in water or soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE: This material and containers that are not empty, if discarded, would be regulated as a hazardous waste under RCRA. Treatment and/or disposal must be completed at a RCRA-permitted Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSD). The storage and transportation of RCRA hazardous wastes are also regulated by the USEPA. For further information, contact your local, state, provincial, or federal agency.

EMPTY DRUMS: "Empty containers", as defined under 40 CFR 261.7 or other applicable state or provincial regulations or transportation regulations, are not classified as hazardous wastes.

RCRA Hazard Class: D001 (IGNITABLE): When discarded in its purchased form, this material would be regulated under 40 CFR 261.21 as EPA Hazardous Waste Number D001 based on the characteristic of ignitability.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT: Bulk and Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name:

TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Shipping Name (If n.o.s.):

DIMETHYL ANILINE, XYLENE

Hazard Class:

6.1(3)

ID Number:

UN2929

Packing Group:

II

ERG Number:

131

IATA: Non Bulk

Proper Shipping Name:

TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Shipping Name (If n.o.s.):

DIMETHYL ANILINE, XYLENE

Hazard Class:

6.1(3)

ID Number:

UN2929

Packing Group:	II
ERG Number:	131
IMDG: Bulk and Non-Bulk	
Proper Shipping Name:	TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Technical Shipping Name (If n.o.s.):	DIMETHYL ANILINE, XYLENE
Hazard Class:	6.1(3)
ID Number:	UN2929
Packing Group:	II
ERG Number:	131
TDG: Bulk and Non-Bulk	
Proper Shipping Name:	TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Technical Shipping Name (If n.o.s.):	DIMETHYL ANILINE, XYLENE
Hazard Class:	6.1(3)
ID Number:	UN2929
Packing Group:	II
ERG Number:	131

Additional Information: US regulations require the reporting of spills when the amount exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ) for specific components of this material. See CERCLA in Section 15, Regulatory Information, for the Reportable Quantities of specific components.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Clean Air Act -Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP): The following chemical(s) are listed as hazardous air pollutants (HAP) under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(b)(1), (40 CFR 61): N,N-Dimethylaniline (CAS #121-69-7) Ethyl Benzene (CAS # 100-41-4) Cobalt Compounds See Section 2 of this MSDS for amount.

Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutants (PP): Xylene (1330-20-7) is listed under Section 311 as a Hazardous Substance.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA): This material is classified as a hazardous chemical under the criteria of the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III: Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): This product does not contain any chemicals regulated under Section 302 (40 CFR 355) as extremely hazardous substances.

SARA Title III: Section 304 - CERCLA: Dimethylaniline (CAS # 121-69-7): Reportable Quantity = 100 lb. Xylene (CAS# 1330-20-7): Reportable Quantity = 100 lb. Ethyl benzene (CAS# 100-41-4): Reportable Quantity = 1,000 lb. Cobalt Compounds are listed under CERCLA, however, no reportable quantities have been established for the category.

SARA Title III: Section 311/312 - Hazard Communication Standard (HCS): This material is classified as an IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, DELAYED HEALTH HAZARD, and FLAMMABILITY HAZARD under the US Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (Section 311/312).

SARA Title III: Section 313 Toxic Chemical List (TCL): Xylene (1330-20-7) Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4) Cobalt compounds N,N-Dimethylaniline (CAS# 121-69-7)

TSCA Section 8(b) - Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

TSCA Section 12(b) - Export Notification: This material does not contain any components that are subject to the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification requirements.

Australian Inventory Status: This product contains only chemicals which are currently listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Canadian Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Canadian WHMIS: This material is classified by the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System as: B2 (flammable liquid) D2A (materials causing other toxic effects, very toxic material) D2B (materials causing other toxic effects, toxic material)

European Inventory Status (EINECS): This product contains only chemicals that are currently listed on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).

Korean Inventory Status: This product contains only chemicals which are currently listed on the Korean Chemical Substances List.

California Proposition 65: W A R N I N G: This material contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm: Toluene trace amounts of Benzene

Additional Canadian Regulatory Information: This product contains the following chemical(s) listed on the WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List at or above the specified concentration limit: Dimethylaniline (CAS# 121-69-7) Ethyl Benzene (CAS# 100-41-4) Stoddard Solvent (CAS # 8052-41-3) Xylene (CAS # 1330-20-7) Cobalt (and its compounds)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS No:	7083
Reason Issued:	ANSI Z400 Standard Format -- First Issue
Prepared By:	Product Safety & Compliance Department
Approved Date:	07/23/04
Supersedes Date:	02/19/98

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