

SILVER FERN CHEMICAL

Material Safety Data Sheet

GLYCOL ETHER EB ACETATE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: GLYCOL ETHER EB ACETATE

Chemical Family: Glycol Ethers

CAS Number: 112-07-2

Chemical Name: 2-Butoxyethanol acetate

Synonyms: Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate; Butyl Glycol Acetate; EGBEA

Company

Silver Fern Chemical, Inc.
2226 Queen Anne Avenue North
Suite #C
Seattle WA 98109, USA

Business Contact

Customer Service: 206-282-3376
info@silverfernchemical.com

24 Hour Emergency Contact

Infotrac 800-535-5053
Outside USA & Canada 352-323-3500

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

This material is HAZARDOUS by OSHA Hazard Communication definition.

Signal Word

WARNING.

Hazards

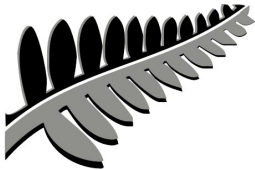
Combustible liquid. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Inhalation hazard. May cause central nervous system effects. Ingestion hazard. May cause kidney damage. Slight eye irritant. Slight skin irritant.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1
Fire Hazard: 2
Reactivity: 0
Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0



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Physical State

Liquid.

Color

Colorless.

Odor

Fruity.

Odor Threshold

No Data Available.

Potential Health Effects**Routes of Exposure**

Skin. Eye Inhalation

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

See component summary.

Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether acetate 112-07-2

Mildly toxic by ingestion and skin contact. A mild skin and eye irritant. May damage the kidneys. May produce symptoms of nervous system depression including headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of sense of balance, drowsiness, and visual disturbances.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2

May be irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Exposure could cause central nervous system depression and liver and kidney damage. Severe over-exposure may cause red blood cell damage.

Skin

In liquid or solution form, this material may be absorbed through intact skin and produce toxic effects if the exposure is prolonged/extensive.

Inhalation

Vapors may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and throat as well as CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, loss of concentration, with collapse, coma and death possible in cases of severe overexposure). High vapor concentrations may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

Eye

Slight eye irritant upon direct contact. Slight excess redness and possibly swelling of the conjunctiva may develop. Serious corneal injury is not anticipated.

Ingestion

May produce symptoms of CNS depression including headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, unconsciousness and death. Central nervous system symptoms similar to those by inhalation, followed by rapid breathing, increased heart rate, possible toxicity to the kidneys, decreased urine volume and severe metabolic acidosis.

Chronic Health Effects

See component summary.



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Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2

May cause dermatitis by defatting the skin from prolonged or repeated contact. This substance may have effects on the haematopoietic system, resulting in blood disorders. Animal carcinogen.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Any pre-existing diseases or disorders of the CNS, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys and liver.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS #	EU Inventory	Concentration Wt.%*	Risk	Symbol
Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether acetate	112-07-2	203-933-3	98.0 <= 100.0	R20/21	Xn
Ethylene glycol monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	203-905-0	<= 1.0	R20/21/22, R36/38	Xn

* Concentration of gaseous products or materials is given in Mole %
Compositions given are typical values not specifications.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

General

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. For specific information refer to the Emergency Overview in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Skin

Immediately remove excess chemical and contaminated clothing; thoroughly wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water. If irritation persists after washing, seek medical attention. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse; discard contaminated leather goods (gloves, shoes, belts, wallets, etc.).

Inhalation

If symptoms are experienced, move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.

Eye

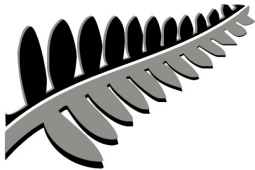
Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

If swallowed, give lukewarm water or milk (pint/ 1/2 litre) if victim completely conscious/alert. Do not induce vomiting. Risk of damage to lungs exceeds poisoning risk. Obtain emergency room treatment immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. (If available, give several glasses of milk.) If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear and give more water. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician

There is good evidence that ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (EGBEA) is hydrolyzed by esterases to its parent glycol ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE). In vitro results with human red blood suggest that humans are more resistant to the hemolytic effects of EGBE than laboratory test animals such as mice, rats, and rabbits. These results suggest that hemolysis and secondary effects observed in laboratory animals are unlikely to occur in humans except in extreme cases when exposure is severe and/or prolonged. Indicators for treatment and observation include



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metabolic acidosis, urinary excretion of 2-butoxy acetic acid (BAA), hemolysis, or hematuria.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Classification

OSHA/NFPA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.

Flash Point:

> 74 °C (165.2 °F) ASTM D-56 (Tag Closed Cup)

Auto-Ignition Temperature

No Data Available

Lower Flammable Limit

0.9 vol% (tested at 93.3°C/200°F, 1 atm).

Upper Flammable Limit

8.8 vol% (tested at 93.3°C/200°F, 1 atm).

Extinguishing Media

Suitable: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam

Protection of Firefighters

Protective Equipment/Clothing: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

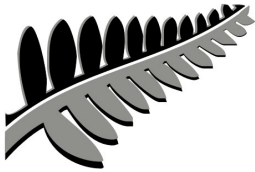
Fire Fighting Guidance: Fine sprays/mists may be combustible at temperatures below normal flash point. Avoid sparks, heat, and open flame. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂)

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Release Response

Contain spill with dike to prevent entry into sewers or waterways. For large spills, dike and pump into properly labeled containers for reclamation or disposal. For small spills, soak up with absorbent material and place in properly labeled containers for disposal. All recovered material should be packaged, labeled, transported and disposed of or reclaimed in conformance with applicable laws and regulations and in conformance with good engineering practices. Reclaim where possible.



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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapor and should be handled as if they were full. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this material is used.

Storage

Store containers in a cool, dry, ventilated, fire resistant area away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection

Inhalation A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Skin Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Rubber Appropriate protective clothing should be worn to prevent skin contact.

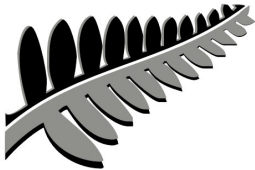
Eye Wear safety glasses as minimum eye protection. Conditions may warrant the use of chemical goggles and possibly a face shield. Consult your standard operating procedure or safety professional for advice. Use protective eye and face devices that comply with ANSI Z87.1-1987.

Additional Remarks

Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove soiled clothing/wash thoroughly before reuse. Wash clothing frequently.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

<u>Component Name</u>	<u>Source / Date</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notation</u>
Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether acetate	US (ACGIH) / 2005	20 ppm	8 HRS/TWA	
	US (OSHA) / 2003	N/L		
Ethylene glycol US monobutyl ether	(ACGIH) / 2004	20 ppm	8 HRS/TWA	
	US (OSHA) / 2003	50 ppm	8 HRS/TWA	Skin.



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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquid. Colorless.

Odor: Fruity.

Odor Threshold: No Data Available.

pH: 3 - 5

Boiling Point/Boiling Range: 190 °C (374 °F) @ 760 mm Hg

Freezing Point/Melting Point: -82.3 °C (-116.14 °F)

Flash Point: > 74 °C (165.2 °F) ASTM D-56 (Tag Closed Cup)

Auto-ignition: No Data Available.

Flammability: OSHA/NFPA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.

Lower Flammable Limit: 0.9 vol% (tested at 93.3°C/200°F, 1 atm).

Upper Flammable Limit: 8.8 vol% (tested at 93.3°C/200°F, 1 atm).

Explosive Properties: No Data Available.

Oxidizing Properties: No Data Available.

Vapor Pressure: 0.02 mm Hg @ 20 °C (68 °F)

Evaporation Rate: 0.03 (butyl acetate = 1)

Relative Density: 0.943 @ 20 °C (68 °F) (Water = 1)

Relative Vapor Density: 5.5 (Air = 1.0)

Viscosity: No Data Available.

Solubility (Water): 1.5 % (wt/wt)

Partition Coefficient (Kow): No Data Available.

Additional Physical and Chemical Properties: No additional information available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid

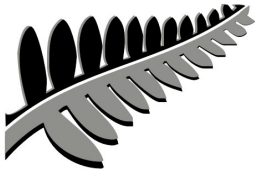
Forms explosive peroxides on prolonged storage.

Substances to Avoid

Strong oxidizing agents. Zinc and Zinc alloys

Decomposition Products

Carbon Monoxide and Carbon dioxide.



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Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Reactions with Air and Water

Does not react with air, water or other common materials.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Summary

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (EGBEA) presents moderate acute toxicity hazard after exposure via ingestion, skin contact, and inhalation exposure. EGBEA is slightly irritating to the eye and skin. Results from acute and repeat exposure studies in animals indicate that EGBEA causes injury to red blood cells with subsequent intravascular hemolysis and anemia, and secondary changes in the kidney. No adverse effect on reproductive organs was observed in male and female rats repeatedly exposed by inhalation to 100 ppm EGBEA vapor. EGBEA has not been tested for developmental toxicity, genotoxicity, or carcinogenicity. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE), a metabolite of EGBEA, is demonstrated not to be teratogenic, is mildly fetotoxic, and is not genotoxic. There is limited evidence that EGBE is an animal carcinogen as indicated by increases in liver and forestomach tumors in mice and a slight increase in adrenal tumors in rats.

COMPONENT INFORMATION

Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether acetate 112-07-2

Acute Toxicity - Lethal Doses

LC50 (Inhl) Rat > 400 PPM 4 HOUR

LD50 (Oral) Rat 2400 - 3000 MG/KG BWT

LD50 (Skin) Rabbit ~ 1500 MG/KG BWT

Irritation

Skin Repeated or prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation.

Eye Slight eye irritant.

Sensitization

Specific data not available.

Target Organ Effects

Skin. Eye. Respiratory system. Central nervous system effects. Blood. Kidneys.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Repeated inhalation exposure of rats and rabbits to 400 ppm EGBEA vapor for 1 month caused injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the kidney. Kidney toxicity but no damage to red blood cells was observed in rats that inhaled 100 ppm EGBEA vapor for 10 months. Repeated oral or dermal administration of EGBEA may cause injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the kidney.

Reproductive Effects

No adverse effect on reproductive organs was observed in male and female rats repeatedly exposed by inhalation to 100 ppm EGBEA. There is good evidence that EGBEA is hydrolyzed EGBE. No adverse effect on reproductive performance



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was observed in male and female mice exposed to EGBE in drinking water at a 700 mg/kg bwt/day over two generations. A slight reduction in pup body weights and decreased maternal water consumption was observed in mice exposed to 700 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE. EGBE dose levels of 1300 mg/kg/day and higher caused significant parental toxicity and mortality, and a decreased number of litters.

Developmental Effects

Specific data not available. There is good evidence that EGBEA is hydrolyzed EGBE. EGBE is not teratogenic in rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during organogenesis at concentrations up to 200 ppm. Maternal toxicity and minimal fetotoxicity occurred at 100 ppm or above. No maternal or developmental toxicity was observed in rats that received approximately 2100 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE by the dermal route of exposure during organogenesis.

Genetic Toxicity

No data available for EGBEA. There is good evidence that EGBEA is hydrolyzed EGBE. EGBE, displayed no evidence of mutagenic activity in standard bacterial and mammalian test systems in vitro, and no increase in micronuclei in rodents after in vivo exposure.

Carcinogenicity

Specific data not available. There is good evidence that EGBEA is hydrolyzed EGBE. Long-term exposure to EGBE vapor via inhalation at concentrations up to 125 ppm caused an increase in the incidence of liver tumors in male mice and forestomach tumors in female mice. A slight increase in adrenal tumors was observed in female rats. The NTP has determined that EGBE displays some evidence of carcinogenicity in mice, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats. The IARC classification of EGBE is Group 3: inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and limited evidence in animals.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2

Acute Toxicity - Lethal Doses

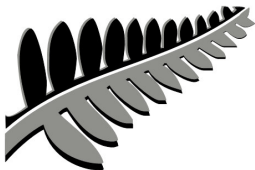
LC50 (Inhl) Rat ~ 450 PPM 4 HOURS
LD50 (Oral) Rat 530 - 3000 MG/KG BWT
Rabbit 320 - 370 MG/KG BWT
LD50 (Skin) Rabbit. 612 MG/KG BWT

Acute Toxicity - Effects

Inhalation Exposure to vapor may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract. May cause nausea. May cause headaches. Severe over-exposure or prolonged contact may cause red blood cell damage with weakness, confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma. Causes rapid damage to red blood cells and subsequent anemia. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause weakness, confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma. Causes rapid damage to red blood cells and subsequent anemia. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Skin Contact Moderate hazard by skin contact with liquid or vapor. May be absorbed through the skin and produce toxic effects such as CNS depression. High dermal doses (most likely achieved from exposure to undiluted liquid) may cause red blood cell damage with weakness, headache and nausea. Severe over-exposure or prolonged contact may cause red blood cell damage with weakness, confusion, anxiety, decreased blood pressure, and CNS depression with collapse and coma. Causes rapid damage to red blood cells and subsequent anemia. Repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.



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Irritation

Skin Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.

Eye Moderate to severe eye irritant.

Sensitization

Not expected to cause sensitization by skin contact.

Target Organ Effects

Skin. Eye. Respiratory system. Central nervous system effects. Blood. May cause liver and/or kidney damage.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Repeated exposure to EGBE at 125 ppm by inhalation caused injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the spleen, liver, and kidney. Inhalation exposure to EGBE at or above 32 ppm caused degeneration of the nasal epithelium. Repeated oral administration of EGBE at doses of 222 mg/kg bwt, caused injury to red blood cells with subsequent anemia and changes to the spleen, liver, and kidney. Repeated dermal exposure to EGBE at 180 mg/kg bwt caused injury to red blood cells. Moderate risk to health after prolonged exposure.

Reproductive Effects

No adverse effect on reproductive performance was observed in male and female mice exposed to EGBE in drinking water at a 700 mg/kg bwt/day over two generations. A slight reduction in pup body weights and decreased maternal water consumption was observed in mice exposed to 700 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE. Dose levels of 1300 mg/kg/day and higher caused significant parental toxicity (including mortality) and a decreased number of litters.

Developmental Effects

EGBE is not teratogenic in rats or rabbits exposed by inhalation during organogenesis at concentrations up to 200 ppm. Maternal toxicity and minimal fetotoxicity occurred at or above 100 ppm. No maternal or developmental toxicity was observed in rabbits that received approximately 2100 mg/kg bwt/day EGBE by the dermal route of exposure during organogenesis.

Genetic Toxicity

No evidence of mutagenic activity in standard bacterial and mammalian test systems in vitro. No increase in micronuclei in rodents after in vivo exposure.

Carcinogenicity

Long-term exposure via inhalation at concentrations up to 125 ppm caused an increase in the incidence of liver tumors in male mice and forestomach tumors in female mice. A slight increase in adrenal tumors was observed in female rats. The NTP has determined that EGBE displays some evidence of carcinogenicity in mice, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity in female rats. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated this material as an IARC Group 3 not classifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans. Limited data in animals and inadequate data in humans.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

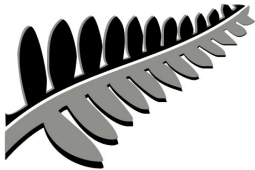
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

See component summary.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

See component summary.



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COMPONENT INFORMATION

Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether acetate 112-07-2

Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50 / 96 HOURS 301 mg/l

Summary: (calculated) This material is not classified as harmful or toxic to fish.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 / 48 HOURS Daphnia magna. 37 mg/l

Summary: This material is classified as harmful to invertebrates.

Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 / 72 HOURS Green algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus). > 500 mg/l

Summary: This material is not classified as harmful or toxic to algae or higher aquatic plants.

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50 / 17 HOURS bacteria. 960 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

Summary: No Data Available.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Summary: No Data Available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

Mobility

Transport between environmental compartments: Highly mobile in soil and likely to volatilize from moist or dry soil surfaces. Expected to volatilize from surface waters and not likely to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water.

Persistence and Degradability

Stability in Water: In water, the volatilization half-life of EGBEA from a model river and lake is estimated to be 9 days and 70 days, respectively. In air, the estimated photodegradation half-life of EGBEA is approximately 18 hours.

Biodegradation: This material is expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF = 13.5 (estimated).

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2

Ecotoxicity

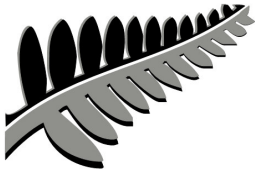
Acute toxicity to fish

LC50 / 96 HOURS bluegill. 1,490 mg/l

LC50 / 96 HOURS fathead minnow 2,137 mg/l

LC50 / 24 HOURS goldfish 1,650 mg/l

Summary: This material is not classified as harmful or toxic to fish.



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Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50 / 48 HOURS Brown shrimp 775 mg/l

LC50 / 48 HOURS waterflea. 835 mg/l

Summary: This material is not classified as harmful or toxic to invertebrates.

Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC0 / 192 HOURS blue green algae. 35 mg/l

LOEC / 168 HOURS green algae. 900 mg/l

LOEC / 168 HOURS green algae (Selenastrum). 250 mg/l

Summary: This material is harmful to algae or higher aquatic plants.

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC0 / 16 HOURS bacteria. 700 mg/l

Summary: This material is not classified as toxic or harmful to bacteria.

Chronic toxicity to fish

LC50 / 7 d guppy. 983 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Summary: No Data Available.

Environmental Fate and Pathway

In air, the estimated photodegradation half-life of EGBE ranges from 16 to 27.5 hours. Does not undergo hydrolysis.

Mobility

Transport between environmental compartments: Highly mobile in soil and likely to volatilize from moist or dry soil surfaces. Expected to volatilize from surface waters and not likely to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water.

Persistence and Degradability

Stability in Water: In water, the volatilization half-life of EGBE from a model river and lake is estimated to be 25 days and 185 days, respectively. The estimated half-life in groundwater ranging from 14 days to 8 weeks.

Stability in Soil: In soil, the estimated half-life of EGBE ranges from 7 days to 4 weeks.

Biodegradation: This material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF = 3.0 (estimated).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Contaminated product, soil, water, container residues and spill cleanup materials may be hazardous wastes. Comply with federal, state, or local regulations for disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special Requirements

Not regulated by U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) when shipped in packages of 119 gallons or less. If you reformulate or further process this material, you should consider re-evaluation of the regulatory status of the components listed in the composition section of this sheet, based on final composition of your product.

Proper Shipping Name Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE)



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ID No. NA1993

Hazard Class Combustible Liquid

PG III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Status:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Inventory</u>
Australia	AICS X
Canada	DSL X
Canada	NDSL
China	IECS X
European Union	EINECS X
European Union	ELINCS
European Union	NLP
Japan	ENCS X
Korea	ECL X
Philippines	PICCS X
United States	TSCA X

X = All components are included or are otherwise exempt from inclusion on this inventory.

If identified components of this product are listed under the TSCA 12(b) Export Notification rule, they will be listed below.

SARA 302/304

No chemicals in this material with known CAS numbers are subject to the reporting requirements of CERCLA.

SARA 311/312

Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to Section 311 & 312:

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard.

Fire Hazard.

SARA 313

This material contains the following chemicals with known CAS numbers subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Reporting Threshold</u>
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate	1.0%
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether / CAS# 111-76-2	1.0%

State Reporting

This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins under California Proposition 65 at levels which would be subject to the proposition.



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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date Created: August 21, 2003

Date Last Updated: July 27, 2005

DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The information on this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.

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